# Transformer相关—— (10) Transformer 代码分析

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#### 引言

原理是原理,道理大概都懂了,代码也不能落下。这篇就把Transformer 代码拿出来分析一下。代码来源:Pytorch编写完整的Transformer,我进 一步做了一些修改和补充。

和之前一样,先把每个小模块分析一下,然后再把它们串起。来构建一整个model。

#### 主要包括以下几个部分:

1 "input" embedding

- 2 position encoding
- 3 Multi-Head attention
- 4 Add&Norm

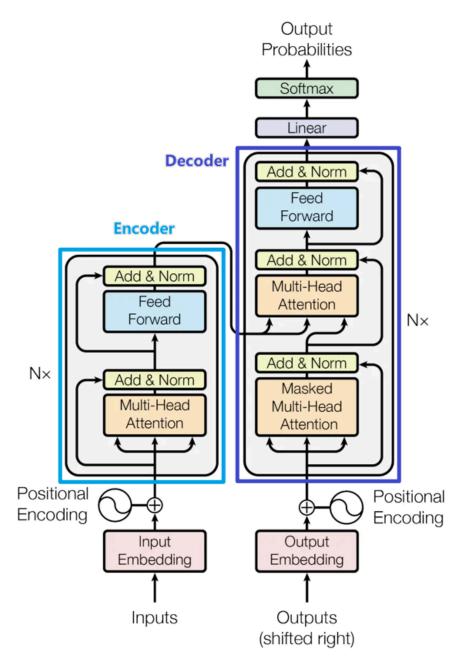


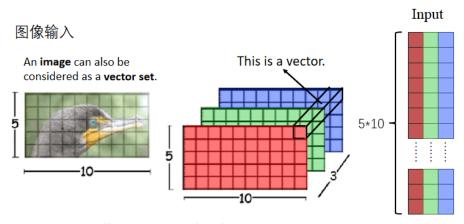
Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

### 子模块

"input" embedding

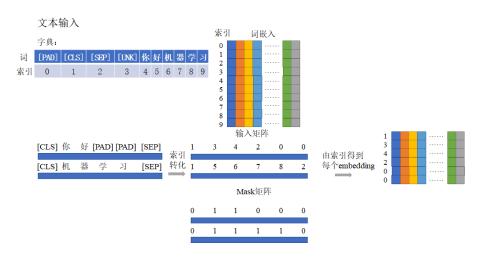
这一步其实就是之前说的"将真实问题转为数学问题",比如输入的数据是 图像、语音、文本、用户ID等等,把这些内容转成数值矩阵。

像图像这种自带数值输入数据,可以经过转换直接作为input embedding,如下图所示:



 $Source\ of\ image: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Color-image-representation-and-RGB-matrix\_fig15\_282798184$ 

对于语音、文本这一类数据,就需要用特殊的技巧转成数字信号输入。比 如在文本中,就是使用**词嵌入**。示意图如下所示。



那么词嵌入(word embedding)怎么获得呢?

我觉得总的来说可以有三种方式:

- 1 根据字典构建one-hot编码,假设字典大小为N的话,这就是一个 $N \times N$ 的矩阵,词对应索引位置的向量值为1,其他位置为0,每个词的表示向量相互垂直,没有语义信息,字典太大这个矩阵也会很大很稀疏。
- 2 **随机一个** $N \times M$ **矩阵**,M为自定义的每个词的特征维度大小。在 网络中不断学习或者用一些方法求每个词在训练语料中的语义特

征,最后输出每个词的embedding;经典的方法比如DeepWalk、Word2Vec等,深度学系的方法比如图神经网络等等都可以用于学习词嵌入。

3 从预训练好的词嵌入中取。像现在NLP还非常流行的范式是pretrained+fine tuning,就是从一些已经训练好的词嵌入中取对应词 的embedding,然后进行微调作不同场景下的下游任务。

词嵌入在Pytorch里基于 torch.nn.Embedding 实现,实例化时需要设置的参数为词表的大小和被映射的向量的维度, embed = nn.Embedding(vocab\_size,embed\_dim)。 vocab\_size 是词表的大小,词表中包括了一些特殊作用的字符(比如用于padding的[PAD];表示句子开头的[CLS];表示句子结束的[SEP];表示字典中没有出现过的未知字符[UNK]等等)。

#### 代码

- 1 import torch
- 2 import torch.nn as nn
- 3 X = torch.zeros((2,4),dtype=torch.long)
- 4 embed = nn.Embedding(10,8)
- 5 print(embed(X).shape)

#### position encoding位置编码

位置编码用以表达元素在序列中的位置特征,比如名词经常出现在句子开 头。

位置编码直接与元素的embedding相加。

代码中需要注意:X\_只是初始化的矩阵;**完成位置编码之后会加一个 dropout**。另外,位置编码是最后加上去的,因此输入输出形状不变。

这里使用的是GPT-3中的相对位置编码:

$$\overrightarrow{p_t}^{(i)} = f(t)^{(i)} := \left\{ egin{aligned} \sin(\omega_k.\,t), & ext{if } i = 2k \ \cos(\omega_k.\,t), & ext{if } i = 2k+1 \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

$$w_i = rac{1}{10000^{2i/d_{model}}}$$

#### 代码

```
1
    Tensor = torch.Tensor
2
    def positional_encoding(X, num_features,
dropout_p=0.1, max_len=512) -> Tensor:
        r'''
3
4
            给输入加入位置编码
5
        参数:
            - embed dim: 词嵌入维度
6
7
            - dropout_p: dropout的概率, 当其为非零时执行
dropout
            - max_len: 句子的最大长度, 默认512
8
9
10
        形状:
11
            - 输入: [batch_size, seq_length,
embed_dim]
12
            - 输出: [batch_size, seq_length,
embed_dim]
13
            - seq_length表示这个batch中句子的长度(每个
batch都做了截断或补齐操作)
14
15
        例子:
16
            >>> X = torch.randn((2,4,10))
17
            >>> X = positional encoding(X, 10)
18
            >>> print(X.shape)
            >>> torch.Size([2, 4, 10])
19
        1.1.1
20
21
        dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout p)
22
        P = torch.zeros((1,max len,num features))
23
        pt =
torch.arange(max_len,dtype=torch.float32).reshape(-1,
/ torch.pow(
24
            10000,
25
torch.arange(0,num_features,2,dtype=torch.float32)
/num_features) #每个位置的t*w_k
26
        P[:,:,0::2] = torch.sin(p_t) #0::2偶数位
27
        P[:,:,1::2] = torch.cos(p_t) #0::1奇数位
28
        X = X + P[:,:X.shape[1],:].to(X.device) #位置
```

29

return dropout(X)

```
1 # 位置编码例子
2 X = torch.randn((2,4,10)) #
(batch_size,seq_length,embed_dim)
3 X = positional_encoding(X, 10)
4 print(X.shape)
```

