**Input Embedding**

This InputEmbedding class is a part of the Transformer model architecture, specifically used for embedding the input tokens.

Here's a breakdown of the class:

It inherits from nn.Module, which is the base class for all neural network modules in PyTorch.

The \_\_init\_\_ method initializes the class. It takes two parameters: vocab\_size and d\_model. vocab\_size is the size of the vocabulary, and d\_model is the dimension of the embeddings. Inside this method, an embedding layer is created using nn.Embedding with vocab\_size and d\_model as parameters. The d\_model is also stored as an instance variable.

The forward method defines the forward pass of the module. It takes an input x which is expected to be a 2D tensor with shape [batch\_size, seq\_len], where batch\_size is the number of sequences in a batch and seq\_len is the length of each sequence. The method returns the embedded input, scaled by the square root of d\_model. The scaling is a part of the original Transformer model, which helps in stabilizing the gradients.

**Input Embedding – Notebook**

This use case demonstrates how to use the InputEmbedding class to convert sequences of word indices into continuous vector representations (embeddings).

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: PyTorch and the InputEmbedding class.
2. Define the vocabulary size (vocab\_size) and the embedding dimension (d\_model). In this case, the vocabulary size is 5000 (i.e., there are 5000 unique words in the vocabulary), and the embedding dimension is 300 (i.e., each word will be represented as a 300-dimensional vector).
3. Create an instance of the InputEmbedding class, passing the vocabulary size and the embedding dimension as arguments.
4. Define a batch of 2 sequences, each sequence containing 4 words. The words are represented by their indices in the vocabulary. This is done using a PyTorch tensor.
5. Pass the sequences through the InputEmbedding instance. This converts the word indices into their corresponding embeddings and scales them by the square root of d\_model.
6. Print the shape of the resulting tensor. The output shape is [2, 4, 300], which corresponds to [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model]. This means there are 2 sequences in the batch, each sequence has 4 words, and each word is represented as a 300-dimensional vector.

**Positional Encoding**

The PositionalEncoding class is a part of the Transformer model architecture, specifically used for adding positional information to the input embeddings. This is necessary because the Transformer does not have any inherent notion of the position of words in a sequence.

Here's a breakdown of the class:

It inherits from nn.Module, which is the base class for all neural network modules in PyTorch.

The \_\_init\_\_ method initializes the class. It takes three parameters: d\_model, seq\_len, and dropout. d\_model is the dimension of the embeddings, seq\_len is the maximum length of the sequences, and dropout is the dropout rate used for regularization. Inside this method, a dropout layer is created using nn.Dropout, and the positional encoding matrix pe is calculated and registered as a buffer.

The positional encoding matrix pe is calculated using a specific formula that uses sine and cosine functions of different frequencies. The formula is designed in such a way that the positional encoding for each position varies smoothly from -1 to 1, and the difference between the encodings of any two positions is small.

The forward method defines the forward pass of the module. It takes an input x which is expected to be a 3D tensor with shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], representing the embedded input sequences. The method adds the positional encoding to the input embeddings (with the positional encoding adapted to the sequence length of x), applies dropout, and returns the result.

The output of the forward method is a 3D tensor with shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], representing the input sequences with positional information added.

**Positional Encoding – Notebook**

This use case demonstrates how to use the PositionalEncoding class to add positional information to the input embeddings.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the PositionalEncoding class.
2. Define the sequence length (seq\_len), the embedding dimension (d\_model), and the dropout rate (dropout). In this case, the sequence length is 50 (i.e., each sequence has 50 words), the embedding dimension is 300 (i.e., each word is represented as a 300-dimensional vector), and the dropout rate is 0.1.
3. Create an instance of the PositionalEncoding class, passing the embedding dimension, the sequence length, and the dropout rate as arguments.
4. Define a batch of 2 sequences, each sequence containing 50 words. The words are represented by their embeddings, which are 300-dimensional vectors. This is done using a PyTorch tensor filled with random numbers.
5. Pass the sequences through the PositionalEncoding instance. This adds positional information to the input embeddings and applies dropout.
6. Print the shape of the resulting tensor. The output shape is [2, 50, 300], which corresponds to [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model]. This means there are 2 sequences in the batch, each sequence has 50 words, and each word is represented as a 300-dimensional vector.

