

**Name:****Matriculation No.:**

1. In the Transformer architecture, what is the correct formula for the scaled-dot-product attention calculation given  $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_q \times d_q}$ ,  $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_k \times d_k}$  and  $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_v \times d_v}$ ? (2pt)

$$\text{Att}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V}) =$$

2. In the transformer architecture, the embedding dimension of the value vectors  $\mathbf{V}$  must be equal to which of the following? (1pt)

- ☐ The embedding dimension of the keys  $\mathbf{K}$ .
- ☐ The embedding dimension of the queries  $\mathbf{Q}$ .
- ☐ Both the keys and the queries.
- ☐ None of the above.

3. The output sequence length of the attention mechanism is equal to the sequence length of which component? (1pt)

- ☐ Keys.
- ☐ Queries.
- ☐ Values.
- ☐ More information needed.

4. **Statement:** In the vanilla transformer model, each encoder layer output is passed to the same level decoder layer? (1pt)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5. Given an input sequence length of 4 and an embedding dimension of 5, generate the look-ahead mask? (2pts)

6. What is the reason for usage of the positional encoding in the Transformer? (1pts)
7. What is the purpose of the residual connections around each sub-layer (e.g., attention, feedforward) in the Transformer? (1pts)
8. Cross the **TRUE** statement (only one is true)? (1pts)
- ☐ The number of encoder layers must equal the number of decoder layers in a transformer model.
  - ☐ The time complexity for computing the queries, keys, and values in the Transformer model is  $O(\log(n) \cdot d^3)$ . (Assume: sequence length  $n$  and embedding dimension  $d$ )
  - ☐ In a translation setting, it is necessary to use the same tokenizer for both the source and target languages.
  - ☐ The attention mechanism does not enhance the performance of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) when dealing with long sequences.
  - ☐ In the attention mechanism, the scaling of the dot product of queries and keys by  $\sqrt{d_k}$  is done to prevent extremely small gradients for most predictions.