#### **Multi-Head attention**

我们先来分析attention机制的代码再转到Multi-Head attention。

#### attention机制

Transformer用缩放点积相关性计算attention score:

$$lpha_{i,j} = rac{(q^i \cdot k^j)}{\sqrt{d}}$$

**当矩阵特征向量以行向量形式表示时**,attention的输出矩阵可以按照下述公式计算(以缩放点积相关性+softmax为例):

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

代码

```
from typing import Optional, Tuple, Any
1
2
    Tensor = torch.Tensor
    def scaled dot product attention(
3
4
       q: Tensor,
        k: Tensor,
5
6
       v: Tensor,
        attn mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
7
        dropout_p: float = 0.0,
8
    ) -> Tuple[Tensor, Tensor]:
9
10
11
        在query, key, value上计算点积注意力, 若有注意力
遮盖则使用,并且应用一个概率为dropout_p的dropout
12
        参数:
```

```
13
            - q: shape:`(B, Nt, E)` B代表batch
      Nt是目标语言序列长度, E是嵌入后的特征维度
size,
14
            - key: shape:`(B, Ns, E)` Ns是源语言序列
长度
            - value: shape:`(B, Ns, E)`与key形状一样
15
16
            - attn_mask: 要么是3D的tensor, 形状
为:`(B, Nt, Ns)`或者2D的tensor, 形状如:`(Nt, Ns)`
17
            Output: attention values: shape: `(B,
Nt, E)`, 与q的形状一致;attention weights: shape:`(B,
Nt, Ns)`
18
19
        例子:
20
            >>> q = torch.randn((2,3,6))
21
            >>> k = torch.randn((2,4,6))
22
            >>> v = torch.randn((2,4,6))
23
            >>> out =
scaled dot product attention(q, k, v)
            >>> out[0].shape, out[1].shape
24
25
            >>> torch.Size([2, 3, 6])
torch.Size([2, 3, 4])
        1.1.1
26
27
        B, Nt, E = q.shape #每个词的特征向量是行向量
        q = q / math.sqrt(E)
28
        # (B, Nt, E) \times (B, E, Ns) -> (B, Nt, Ns)
29
30
        attn = torch.bmm(q, k.transpose(-2,-1))
#Q · K^T
31
        if attn_mask is not None:
32
            attn = attn + attn mask
33
        # attn意味着目标序列的每个词对源语言序列做注意力
        attn = F.softmax(attn, dim=-1)
34
#softmax(Q·K^T)
        if dropout_p:
35
36
            attn = F.dropout(attn, p=dropout p)
37
        \# (B, Nt, Ns) x (B, Ns, E) -> (B, Nt, E)
        output = torch.bmm(attn, v)
38
\#softmax(Q\cdot K^T)\cdot V
39
        return output, attn
```

#### 获得Q、K、V

之前提到序列向量输入attention之前还需要经过三个线性变换分别生成 Q、K、V。

$$Q = W^q X + b^q \tag{1}$$

$$K = W^k X + b^k \tag{2}$$

$$V = W^v X + b^v \tag{3}$$

利用 nn.functional.linear 函数实现线性变换,与 nn.Linear 不同的是,前者可以提供权重矩阵和偏置,执行 $y=xW^T+b$ ,而后者是可以自由决定输出的维度(比如下游分类任务是回归任务时,可设定输出维度为1)。

#### 代码

把三个Q、K、V的权重拼在一起,用一个大的权重参数矩阵进行线性变换 (也就是W=[W1;W2;W3]),生成Q、K、V使用的大权重参数矩阵不同的 分块。

```
1
    def _in_projection_packed(
2
       q: Tensor,
3
       k: Tensor,
       v: Tensor,
4
5
       w: Tensor.
       b: Optional[Tensor] = None,
6
7
    ) -> List[Tensor]:
       r
8
9
       用一个大的权重参数矩阵进行线性变换
       参数:
10
11
           q, k, v: 对自注意来说, 三者都是src; 对于
seq2seq模型, k和v是一致的tensor。
12
                   但它们的最后一维(num features或者
叫做embed_dim)都必须保持一致。
           w: 用以线性变换的大矩阵, 按照q,k,v的顺序压在
13
一个tensor里面。
14
           b: 用以线性变换的偏置,按照q,k,v的顺序压在一
个tensor里面。
15
16
       形状:
           输入:
17
18
           - q: shape:`(..., E)`, E是词嵌入的维度(下
面出现的E均为此意)。
           - k: shape:`(..., E)`
19
           - v: shape:`(..., E)`
20
           - w: shape: (E * 3, E)
21
           - b: shape: E * 3
22
```

```
23
            输出:
24
25
            - 输出列表 : `[q', k', v']`, q,k,v经过线性
变换前后的形状都一致。
        .....
26
        E = q.size(-1)
27
        # 若为自注意, 则q = k = v = src, 因此它们的引用
28
变量都是src
29
        # 即k is v和q is k结果均为True
        # 若为seq2seq, k = v, 因而k is v的结果是True,
但q!=k, 也就是cross attention
        if k is v:
31
32
            if q is k: # 自注意力
33
                return F.linear(q, w, b).chunk(3,
dim=-1)
34
            else:
35
                # seq2seq模型
                w q, w kv = w.split([E, E * 2])
36
37
                if b is None:
38
                    b_q = b_k v = None
39
                else:
40
                    b_q, b_kv = b_split([E, E *
21)
41
                return (F.linear(q, w_q, b_q),) +
F.linear(k, w_kv, b_kv).chunk(2, dim=-1)
42
        else: #q!=k!=v
43
            w_q, w_k, w_v = w_chunk(3)
            if b is None:
44
45
                b_q = b_k = b_v = None
46
            else:
47
                b q, b k, b v = b.chunk(3)
48
            return F.linear(q, w q, b q),
F.linear(k, w k, b k), F.linear(v, w v, b v)
    q, k, v = _in_projection_packed(query, key,
value, in_proj_weight, in_proj_bias)
```

#### 获得 $W^q, W^k, W^v$ (参数初始化)

由获得Q、K、V自然而然引出,如何获得 $W^q,W^k,W^v,b^q,b^k,b^v$ ,也就是如何进行参数初始化。

在PyTorch的源码里,projection代表是一种线性变换的意思, $in\_proj\_bias$  是指一开始的线性变换的偏置 $b^q$ ,这里用 $q\_proj\_weight$  表示 $W^q$ ,其他同理。

用 torch.empty 按照所给的形状形成对应的tensor,相当于预留了一个位置,其填充的值还未初始化,类比torch.randn(标准正态分布),这是一种初始化的方式。