**Attention**

The attention function is a key part of the Transformer model architecture, specifically used in the self-attention mechanism. It calculates the attention scores for a given query, key, and value.

Here's a breakdown of the function:

1. The function takes five parameters: query\_k, key\_k, value\_k, d\_k, and optionally mask and dropout. query\_k, key\_k, and value\_k are the query, key, and value vectors, respectively. d\_k is the dimension of the key vectors. mask is an optional parameter used to prevent attention to certain positions. dropout is a dropout layer used for regularization.
2. The attention score is calculated by taking the dot product of the query and key (with the key transposed), and dividing by the square root of d\_k. This results in a tensor of shape [batch\_size, h, seq\_len, seq\_len].
3. If a mask is provided, the function applies the mask to the attention scores. This is done by replacing the scores at the masked positions with a very large negative number (-1e9), which becomes close to zero after applying the softmax function.
4. The softmax function is applied to the attention scores to convert them into probabilities. The probabilities are then passed through the dropout layer for regularization.
5. Finally, the function returns the weighted sum of the value vectors (calculated by taking the dot product of the attention scores and the value vectors), and the attention scores. The weighted sum represents the output of the attention mechanism, and the attention scores can be used for visualization or other purposes.

The output of the function is a pair of tensors with shapes [batch\_size, h, seq\_len, d\_k] and [batch\_size, h, seq\_len, seq\_len], respectively.

**Attention – Notebook**

**Usage of Attention without Mask**

This code is using the attention function from the MultiHeadAttention class to compute the attention scores and the output of the attention mechanism for a given batch of sequences. In this case, no mask is applied, so all positions can attend to all other positions.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the MultiHeadAttention class.
2. Define the batch size, number of attention heads, sequence length, and dimension of the key/query vectors. In this case, there is 1 sequence in the batch, the sequence has 4 words, there is 1 attention head, and the dimension of the key/query vectors is 64.
3. Create an input tensor filled with random numbers. This tensor represents the input sequence.
4. Create the query, key, and value vectors by cloning the input tensor. These vectors are used as input to the attention mechanism.
5. Call the attention function, passing the query, key, and value vectors, the dimension of the key vectors, and a dropout layer as arguments. No mask is passed, so all positions can attend to all other positions.
6. Print the shape of the output tensor, the shape of the attention scores tensor, and the attention scores themselves. The output tensor is a weighted sum of the value vectors, and the attention scores represent how much each word in the sequence should attend to each other word in the sequence.

The output of the attention function is a pair of tensors: the output of the attention mechanism and the attention scores. The shapes of these tensors are printed to verify that they are as expected (the output tensor should have the same shape as the input tensor, and the attention scores tensor should have a shape of [batch\_size, h, seq\_len, seq\_len]).

## Example of Attention with Mask

This code is similar to the previous one, but it introduces a mask to the attention mechanism. The mask is used to prevent certain positions from attending to other positions. This is useful in certain scenarios, such as when you want to prevent future positions from being used in the prediction of the current position (causal masking), or when you want to ignore padding positions.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The first few steps are the same as before: import the necessary modules, define the batch size, number of attention heads, sequence length, and dimension of the key/query vectors, and create the input tensor and the query, key, and value vectors.
2. Create a causal mask. This is a square matrix of ones with zeros above the diagonal. This mask is used to prevent each position from attending to future positions. The triu function is used to create an upper triangular matrix, and the result is inverted to get a lower triangular matrix.
3. Create a padding mask. This is a vector that indicates which positions are padding (represented by zeros) and which are not (represented by ones). In this case, the last two positions are padding.
4. Combine the causal mask and the padding mask using the bitwise AND operator. This creates a mask that prevents each position from attending to future positions and padding positions.
5. Call the attention function, passing the query, key, and value vectors, the dimension of the key vectors, the mask, and a dropout layer as arguments.
6. Print the mask, the shape of the output tensor, the shape of the attention scores tensor, and the attention scores themselves.

The output of the attention function is a pair of tensors: the output of the attention mechanism and the attention scores. The shapes of these tensors are printed to verify that they are as expected. The mask is also printed for reference.