在PyTorch中,tensor变量类型是无法修改值的,而Parameter()函数可以看作为一种类型转变函数,将不可改值的tensor转换为可训练可修改的模型参数(也就是可以随着模型一起学习训练),即与model.parameters绑定在一起,register\_parameter的意思是是否将这个参数放到model.parameters,None表示没有这个参数。

if判断句用于判断q,k,v的最后一维是否一致,若一致,则将这个大的权重 矩阵全部乘然后分割出来,若不是,则各初始化各的,初始化不会改变原 来的形状(如 $q=qW_a+b_a$ ,见注释)。

```
1
    if self._qkv_same_embed_dim is False:
2
        # 初始化前后形状维持不变
3
        # (seq_length x embed_dim) x (embed_dim x
embed_dim) ==> (seq_length x embed_dim)
        self.q proj weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed dim, embed dim)))
        self.k proj weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed dim, self.kdim)))
        self.v proj weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed dim, self.vdim)))
7
        self.register_parameter('in_proj_weight',
None)
8
    else:
        self.in proj weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((3 * embed_dim, embed_dim)))
10
        self.register_parameter('q_proj_weight',
None)
11
        self.register_parameter('k_proj_weight',
None)
12
        self.register_parameter('v_proj_weight',
None)
```

```
13
    if bias:
14
15
        self.in proj bias =
Parameter(torch.empty(3 * embed dim))
    else:
17
        self.register_parameter('in_proj_bias',
None)
18
   # 后期会将所有头的注意力拼接在一起然后乘上权重矩阵输出
19
   # out_proj是为了后期准备的
    self.out_proj = nn.Linear(embed_dim,
embed dim, bias=bias)
    self. reset parameters()
21
```

然后用\_reset\_parameters()函数初始化参数数值。xavier\_uniform是从连续型均匀分布里面随机取样出值来作为初始化的值,xavier\_normal\_取样的分布是正态分布。正因为初始化值在训练神经网络的时候很重要,所以才需要这两个函数。

constant\_意思是用所给值来填充输入的向量。

```
1
    def reset parameters(self):
2
        if self. gkv same embed dim:
3
            xavier uniform (self.in proj weight)
4
        else:
5
            xavier uniform (self.q proj weight)
            xavier uniform (self.k proj weight)
6
7
            xavier uniform (self.v proj weight)
8
        if self.in proj bias is not None:
            constant (self.in proj bias, 0.)
9
10
            constant_(self.out_proj.bias, 0.)
```

#### 给注意力机制补充Mask机制

Encoder和Decoder多头注意力机制不同有两处:

- 1 decoder的第一个多头注意力机制需要masked;
- 2 decoder的第二个多头注意力机制是cross attention。

这两点在 \_scaled\_dot\_product\_attention 中分别由 attn\_mask 和 判断q与k是否相等 时进行了考虑,我们分析一下 attn\_mask 这一输

#### 这里再回忆一下**为什么要进行mask**:

- 1 sequence mask: 因为在decoder解码的时候,只能看该位置和它之前的,如果看后面就相当于提前知道答案了,所以需要attn\_mask遮挡住;
- 2 padding mask: 而key\_padding\_mask用于不计算较短句子用" [PAD]"字符补齐的部分。

#### 代码

#### 接下来会使用到两个函数:

1 logical\_or,输入两个tensor,并对这两个tensor里的值做 逻辑或 运算,**只有当两个值均为0的时候才为 False**, 其他时候均为 True;

```
1  a =
torch.tensor([0,1,10,0],dtype=torch.int8)
2  b =
torch.tensor([4,0,1,0],dtype=torch.int8)
3  print(torch.logical_or(a,b))
4  # tensor([ True, True, True, False])
```

2 masked\_fill,输入是一个mask,和用以填充的值。mask由 1,0组成,0的位置值维持不变,1的位置用新值填充。

```
1    r = torch.tensor([[0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0]])
2    mask = torch.tensor([[1,1,1,1],
[0,0,0,0]])
3    print(r.masked_fill(mask,1))
4    # tensor([[1, 1, 1, 1],
5    # [0, 0, 0, 0]])
```

对于attn\_mask来说,若为2D,形状如(L,S),L和S分别代表着目标语言和源语言序列长度,若为3D,形状如(N\*num\_heads,L,S),N代表着batch\_size,num\_heads代表注意力头的数目。若为attn\_mask的dtype为ByteTensor,非0的位置会被忽略不做注意力;若为BoolTensor,True对应的位置会被忽略;若为数值,则会直接加到attn\_weights。

```
1 def generate_square_subsequent_mask(self, sz:int) -> Tensor:
2 r'''产生关于序列的mask,被遮住的区域赋值`-inf`,未被遮住的区域赋值为`0`'''
3 mask = (torch.triu(torch.ones(sz, sz)) == 1).transpose(0, 1) #返回(sz, sz)大小方阵的上三角部分,其余部分定义为0,转置后为下三角,这个就是sequence mask。
4 mask = mask.float().masked_fill(mask == 0,float('-inf')).masked_fill(mask == 1, float(0.0)) #这里将有效的部分mask矩阵设置为0,无效的部分设置为-inf
5 return mask
```

注意,**为什么这里我们把有效的部分mask为0呢**,注意前面attention机制中有这样的代码:

```
1  if attn_mask is not None:
2  attn = attn + attn_mask
```

这样我们在相加的时候,可以不改变attn有效部分的值,而把需要被遮盖的地方设置为了-inf,从而实现了掩膜。

```
if attn_mask is not None:
    if attn_mask.dtype == torch.uint8:
        warnings.warn("Byte tensor for
attn_mask in nn.MultiheadAttention is deprecated.
Use bool tensor instead.")
        attn_mask = attn_mask.to(torch.bool)
        else:
        assert attn_mask.is_floating_point()
or attn_mask.dtype == torch.bool, \
        f"Only float, byte, and bool types
are supported for attn_mask, not {attn_mask.dtype}"
```

```
8
        # 对不同维度的形状判定
9
        if attn mask.dim() == 2:
10
            correct_2d_size = (tgt_len, src_len)
11
            if attn_mask.shape != correct_2d_size:
12
                raise RuntimeError(f"The shape of
the 2D attn_mask is {attn_mask.shape}, but should
be {correct_2d_size}.")
13
                attn_mask = attn_mask.unsqueeze(0)
14
        elif attn_mask.dim() == 3:
15
            correct 3d size = (bsz * num heads)
tgt len, src len)
            if attn mask.shape != correct 3d size:
16
17
                raise RuntimeError(f"The shape of
the 3D attn mask is {attn mask.shape}, but should
be {correct 3d size}.")
18
        else:
19
            raise RuntimeError(f"attn mask's
dimension {attn mask.dim()} is not supported")
```