**Multi-Head Attention**

This class implements the Multi-Head Attention mechanism, a key component of the Transformer model.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. \_\_init\_\_: This method initializes the class. It takes three parameters: d\_model (the feature length of a token), h (the number of attention heads), and dropout (the dropout rate). It creates four linear layers (w\_q, w\_k, w\_v, w\_o) and a dropout layer. The linear layers are used to transform the input sequences into queries, keys, and values, and to transform the output of the attention mechanism. The dropout layer is used to apply dropout to the attention scores.
2. attention: This static method calculates the attention scores and the output of the attention mechanism. It takes six parameters: query\_k, key\_k, value\_k (the queries, keys, and values), d\_k (the dimension of the key vectors), mask (an optional mask), and dropout (a dropout layer). It first calculates the attention scores by taking the dot product of the queries and keys, dividing by the square root of d\_k, and applying softmax. If a mask is provided, it is applied to the attention scores before softmax. Then, it multiplies the attention scores with the values to get the output of the attention mechanism.
3. forward: This method applies the multi-head attention mechanism to the input sequences. It takes four parameters: query, key, value (the input sequences), and mask (an optional mask). It first transforms the input sequences into queries, keys, and values using the linear layers. Then, it reshapes these tensors to have a separate dimension for the attention heads. After that, it calls the attention method to calculate the attention scores and the output of the attention mechanism. Finally, it concatenates the outputs of the different attention heads and transforms the result using the w\_o linear layer.

The output of the forward method is a tensor of the same shape as the input sequences, but the values have been updated to reflect the attention mechanism. This tensor can be used as input to the next layer of the Transformer model.

**Multi-Head Attention Notebook**

This code is using the MultiHeadAttention class to apply the multi-head attention mechanism to a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the MultiHeadAttention class.
2. Define the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the number of attention heads (h), the dropout rate, the batch size, and the sequence length. In this case, the model has 512 dimensions, there are 8 attention heads, the dropout rate is 0.1, the batch size is 10, and each sequence has 20 words.
3. Create an instance of the MultiHeadAttention class, passing the dimensions of the model, the number of attention heads, and the dropout rate as arguments.
4. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 10 sequences, each with 20 words, and each word represented by a 512-dimensional vector.
5. Create the query, key, and value tensors by cloning the input tensor. These tensors are used as input to the multi-head attention mechanism.
6. Pass the query, key, and value tensors through the multi-head attention layer by calling the forward method of the MultiHeadAttention instance. This applies the multi-head attention mechanism to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the attention mechanism.
7. Print the shape of the output tensor. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor ([batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model]), but the values have been updated to reflect the attention mechanism. This tensor can be used as input to the next layer of the Transformer model.

**Normalization Layer**

This code defines a Layer Normalization (LayerNorm) module. Layer normalization is a type of normalization technique like Batch Normalization, but instead of normalizing the features across the batch, it normalizes the features across the feature dimension (i.e., for each individual sample in the batch). This makes it batch size independent and can be used in a variety of contexts, including RNNs and Transformer models.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The LayerNorm class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, two parameters are defined: para\_mul and para\_bias. These are learnable parameters that will be optimized during training. They are initialized to ones and zeros, respectively. The eps (epsilon) value is a small constant used for numerical stability to avoid division by zero.
3. The forward method is where the actual normalization happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model].
4. The mean and standard deviation of the input tensor are computed along the last dimension (i.e., the feature dimension). The keepdim=True argument ensures that the output tensors have the same number of dimensions as the input tensor.
5. The input tensor is then normalized by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation. The eps value is added to the denominator to prevent division by zero.
6. The normalized tensor is then scaled by para\_mul and shifted by para\_bias. These are learnable parameters that allow the layer to learn an optimal scale and mean for the outputs.
7. The result is a tensor of the same shape as the input tensor, but with normalized values. This tensor is returned as the output of the layer.

**Normalization Layer Notebook**

This code is using the LayerNorm class to apply layer normalization to a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the LayerNorm class.
2. Define the feature length (d\_model). In this case, each word is represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
3. Create an instance of the LayerNorm class, passing the feature length as an argument.
4. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
5. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [1, 4, 7], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
6. Pass the tensor through the layer normalization layer by calling the forward method of the LayerNorm instance. This applies layer normalization to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the normalized sequences.
7. Print the shape of the output tensor. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor ([1, 4, 7]), but the values have been normalized.
8. Print the normalized sequences. These sequences have the same shape as the input sequences, but their values have been scaled and shifted to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (approximately, due to the learnable parameters and the epsilon value used for numerical stability).