#### padding mask

与 attn\_mask 不同的是, **key\_padding\_mask** 是用来遮挡住key里面的值,详细来说应该是 [PAD] ,被忽略的情况与 attn mask 一致。

```
1 # 将key_padding_mask值改为布尔值
2 if key_padding_mask is not None and key_padding_mask.dtype == torch.uint8:
3 warnings.warn("Byte tensor for key_padding_mask in nn.MultiheadAttention is deprecated. Use bool tensor instead.")
4 key_padding_mask = key_padding_mask.to(torch.bool)
```

其实 attn\_mask 和 key\_padding\_mask 有些时候对象是一致的,所以有时候可以合起来看。 -inf 做softmax之后值为0,即被忽略。

```
if key_padding_mask is not None:
assert key_padding_mask.shape == (bsz,
src_len), \
f"expecting key_padding_mask shape of
{(bsz, src_len)}, but got {key_padding_mask.shape}"
key_padding_mask =
```

```
key_padding_mask.view(bsz, 1, 1,
src_len).expand(-1, num_heads, -1, -1).reshape(bsz
* num_heads, 1, src_len)
5
        # 若attn_mask为空,直接用key_padding_mask
6
        if attn_mask is None:
7
            attn_mask = key_padding_mask
8
        elif attn_mask.dtype == torch.bool:
            attn_mask =
attn_mask.logical_or(key_padding_mask)
10
        else:
11
            attn mask =
attn mask.masked fill(key padding mask, float("-
inf"))
12
13
    # 若attn mask值是布尔值,则将mask转换为float
   if attn mask is not None and attn mask.dtype
== torch.bool:
15
        new_attn_mask =
torch.zeros_like(attn_mask, dtype=torch.float)
        new_attn_mask.masked_fill_(attn_mask,
float("-inf"))
17
        attn_mask = new_attn_mask
```

#### **Multi-Head attention**

接下来分析一下Multi-Head attention的代码。

#### 代码

之前在Attention机制中提到:

多头注意力机制往往满足:self-attention的隐藏层维度(  $hidden\_emb\_dim)*n\_heads=输入特征(经过线性变换)的维 \\ 度(emb\_dim),然后<math>W^O$ 的维度为 $emb\_dim$ 。

所以令每个head的Q、K、Vd的  $head\dim=embed\_dim=emb\_dim//n\_heads.$  Multi-Head attention核心代码如下。

- 1 import torch
- 2 Tensor = torch.Tensor

```
3
    def multi head attention forward(
4
        query: Tensor,
5
        key: Tensor,
6
        value: Tensor,
7
        num heads: int,
8
        in_proj_weight: Tensor,
9
        in_proj_bias: Optional[Tensor],
10
        dropout_p: float,
11
        out_proj_weight: Tensor,
        out proj bias: Optional[Tensor],
12
        training: bool = True,
13
        key padding mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
14
        need weights: bool = True,
15
        attn mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
16
17
        use_seperate_proj_weight = None,
18
        g proj weight: Optional[Tensor] = None,
19
        k_proj_weight: Optional[Tensor] = None,
        v proj weight: Optional[Tensor] = None,
20
21
    ) -> Tuple[Tensor, Optional[Tensor]]:
        r'''
22
23
        形状:
24
             输入:
25
             - query: `(L, N, E)`
             - key: `(S, N, E)`
26
27
            - value: `(S, N, E)`
            - key_padding_mask: `(N, S)`
28
29
             - attn_mask: `(L, S)` or `(N *
num heads, L, S)`
30
             输出:
31
             - attn_output: `(L, N, E)`
32
             - attn output weights: `(N, L, S)`
33
         1.1.1
34
        tgt len, bsz, embed dim = query.shape
        src_len, _, _ = key.shape
35
36
        head_dim = embed_dim // num_heads
37
        q, k, v = _in_projection_packed(query,
key, value, in proj weight, in proj bias)
38
39
        if attn_mask is not None:
40
             if attn mask.dtype == torch.uint8:
                warnings.warn("Byte tensor for
41
attn_mask in nn.MultiheadAttention is deprecated.
Use bool tensor instead.")
```

```
42
                attn mask =
attn mask.to(torch.bool)
43
            else:
44
                assert
attn_mask.is_floating_point() or attn_mask.dtype ==
torch.bool, \
                     f"Only float, byte, and bool
45
types are supported for attn_mask, not
{attn_mask.dtype}"
46
47
            if attn mask.dim() == 2:
48
                correct 2d size = (tgt len,
src len)
49
                if attn mask.shape !=
correct 2d size:
50
                     raise RuntimeError(f"The shape
of the 2D attn mask is {attn mask.shape}, but
should be {correct 2d size}.")
51
                attn mask = attn mask.unsqueeze(0)
52
            elif attn mask.dim() == 3:
53
                correct 3d size = (bsz *
num_heads, tgt_len, src_len)
54
                 if attn mask.shape !=
correct_3d_size:
55
                     raise RuntimeError(f"The shape
of the 3D attn_mask is {attn_mask.shape}, but
should be {correct_3d_size}.")
56
            else:
57
                 raise RuntimeError(f"attn mask's
dimension {attn_mask.dim()} is not supported")
58
59
        if key padding mask is not None and
key padding mask.dtype == torch.uint8:
60
            warnings.warn("Byte tensor for
key padding mask in nn.MultiheadAttention is
deprecated. Use bool tensor instead.")
61
            key padding mask =
key padding mask.to(torch.bool)
62
63
        if key_padding_mask is not None:
            assert key_padding_mask.shape == (bsz,
64
src_len), \
65
                 f"expecting key padding mask shape
```

```
of {(bsz, src_len)}, but got
{key_padding_mask.shape}"
66
            key padding mask =
key_padding_mask.view(bsz, 1, 1,
src_len).expand(-1, num_heads, -1, -1).reshape(bsz
* num_heads, 1, src_len)
67
            if attn_mask is None:
68
                attn_mask = key_padding_mask
69
            elif attn_mask.dtype == torch.bool:
70
                attn mask =
attn mask.logical or(key padding mask)
71
            else:
72
                attn mask =
attn_mask.masked_fill(key_padding_mask, float("-
inf"))
        # 若attn mask值是布尔值,则将mask转换为float
73
74
        if attn mask is not None and
attn mask.dtype == torch.bool:
75
            new attn mask =
torch.zeros_like(attn_mask, dtype=torch.float)
            new_attn_mask.masked_fill_(attn_mask,
float("-inf"))
77
            attn_mask = new_attn_mask
78
79
        # reshape q,k,v将Batch放在第一维以适合点积注意
力
80
        # 同时为多头机制,将不同的头拼在一起组成一层
81
        q = q.contiguous().view(tgt_len, bsz *
num_heads, head_dim).transpose(0, 1)
82
        k = k.contiguous().view(-1, bsz *
num heads, head dim).transpose(0, 1)
        v = v.contiguous().view(-1, bsz *
83
num heads, head dim).transpose(0, 1)
84
85
        # 若training为True时才应用dropout
86
        if not training:
87
            dropout p = 0.0
88
        # Attention计算
        attn_output, attn_output_weights =
89
_scaled_dot_product_attention(q, k, v, attn_mask,
dropout_p)
90
        attn_output = attn_output.transpose(0,
1).contiguous().view(tgt_len, bsz, embed_dim)
```

```
91
         attn output =
 nn.functional.linear(attn_output, out_proj_weight,
 out_proj_bias)
 92
         if need weights:
 93
             # average attention weights over heads
 94
             attn_output_weights =
 attn_output_weights.view(bsz, num_heads, tgt_len,
 src_len)
 95
             return attn_output,
 attn output weights.sum(dim=1) / num heads
 96
         else:
 97
             return attn output, None
再结合参数初始化函数,完整代码如下:
 1
     class MultiheadAttention(nn.Module):
 2
         r'''
 3
         参数:
 4
             embed_dim: 词嵌入的维度
 5
             num_heads: 平行头的数量
 6
             batch_first: 若`True`,则为(batch, seq,
 feture), 若为`False`, 则为(seq, batch, feature)
 7
 8
         例子:
             >>> multihead attn =
 MultiheadAttention(embed dim, num heads)
             >>> attn_output, attn_output_weights =
 multihead_attn(query, key, value)
         1.1.1
 11
 12
         def __init__(self, embed_dim, num_heads,
 dropout=0., bias=True,
                      kdim=None, vdim=None,
 13
 batch_first=False) -> None:
             # factory_kwargs = {'device': device,
 'dtype': dtype}
 15
             super(MultiheadAttention,
 self).__init__()
 16
             self.embed_dim = embed_dim
 17
             self.kdim = kdim if kdim is not None
 else embed_dim
 18
             self.vdim = vdim if vdim is not None
 else embed dim
 19
             self._qkv_same_embed_dim = self.kdim
```

```
== embed dim and self.vdim == embed dim
20
21
            self.num_heads = num_heads
22
            self.dropout = dropout
            self.batch_first = batch_first
23
24
            self.head_dim = embed_dim // num_heads
25
            assert self.head_dim * num_heads ==
self.embed_dim, "embed_dim must be divisible by
num_heads"
26
27
            if self. qkv same embed dim is False:
28
                 self.q_proj_weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed dim, embed dim)))
29
                 self.k proj weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed_dim, self.kdim)))
                self.v_proj_weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((embed_dim, self.vdim)))
31
self.register_parameter('in_proj_weight', None)
32
            else:
33
                self.in_proj_weight =
Parameter(torch.empty((3 * embed_dim, embed_dim)))
34
self.register_parameter('q_proj_weight', None)
self.register_parameter('k_proj_weight', None)
36
self.register_parameter('v_proj_weight', None)
37
38
            if bias:
39
                self.in proj bias =
Parameter(torch.empty(3 * embed dim))
40
            else:
41
self.register_parameter('in_proj_bias', None)
42
            self.out_proj = nn.Linear(embed_dim,
embed dim, bias=bias)
43
44
            self._reset_parameters()
45
        def _reset_parameters(self):
46
47
            if self._qkv_same_embed_dim:
48
```

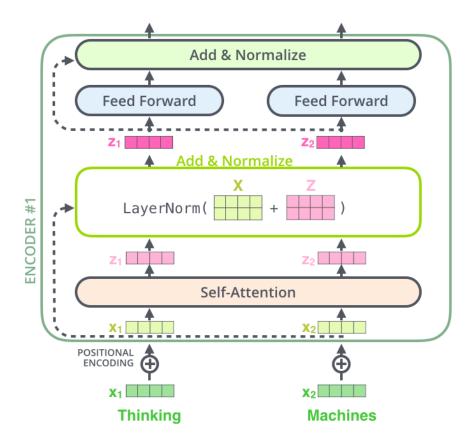
```
xavier_uniform_(self.in_proj_weight)
49
            else:
50
xavier_uniform_(self.q_proj_weight)
51
xavier_uniform_(self.k_proj_weight)
52
xavier_uniform_(self.v_proj_weight)
53
54
            if self.in proj bias is not None:
55
                constant (self.in proj bias, 0.)
56
                constant (self.out proj.bias, 0.)
57
58
        def forward(self, query: Tensor, key:
Tensor, value: Tensor, key padding mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None,
59
                     need weights: bool = True,
attn mask: Optional[Tensor] = None) ->
Tuple[Tensor, Optional[Tensor]]:
60
            if self.batch first:
                query, key, value =
61
[x.transpose(1, 0) for x in (query, key, value)]
62
63
            if not self._qkv_same_embed_dim:
64
                attn_output, attn_output_weights =
multi_head_attention_forward(
65
                     query, key, value,
self.num_heads,
66
                     self.in_proj_weight,
self.in_proj_bias,
67
                    self.dropout,
self.out_proj.weight, self.out_proj.bias,
68
                     training=self.training,
69
key_padding_mask=key_padding_mask,
need weights=need weights,
70
                     attn mask=attn mask,
use_separate_proj_weight=True,
71
q_proj_weight=self.q_proj_weight,
k_proj_weight=self.k_proj_weight,
72
v_proj_weight=self.v_proj_weight)
```

```
73
            else:
74
                attn_output, attn_output_weights =
multi_head_attention_forward(
75
                     query, key, value,
self.num_heads,
76
                     self.in_proj_weight,
self.in_proj_bias,
77
                     self.dropout,
self.out_proj.weight, self.out_proj.bias,
78
                     training=self.training,
79
key_padding_mask=key_padding_mask,
need_weights=need_weights,
80
                     attn_mask=attn_mask)
81
            if self.batch_first:
82
                return attn_output.transpose(1,
0), attn_output_weights
83
            else:
84
                 return attn_output,
attn_output_weights
```

#### Add&Norm

残差模块就是多加了self-attention的输入,如下图所示。

 $1 \quad x=x+z$ 



LayerNorm用Pytorch的 nn.LayerNorm 实现:

```
1    norm = nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim,
eps=layer_norm_eps)
```

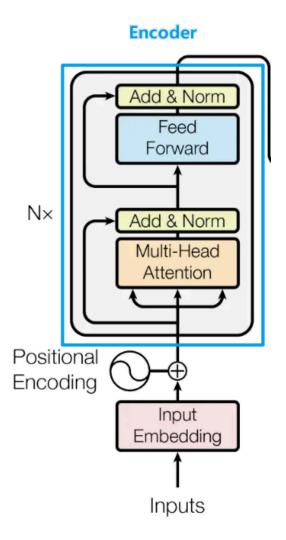
#### **Feed forward**

用Pytorch的 nn.Linear 实现:

- 1 linear1 = nn.Linear(input\_dim, output\_dim1)
- 2 linear2 = nn.Linear(output\_dim1, output\_dim2)
- 3 dropout=nn.Dropout(0.01)
- 4 activation=F.relu
- 5 res=linear2(dropout(activation(linear1(src))))