**Feed Forward Layer**

This code defines a FeedForward layer, which is a component of the Transformer model. The FeedForward layer is a simple fully connected neural network that is applied to each position separately and identically. This includes two linear transformations with a ReLU activation in between.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The FeedForward class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, three layers are defined: linear1, linear2, and dropout. linear1 and linear2 are linear (fully connected) layers, and dropout is a dropout layer for regularization. The dimensions of the input and output of the linear layers (d\_model and d\_ff) are passed as arguments to the \_\_init\_\_ method.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model].
4. The input tensor is first passed through linear1, which applies a linear transformation to every element of the input.
5. The output of linear1 is then passed through a ReLU activation function. The ReLU function is applied element-wise, and it replaces negative values with zeros.
6. The output of the ReLU function is then passed through the dropout layer, which randomly sets some elements to zero with a probability equal to dropout. This helps prevent overfitting.
7. The output of the dropout layer is then passed through linear2, which applies another linear transformation.
8. The result is a tensor of the same shape as the input tensor, but with the values transformed by two linear layers and a ReLU activation function. This tensor is returned as the output of the layer.

**Feed Forward Layer Notebook**

This code is using the FeedForward class to apply a feed-forward neural network to a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the FeedForward class.
2. Define the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the dropout rate, the batch size, and the sequence length. In this case, each word is represented by a 7-dimensional vector, the feed-forward network has 2048 dimensions, the dropout rate is 0.1, the batch size is 1, and each sequence has 4 words.
3. Create an instance of the FeedForward class, passing the dimensions of the model, the dimensions of the feed-forward network, and the dropout rate as arguments.
4. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
5. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
6. Pass the tensor through the feed-forward network by calling the forward method of the FeedForward instance. This applies the feed-forward network to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the network.
7. Print the shape of the output tensor. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor ([batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model]), but the values have been transformed by the feed-forward network.
8. Print the output tensor. This tensor represents the output of the feed-forward network for each word in each sequence in the batch.

**Residual Connection**

This code defines a ResidualConnection layer, which is a key component of the Transformer model. The ResidualConnection layer applies a sublayer to the input, and then adds the original input back to the result. This "shortcut" helps to mitigate the problem of vanishing gradients in deep networks, allowing the model to learn more effectively.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The ResidualConnection class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, a Layer Normalization (LayerNorm) and a Dropout layer are defined. The Layer Normalization normalizes the features across the feature dimension, and the Dropout layer randomly sets some elements to zero with a probability equal to dropout for regularization.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model] and a sublayer function sublayer.
4. The input tensor is first normalized using the Layer Normalization.
5. The normalized tensor is then passed through the sublayer function. This could be any function that takes a tensor as input and returns a tensor of the same shape, such as a feed-forward network or a self-attention mechanism.
6. The output of the sublayer function is then passed through the Dropout layer.
7. The original input tensor x is added to the output of the Dropout layer. This is the "residual connection" that gives the layer its name.
8. The result is a tensor of the same shape as the input tensor, but with the values transformed by the sublayer and then added back to the original input. This tensor is returned as the output of the layer.

**Residual Connection Notebook**

This code is using the ResidualConnection class to apply a residual connection to a batch of sequences, with a feed-forward network as the sublayer. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the FeedForward, LayerNorm, and ResidualConnection classes.
2. Define the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the dropout rate, the batch size, and the sequence length. In this case, each word is represented by a 7-dimensional vector, the feed-forward network has 2048 dimensions, the dropout rate is 0.1, the batch size is 1, and each sequence has 4 words.
3. Create an instance of the ResidualConnection class, passing the dimensions of the model and the dropout rate as arguments.
4. Create an instance of the FeedForward class, passing the dimensions of the model, the dimensions of the feed-forward network, and the dropout rate as arguments.
5. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
6. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
7. Pass the tensor through the residual connection by calling the forward method of the ResidualConnection instance, with the FeedForward instance as the sublayer. This applies the feed-forward network to the normalized input sequences, applies dropout, and then adds the original input back to the result.
8. Print the original input tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has the same shape as the input tensor ([batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model]), but the values have been transformed by the feed-forward network and then added back to the original input.