#### **Encoder**

Encoder结构如下图所示:



#### **EncoderLayer**

先写EncoderLayer根据示意图把之前将各个模块连起来。

#### 代码

```
class TransformerEncoderLayer(nn.Module):
2
       r'''
3
       参数:
           embed_dim: 词嵌入的维度(必备)
4
5
           nhead: 多头注意力中平行头的数目(必备)
           dim_feedforward: 全连接层的神经元的数目,又称
6
入的维度 (Default = 2048)
7
           dropout: dropout的概率 (Default = 0.1)
8
           activation: 两个线性层中间的激活函数, 默认relu
           lay_norm_eps: layer normalization中的微小量
母为0 (Default = 1e-5)
           batch_first: 若`True`, 则为(batch, seq, fe
为`False`, 则为(seq, batch, feature) (Default: False)
11
```

```
12
        例子:
13
            >>> encoder_layer =
TransformerEncoderLayer(embed dim=512, nhead=8)
14
            >>> src = torch.randn((32, 10, 512))
            >>> out = encoder_layer(src)
15
         1.1.1
16
17
18
        def __init__(self, embed_dim, nhead,
dim_feedforward=2048, dropout=0.1, activation=F.relu,
19
                      layer norm eps=1e-5, batch firs
-> None:
20
            super(TransformerEncoderLayer, self). i
21
            self.self attn = MultiheadAttention(ember
nhead, dropout=dropout, batch first=batch first)
22
            self.linear1 = nn.Linear(embed_dim,
dim feedforward)
23
            self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
24
            self.linear2 = nn.Linear(dim feedforward
embed_dim)
25
26
            self.norm1 = nn.LayerNorm(embed dim,
eps=layer_norm_eps)
27
            self.norm2 = nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim,
eps=layer_norm_eps)
28
            self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
29
            self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
30
            self.activation = activation
31
32
        def forward(self, src: Tensor, src_mask:
33
Optional[Tensor] = None, src key padding mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None) -> Tensor:
34
            src = positional encoding(src, src.shape
置编码
35
            src2 = self.self attn(src, src, src,
attn mask=src mask,
36
            key padding mask=src key padding mask) [0
力, (attn_output, attn_output_weights)
            src = src + self.dropout1(src2) #Add
37
            src = self_norm1(src) #Norm
38
39
            src2 =
self.linear2(self.dropout(self.activation(self.linear
#Feed forward
```

```
41
            src = self_norm2(src) #Norm
42
            return src
43
    # 用小例子看一下
1
2
    encoder_layer =
TransformerEncoderLayer(embed_dim=512, nhead=8)
3
    src = torch.randn((32, 10, 512))
4
    out = encoder_layer(src)
5
    print(out.shape)
6
    # torch.Size([32, 10, 512])
```

src = src + self.dropout(src2)#Add

#### EncoderLayer组成Encoder

40

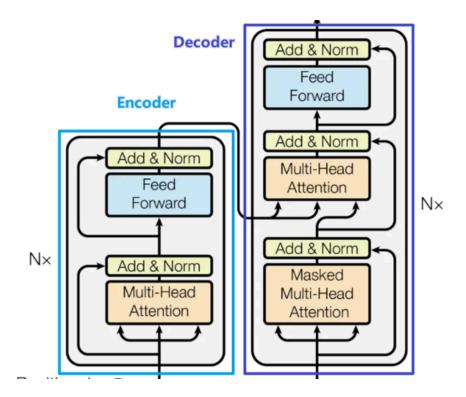
Encoder层由多个EncoderLayer串联。

```
1
    class TransformerEncoder(nn.Module):
2
        r'''
3
        参数:
4
            encoder_layer(必备)
5
            num_layers: encoder_layer的层数(必备)
            norm: 归一化的选择(可选)
6
7
8
        例子:
9
            >>> encoder_layer =
TransformerEncoderLayer(embed dim=512, nhead=8)
10
            >>> transformer encoder =
TransformerEncoder(encoder_layer, num_layers=6)
            >>> src = torch.randn((10, 32, 512))
11
12
            >>> out = transformer_encoder(src)
        I = I
13
14
15
        def __init__(self, encoder_layer,
num_layers, norm=None):
            super(TransformerEncoder,
16
self).__init__()
17
            self.layer = encoder_layer
18
            self.num_layers = num_layers
19
            self_norm = norm
20
```

```
def forward(self, src: Tensor, mask:
21
Optional[Tensor] = None, src_key_padding_mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None) -> Tensor:
22
            output = positional_encoding(src,
src.shape[-1])
23
            for _ in range(self.num_layers):
24
                output = self.layer(output,
src_mask=mask,
src_key_padding_mask=src_key_padding_mask)
25
26
            if self.norm is not None:
27
                output = self.norm(output)
28
29
            return output
1
    # 例子
2
    encoder_layer =
TransformerEncoderLayer(embed_dim=512, nhead=8)
    transformer_encoder =
TransformerEncoder(encoder_layer, num_layers=6)
    src = torch.randn((10, 32, 512))
5
    out = transformer_encoder(src)
    print(out.shape)
6
7
    # torch.Size([10, 32, 512])
```