**Projection Layer**

This code defines a Projection layer, which is a component of the Transformer model. The Projection layer is a simple fully connected neural network that is used to transform the output of the Transformer's decoder into prediction scores for each possible output token in the vocabulary.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The Projection class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, a linear layer named projection is defined. This layer will map from the dimensionality of the model (d\_model) to the size of the output vocabulary (vocab\_size).
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model].
4. The input tensor is passed through the projection layer, which applies a linear transformation to every element of the input.
5. The result is a tensor of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, vocab\_size]. This tensor represents the prediction scores for each possible output token in the vocabulary, for each position in each sequence in the batch.
6. This tensor is returned as the output of the layer. In a full Transformer model, these scores would typically be passed through a softmax function to produce a probability distribution over the vocabulary for each position in each sequence.

**Projection Notebook**

This code is using the Projection class to apply a projection to a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules: sys (to modify the Python path), PyTorch, and the Projection class.
2. Define the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the size of the output vocabulary (vocab\_size), the batch size, and the sequence length. In this case, each word is represented by a 7-dimensional vector, the output vocabulary has 15 tokens, the batch size is 1, and each sequence has 4 words.
3. Create an instance of the Projection class, passing the dimensions of the model and the size of the output vocabulary as arguments.
4. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
5. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
6. Pass the tensor through the projection by calling the forward method of the Projection instance. This applies the projection to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the prediction scores for each possible output token in the vocabulary.
7. Print the original input tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, vocab\_size], which means it contains prediction scores for 15 possible output tokens for each of the 4 words in each of the 1 sequence in the batch.

**Encoder Layer**

This code defines an EncoderLayer class, which is a component of the Transformer model. Each EncoderLayer consists of two main parts: a multi-head self-attention mechanism and a position-wise feed-forward network. These parts are connected by residual connections and followed by layer normalization.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The EncoderLayer class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, the multi-head self-attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the residual connections are defined. The residual connections are a list of two ResidualConnection modules, which are used to add the input of each part to its output.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model] and an optional source mask mask\_scr.
4. The input tensor is first passed through the first residual connection and the self-attention mechanism. The self-attention mechanism allows the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence for each output position. The lambda function is used to ensure that the same input is used for the query, key, and value in the self-attention mechanism.
5. The output of the self-attention mechanism is then passed through the second residual connection and the feed-forward network. The feed-forward network applies the same transformation to each position in the sequence independently.
6. The output of the feed-forward network is returned as the output of the layer. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor and can be passed to the next EncoderLayer in the sequence.

In a full Transformer model, several EncoderLayers are stacked on top of each other to form the encoder. Each EncoderLayer operates independently on the input, allowing the model to learn complex patterns in the data.

**Encoder Layer Notebook**

This code is using an EncoderLayer to process a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules and classes.
2. Define the configuration parameters: the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the number of heads in the multi-head attention mechanism (h), the batch size, the sequence length, and the dropout ratio.
3. Create instances of the MultiHeadAttention and FeedForward classes. These are the main components of the EncoderLayer.
4. Create an instance of the EncoderLayer class, passing the dimensions of the model, the multi-head attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the dropout ratio as arguments.
5. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
6. Pass the tensor through the encoder layer by calling the forward method of the EncoderLayer instance. This applies the multi-head attention mechanism and the feed-forward network to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the encoder layer.
7. Print the original input tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has the same shape as the input tensor, which means it can be passed to the next EncoderLayer in the sequence.

**Encoder**

This code defines an Encoder class, which is a component of the Transformer model. The Encoder consists of a stack of identical layers, each of which is an instance of the EncoderLayer class.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The Encoder class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, a list of EncoderLayer instances is created. The number of layers is specified by the num\_layers argument. A layer normalization module (LayerNorm) is also created. This is used to normalize the output of the last layer.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model] and an optional source mask mask\_scr.
4. The input tensor is passed through each EncoderLayer in the list. Each layer applies a multi-head self-attention mechanism and a feed-forward network to the input, and adds the result to the original input (residual connection). The output of each layer is used as the input to the next layer.
5. After all layers have processed the input, the output of the last layer is normalized using the layer normalization module. This helps to stabilize the learning process and reduces the training time.
6. The normalized output is returned as the output of the encoder. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor and can be passed to the decoder of the Transformer model.

In a full Transformer model, the Encoder processes the source sequences and produces a set of high-level features that represent the content of the sequences. These features are then used by the Decoder to generate the target sequences.

**Encoder Notebook**

This code is using an Encoder to process a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules and classes.
2. Define the configuration parameters: the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the number of heads in the multi-head attention mechanism (h), the batch size, the sequence length, the dropout ratio, and the number of layers in the encoder (num\_layers).
3. Create instances of the MultiHeadAttention and FeedForward classes. These are the main components of the EncoderLayer.
4. Create an instance of the EncoderLayer class, passing the dimensions of the model, the multi-head attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the dropout ratio as arguments.
5. Create an instance of the Encoder class, passing the dimensions of the model, the EncoderLayer instance, and the number of layers as arguments. This creates an encoder with num\_layers identical layers.
6. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
7. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by an 8-dimensional vector.
8. Pass the tensor through the encoder by calling the forward method of the Encoder instance. This applies the multi-head attention mechanism and the feed-forward network to the input sequences and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the encoder.
9. Print the original input tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has the same shape as the input tensor, which means it can be passed to the decoder of the Transformer model.

**Decoder Layer**

This code defines a DecoderLayer class, which is a component of the Transformer model. Each DecoderLayer consists of three main parts: a self-attention mechanism, an encoder-decoder attention mechanism, and a position-wise feed-forward network. These parts are connected by residual connections and followed by layer normalization.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The DecoderLayer class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, the self-attention mechanism, the encoder-decoder attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the residual connections are defined. The residual connections are a list of three ResidualConnection modules, which are used to add the input of each part to its output.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], an encoder\_output tensor of the same shape, and optional source and target masks mask\_src and mask\_tgt.
4. The input tensor is first passed through the first residual connection and the self-attention mechanism. The self-attention mechanism allows the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence for each output position. The lambda function is used to ensure that the same input is used for the query, key, and value in the self-attention mechanism. The target mask is used to prevent the decoder from looking at future tokens.
5. The output of the self-attention mechanism is then passed through the second residual connection and the encoder-decoder attention mechanism. This mechanism allows the decoder to focus on different parts of the encoder output for each output position. The source mask is used to prevent the decoder from looking at padding tokens.
6. The output of the encoder-decoder attention mechanism is then passed through the third residual connection and the feed-forward network. The feed-forward network applies the same transformation to each position in the sequence independently.
7. The output of the feed-forward network is returned as the output of the layer. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor and can be passed to the next DecoderLayer in the sequence.

In a full Transformer model, several DecoderLayers are stacked on top of each other to form the decoder. Each DecoderLayer operates independently on the input, allowing the model to learn complex patterns in the data.

**Decoder Layer Notebook**

This code is using a DecoderLayer to process a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules and classes.
2. Define the configuration parameters: the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the number of heads in the multi-head attention mechanism (h), the batch size, the sequence length, and the dropout ratio.
3. Create instances of the MultiHeadAttention and FeedForward classes. These are the main components of the DecoderLayer.
4. Create an instance of the DecoderLayer class, passing the dimensions of the model, the self-attention mechanism, the encoder-decoder attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the dropout ratio as arguments.
5. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
6. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by a 7-dimensional vector.
7. Create another random tensor to represent the output of the encoder. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor.
8. Pass the input tensor and the encoder output through the decoder layer by calling the forward method of the DecoderLayer instance. This applies the self-attention mechanism, the encoder-decoder attention mechanism, and the feed-forward network to the input and encoder output, and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the decoder layer.
9. Print the original input tensor, the encoder output tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has the same shape as the input tensor, which means it can be passed to the next DecoderLayer in the sequence.

**Decoder**

This code defines a Decoder class, which is a component of the Transformer model. The Decoder consists of a stack of identical layers, each of which is a DecoderLayer, and a final layer normalization.

Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. The Decoder class is a subclass of nn.Module, which means it's a custom PyTorch module.
2. In the \_\_init\_\_ method, the layers of the decoder and the final layer normalization are defined. The layers are a list of DecoderLayer instances, and the layer normalization is an instance of the LayerNorm class.
3. The forward method is where the actual computation happens. It takes an input tensor x of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], an encoder\_output tensor of the same shape, and optional source and target masks mask\_src and mask\_tgt.
4. The input tensor is passed through each layer in the decoder in turn. Each layer applies the self-attention mechanism, the encoder-decoder attention mechanism, and the feed-forward network to the input and encoder output, and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the layer.
5. After all layers have processed the input, the final layer normalization is applied. This ensures that the output has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, which can help to stabilize the learning process.
6. The output of the layer normalization is returned as the output of the decoder. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor and can be passed to the next component of the Transformer model.

In a full Transformer model, the Decoder takes the output of the Encoder and generates a sequence of output tokens. Each DecoderLayer in the Decoder operates independently on the input, allowing the model to learn complex patterns in the data.

**Decoder Notebook**

This code is using a Decoder to process a batch of sequences. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules and classes.
2. Define the configuration parameters: the dimensions of the model (d\_model), the dimensions of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the number of heads in the multi-head attention mechanism (h), the batch size, the sequence length, the dropout ratio, and the number of layers in the decoder (num\_layers).
3. Create instances of the MultiHeadAttention and FeedForward classes. These are the main components of the DecoderLayer.
4. Create an instance of the DecoderLayer class, passing the dimensions of the model, the self-attention mechanism, the encoder-decoder attention mechanism, the feed-forward network, and the dropout ratio as arguments.
5. Create an instance of the Decoder class, passing the dimensions of the model, the DecoderLayer instance, and the number of layers as arguments.
6. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
7. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of sequences. This tensor has a shape of [batch\_size, seq\_len, d\_model], which corresponds to a batch of 1 sequence, with 4 words, and each word represented by an 8-dimensional vector.
8. Create another random tensor to represent the output of the encoder. This tensor has the same shape as the input tensor.
9. Pass the input tensor and the encoder output through the decoder by calling the forward method of the Decoder instance. This applies the decoder layers and the final layer normalization to the input and encoder output, and returns a new tensor that represents the output of the decoder.
10. Print the original input tensor, the encoder output tensor, the shape of the output tensor, and the output tensor. The output tensor has the same shape as the input tensor, which means it can be passed to the next component of the Transformer model.

**Decoder Mask**

This code is creating a mask for the decoder in a Transformer model. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. **Decoder token IDs**: These are the IDs of the tokens that the decoder is going to process. In this case, the IDs are [68, 72, 96].
2. **Start of Sentence (SOS) token**: This is a special token that indicates the start of a sentence. It's prepended to the decoder input.
3. **Padding token**: This is a special token that's used to pad the decoder input to a fixed length (seq\_len). The number of padding tokens added is decoder\_padding\_num.
4. **Decoder input**: This is the input to the decoder. It's created by concatenating the SOS token, the decoder token IDs, and the padding tokens.
5. **Padding mask**: This is a binary mask that indicates where the padding tokens are in the decoder input. It's created by comparing the decoder input to the padding token ID. The result is a tensor of the same shape as the decoder input, where 1 indicates a non-padding token and 0 indicates a padding token.
6. **Causal mask**: This is a binary mask that's used to ensure that the decoder only attends to earlier positions in the sequence. It's created by taking the lower triangular part of a tensor of ones. The result is a tensor of shape (1, seq\_len, seq\_len), where 1 indicates positions that the decoder is allowed to attend to and 0 indicates positions that the decoder should not attend to.
7. **Decoder mask**: This is the final mask that's used in the decoder. It's created by taking the logical AND of the padding mask and the causal mask. The result is a tensor of the same shape as the causal mask, where 1 indicates positions that the decoder is allowed to attend to and 0 indicates positions that the decoder should not attend to.

**Get Dataset**

This function get\_dataset is used to load a dataset for a machine translation task. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Dataset name and language pair: The function first retrieves the name of the dataset and the source and target languages from the configuration. It then constructs the language pair string by concatenating the source and target languages with a hyphen.
2. Split: It retrieves the dataset split (such as "train", "validation", or "test") from the configuration.
3. Load dataset: It uses the load\_dataset function from the datasets library to load the specified split of the dataset. The load\_dataset function takes the name of the dataset and the language pair as arguments. This function returns a DatasetDict object, which is a dictionary-like object that maps the split names to the corresponding Dataset objects.
4. Return dataset: Finally, the function returns the loaded dataset. This dataset can be used to train and evaluate a machine translation model.