#### Decoder

Decoder结构如下图紫色框所示,因为涉及到和Encoder的交互,这里把 Encoder的图示也放上。



#### DecoderLayer

同理把各个模块串成DecoderLayer。

#### 注意:

- 1 第一个self-attention需要输入掩膜(tgt\_mask)。
- 2 第二个multihead\_attn输入的Q为上一层输出tgt, K=V为 Encoder最后一层输出memory。

```
class TransformerDecoderLayer(nn.Module):
1
       r'''
2
3
       参数:
4
           embed_dim: 词嵌入的维度(必备)
5
           nhead: 多头注意力中平行头的数目(必备)
           dim_feedforward: 全连接层的神经元的数目,又称
的维度 (Default = 2048)
7
           dropout: dropout的概率 (Default = 0.1)
8
           activation: 两个线性层中间的激活函数, 默认relu
           lay_norm_eps: layer normalization中的微小量
为0 (Default = 1e-5)
           batch_first: 若`True`, 则为(batch, seq, fe
为`False`,则为(seq, batch, feature)(Default: False)
11
12
       例子:
```

```
13
            >>> decoder layer =
TransformerDecoderLayer(embed_dim=512, nhead=8)
            >>> memory = torch.randn((10, 32, 512))
14
15
            >>> tgt = torch.randn((20, 32, 512))
16
            >>> out = decoder_layer(tgt, memory)
         1.1.1
17
18
        def __init__(self, embed_dim, nhead,
dim_feedforward=2048, dropout=0.1, activation=F.relu,
19
                      layer_norm_eps=1e-5, batch_firs
> None:
20
            super(TransformerDecoderLayer, self). i
21
            self.self attn = MultiheadAttention(ember
nhead, dropout=dropout, batch first=batch first)
22
            self.multihead attn =
MultiheadAttention(embed dim, nhead, dropout=dropout,
batch first=batch first)
23
24
            self.linear1 = nn.Linear(embed dim,
dim_feedforward)
            self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
25
            self.linear2 = nn.Linear(dim feedforward
26
embed_dim)
27
28
            self.norm1 = nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim,
eps=layer_norm_eps)
29
            self.norm2 = nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim,
eps=layer_norm_eps)
30
            self.norm3 = nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim,
eps=layer norm eps)
31
            self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
32
            self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
33
            self.dropout3 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
34
35
            self.activation = activation
36
37
        def forward(self, tgt: Tensor, memory: Tenso
tgt mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
38
                    memory_mask: Optional[Tensor] =
None, tgt_key_padding_mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
memory_key_padding_mask: Optional[Tensor] = None) ->
            r'''
39
            参数:
40
41
                tgt: 目标语言序列(必备)
```

```
42
                 memory: 从最后一个encoder_layer跑出的句。
 43
                 tgt_mask: 目标语言序列的mask(可选)
 44
                 memory_mask (可选)
 45
                 tgt_key_padding_mask(可选)
 46
                 memory_key_padding_mask(可选)
             1.1.1
 47
 48
             tgt_mask = self.self_attn.
 49
             tgt2 = self.self_attn(tgt, tgt, tgt,
 attn_mask=tgt_mask,
 50
 key padding mask=tgt key padding mask)[0] #Masked自注;
 51
             tgt = tgt + self.dropout1(tgt2) #Add
 52
             tgt = self.norm1(tgt)
                                         #Norm
             tgt2 = self.multihead attn(tgt, memory, |
 53
 attn_mask=memory_mask,key_padding_mask=memory_key_pad
 [0] #cross attention,Q为上一层输出tgt, K=V为Encoder最后-
 54
             tgt = tgt + self.dropout2(tgt2)#Add
 55
             tgt = self.norm2(tgt)#Norm
 56
             tqt2 =
 self.linear2(self.dropout(self.activation(self.linear
 #Feed Forward
 57
             tgt = tgt + self.dropout3(tgt2)#Add
 58
             tgt = self.norm3(tgt)#Norm
             return tgt
 59
 1
     # 例子
 2
     decoder_layer =
 nn.TransformerDecoderLayer(embed_dim=512, nhead=8)
     memory = torch.randn((10, 32, 512))
 3
     tgt = torch.randn((20, 32, 512))
 5
     out = decoder_layer(tgt, memory)
 6
     print(out.shape)
 7
     # torch.Size([20, 32, 512])
DecoderLayer组成Decoder
 1
     class TransformerDecoder(nn.Module):
```

```
r'''
2
3
        参数:
4
            decoder_layer(必备)
5
            num layers: decoder layer的层数(必备)
```

```
6
             norm: 归一化选择
7
8
        例子:
9
             >>> decoder_layer
=TransformerDecoderLayer(embed dim=512, nhead=8)
             >>> transformer decoder =
TransformerDecoder(decoder_layer, num_layers=6)
             >>> memory = torch.rand(10, 32, 512)
11
12
             >>> tgt = torch.rand(20, 32, 512)
             >>> out = transformer_decoder(tgt,
13
memory)
         1 1 1
14
        def __init__(self, decoder_layer,
15
num layers, norm=None):
16
             super(TransformerDecoder,
self).__init__()
17
             self.layer = decoder layer
18
             self.num layers = num layers
19
             self.norm = norm
20
21
        def forward(self, tgt: Tensor, memory:
Tensor, tgt_mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
22
                     memory mask: Optional[Tensor]
= None, tgt_key_padding_mask: Optional[Tensor] =
None,
23
                     memory_key_padding_mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None) -> Tensor:
24
             output = tgt
25
             for _ in range(self.num_layers):
26
                 output = self.layer(output,
memory, tgt mask=tgt mask,
27
memory mask=memory mask,
28
tgt_key_padding_mask=tgt_key_padding_mask,
29
memory key padding mask=memory key padding mask)
             if self.norm is not None:
30
                 output = self.norm(output)
31
32
33
             return output
```

```
1 #例子
2 decoder_layer
=TransformerDecoderLayer(embed_dim=512, nhead=8)
3 transformer_decoder =
TransformerDecoder(decoder_layer, num_layers=6)
4 memory = torch.rand(10, 32, 512)
5 tgt = torch.rand(20, 32, 512)
6 out = transformer_decoder(tgt, memory)
7 print(out.shape)
8 # torch.Size([20, 32, 512])
```

#### **Transformer**

完整的Transformer模型,结合input embedding、Encoder、Decoder、最后输出的线性层和Softmax层。

#### 代码

```
1
    class Transformer(nn.Module):
        r'''
2
3
       参数:
           embed_dim: 词嵌入的维度(必备)
(Default=512)
           nhead: 多头注意力中平行头的数目(必备)
(Default=8)
6
           num encoder layers:编码层层数
(Default=8)
           num decoder layers:解码层层数
(Default=8)
           dim feedforward: 全连接层的神经元的数目,又
称经过此层输入的维度 (Default = 2048)
9
           dropout: dropout的概率 (Default = 0.1)
           activation: 两个线性层中间的激活函数, 默认
10
relu或gelu
11
           custom_encoder: 自定义encoder
(Default=None)
12
           custom_decoder: 自定义decoder
(Default=None)
13
           lay_norm_eps: layer normalization中的微
小量, 防止分母为0 (Default = 1e-5)
14
           batch_first: 若`True`,则为(batch, seq,
```

```
feture), 若为`False`, 则为(seq, batch, feature)
(Default: False)
15
16
        例子:
17
            >>> transformer_model =
Transformer(nhead=16, num_encoder_layers=12)
            >>> src = torch.rand((10, 32, 512))
18
19
            >>> tgt = torch.rand((20, 32, 512))
20
            >>> out = transformer_model(src, tgt)
         1.1.1
21
22
        def __init__(self, embed_dim: int = 512,
nhead: int = 8, num encoder layers: int = 6,
23
                      num decoder layers: int = 6,
dim_feedforward: int = 2048, dropout: float = 0.1,
24
                      activation = F.relu,
custom encoder: Optional[Any] = None,
custom_decoder: Optional[Any] = None,
                      layer_norm_eps: float = 1e-5,
25
batch_first: bool = False) -> None:
26
            super(Transformer, self).__init__()
27
            if custom encoder is not None:
28
                 self.encoder = custom_encoder
29
            else:
30
                encoder_layer =
TransformerEncoderLayer(embed_dim, nhead,
dim_feedforward, dropout,
31
activation, layer_norm_eps, batch_first)
                encoder_norm =
32
nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim, eps=layer_norm_eps)
                self.encoder =
TransformerEncoder(encoder layer,
num encoder layers)
34
35
            if custom decoder is not None:
36
                 self.decoder = custom_decoder
37
            else:
                decoder layer =
38
TransformerDecoderLayer(embed dim, nhead,
dim_feedforward, dropout,
39
activation, layer_norm_eps, batch_first)
40
                 decoder norm =
```

```
nn.LayerNorm(embed_dim, eps=layer_norm_eps)
41
                self.decoder =
TransformerDecoder(decoder_layer,
num_decoder_layers, decoder_norm)
42
43
            self._reset_parameters()
44
45
            self.embed_dim = embed_dim
46
            self.nhead = nhead
47
48
            self.batch first = batch first
49
        def forward(self, src: Tensor, tgt:
50
Tensor, src mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
tgt_mask: Optional[Tensor] = None,
51
                    memory mask: Optional[Tensor]
= None, src_key_padding_mask: Optional[Tensor] =
None,
52
                    tgt_key_padding_mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None, memory_key_padding_mask:
Optional[Tensor] = None) -> Tensor:
            r'''
53
54
            参数:
                src: 源语言序列(送入Encoder)(必备)
55
56
                tgt: 目标语言序列(送入Decoder)(必备)
57
                src_mask: (可选)
58
                tgt_mask: (可选)
59
                memory mask: (可选)
60
                src key padding mask:
                                       (可选)
61
                tgt_key_padding_mask:
                                      (可选)
62
                memory key padding mask: (可选)
63
64
            形状:
65
                - src: shape:`(S, N, E)`, `(N, S,
E) if batch_first.
66
                - tgt: shape:`(T, N, E)`, `(N, T,
E) if batch first.
67
                - src mask: shape:`(S, S)`.
                - tgt mask: shape:`(T, T)`.
68
69
                - memory_mask: shape:`(T, S)`.
70
                - src_key_padding_mask: shape:`(N,
S)`.
71
                - tgt_key_padding_mask: shape:`(N,
```

```
T)`.
72
               - memory key padding mask:
shape:`(N, S)`.
73
74
               [src/tgt/memory]_mask确保有些位置不被
看到,如做decode的时候,只能看该位置及其以前的,而不能看后面
的。
75
               若为ByteTensor, 非0的位置会被忽略不做注
意力;若为BoolTensor,True对应的位置会被忽略;
76
               若为数值,则会直接加到attn weights
77
78
               [src/tgt/memory] key padding mask
使得kev里面的某些元素不参与attention计算、三种情况同上
79
80
               - output: shape:`(T, N, E)`, `(N,
T, E) if batch_first.
81
82
           注意:
83
               src和tqt的最后一维需要等于embed dim,
batch的那一维需要相等
84
85
           例子:
86
               >>> output =
transformer_model(src, tgt, src_mask=src_mask,
tgt_mask=tgt_mask)
87
88
           memory = self.encoder(src,
mask=src_mask,
src_key_padding_mask=src_key_padding_mask)
           output = self.decoder(tgt, memory,
tgt mask=tgt mask, memory mask=memory mask,
90
tgt key padding mask=tgt key padding mask,
91
memory key padding mask=memory key padding mask)
92
93
           return output
94
95
       def generate_square_subsequent_mask(self,
sz: int) -> Tensor:
           r'''产生关于序列的mask,被遮住的区域赋值`-
96
inf`, 未被遮住的区域赋值为`0`'''
97
           mask = (torch.triu(torch.ones(sz, sz))
```

```
== 1).transpose(0, 1)
                                               mask = mask.float().masked_fill(mask
98
== 0, float('-inf')).masked_fill(mask == 1,
float(0.0))
99
                                               return mask
100
                               def _reset_parameters(self):
101
102
                                               r'''用正态分布初始化参数'''
103
                                               for p in self.parameters():
104
                                                              if p.dim() > 1:
105
                                                                            xavier_uniform_(p)
                # 例子
1
               transformer_model = Transformer(nhead=16, num_en
2
3
                src = torch.rand((10, 32, 512)) # (seq_len,batch)
                tgt = torch.rand((20, 32, 512)) # (seq_len,batch
5
                (seq_len,batch_size,embed_dim)=(20, 32, 512)
                # 这里假设所有句子都不需要padding,
src_key_padding_mask=None,tgt_key_padding_mask=None
7
                # 生成tgt_mask
8
tgt mask=transformer model.generate square subsequent
                out = transformer model(src, tgt, tgt mask=tgt mask=
                print(out.shape)
10
11 # torch.Size([20, 32, 512])
```

#### 基于Transformer的模型

上面的代码实际上只写到了Decoder输出结束,还未根据下游任务继续设计网络,以文本翻译任务为例的模型其实就和上面的图一样,在 Transformer的Decoder输出后接上一个线性层和一个softmax层。

```
1 class MyModel(nn.Module):
2    def __init__(self, transformer_layer,output_]
3        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
4        self.transformer_layer = transformer_laye
5        #这里根据下游任务继续设计层,以文本翻译为例,这里
7        self.linear = nn.Linear(self.transfor
```

```
def forward(self, src: Tensor, tgt: Tensor,
 9
 10
                     memory_mask: Optional[Tensor] = I
 11
                     tgt_key_padding_mask: Optional[Tell
 12
                 output=self.transformer_layer(src=src
 src_mask=src_mask,tgt_mask=tgt_mask,memory_mask=memor
 13
             output=F.softmax(self.linear(output))
 14
 15
             return output
 16
 1
     vocab_size = 154 # 这里是随便举的字典大小的例子
 2
     transformer_layer = Transformer(embed_dim, nhead
 3
                                             activati
 4
     model=MyModel(transformer_layer,output_dim = voc
     src = torch.rand((10, 32, 512)) # (seq_len,batch)
 5
 6
     tgt = torch.rand((20, 32, 512)) # (seq_len,batch)
 7
     (seg len, batch size, embed dim)=(20, 32, 512)
 8
     # 这里假设所有句子都不需要padding, src key padding ma
 9
     # 生成tgt mask
 10
 tgt_mask=MyModel.transformer_layer.generate_square_su
     out = model(src, tgt, tgt_mask=tgt_mask)
 11
 12
     print(out.shape)
     # torch.Size([20, 32, 154])
 13
     # 然后取概率分布最大的值对应索引作为输出
 14
 15
    res=torch.max(out,2)[1]
    print(res.shape)
 16
 17
     # torch.Size([20, 32])
参考文献
Pytorch编写完整的Transformer
Transformer相关——(8) Transformer模型
Transformer相关——(7) Mask机制
Transformer相关——(6) Normalization方式
```

Transformer相关——(5) 残差模块

Transformer相关——(4) Poisition encoding

Transformer相关—— (3) Attention机制