**Get Dataset - Notebook**

This script is used to load a dataset for a machine translation task using a Transformer model. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import necessary modules: The script starts by importing necessary modules and functions. It also appends the parent directory to the system path to access modules in different directories.
2. Load configuration: The load\_config function is used to load the configuration settings from a JSON file. The path to the configuration file is specified as ../config.json.
3. Load dataset: The get\_dataset function is used to load the dataset based on the configuration settings. This function uses the load\_dataset function from the datasets library to load the specified dataset.
4. Print first two translations: The script then prints the first two items from the 'translation' field of the dataset. This field typically contains the source and target sentences for the machine translation task.

In summary, this script is a useful tool for loading and inspecting the dataset used in a machine translation task.

**Tokenizer**

This function get\_tokenizer is used to load a tokenizer for a specific language. If the tokenizer already exists (i.e., it has been saved to a file), it loads the tokenizer from the file. If the tokenizer does not exist, it creates a new one, trains it on the dataset, and then saves it to a file. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. **Tokenizer name and path**: The function first retrieves the name of the tokenizer from the configuration and constructs the path to the tokenizer file by appending the language to the tokenizer name.
2. **Load tokenizer**: If the tokenizer file exists, it loads the tokenizer from the file using the Tokenizer.from\_file method.
3. **Create and train tokenizer**: If the tokenizer file does not exist, it creates a new tokenizer with a word-level model and an unknown token ([UNK]). It also sets the pre-tokenizer to split the text into words based on whitespace. It then creates a trainer with a minimum frequency of 2 and special tokens for padding ([PAD]), unknown words ([UNK]), start of sentence ([SOS]), and end of sentence ([EOS]). The tokenizer is then trained on the dataset using the train\_from\_iterator method. The dataset is assumed to be a dictionary with a key "translation" that contains a list of dictionaries, each with a key for each language and the corresponding text as the value.
4. **Save tokenizer**: After training the tokenizer, it saves the tokenizer to a file so that it can be loaded quickly in the future.
5. **Return tokenizer**: Finally, the function returns the tokenizer. This tokenizer can be used to convert text to tokens and vice versa.

**Tokenizer Notebook**

This script is used to load and explore the properties of source and target tokenizers in a machine translation task using a Transformer model. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import necessary modules: The script starts by importing necessary modules and functions. It also appends the parent directory to the system path to access modules in different directories.
2. Load configuration: The load\_config function is used to load the configuration settings from a JSON file.
3. Load dataset: The get\_dataset function is used to load the dataset based on the configuration settings.
4. Load tokenizers: The get\_tokenizer function is used to load the source and target tokenizers. These tokenizers are used to convert text to tokens and vice versa.
5. Explore tokenizer properties: The script then prints out various properties of the tokenizers, such as the vocabulary size, how they encode and decode text, and how they handle different cases (uppercase vs lowercase).
6. Check token-to-ID and ID-to-token methods: The script checks the token\_to\_id and id\_to\_token methods of the tokenizer. These methods are used to convert tokens to their corresponding IDs and vice versa.
7. Check maximum sequence lengths: The calculate\_max\_lengths function is used to calculate the maximum lengths of the source and target sequences in the dataset. This is useful for setting the sequence length for the model.
8. Print SOS and EOS token IDs: The script prints the IDs of the start-of-sentence (SOS) and end-of-sentence (EOS) tokens. These special tokens are often used in sequence-to-sequence models like the Transformer.

In summary, this script is a useful tool for exploring the properties of the tokenizers used in a machine translation task.

**Create Transformer model**

This function create\_transformer\_model is used to create a Transformer model for a machine translation task. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. **Extract configuration parameters**: The function first extracts the necessary parameters from the configuration, such as the dimension of the model (d\_model), the number of layers (num\_layers), the number of attention heads (h), the dimension of the feed-forward network (d\_ff), the dropout rate (dropout), and the sequence length (seq\_len).
2. **Initialize embedding layers**: It initializes the source and target embedding layers using the InputEmbedding class. These layers convert the input tokens into vectors of dimension d\_model.
3. **Initialize positional encoding layers**: It initializes the source and target positional encoding layers using the PositionalEncoding class. These layers add positional information to the input embeddings.
4. **Initialize encoder**: It initializes the self-attention and feed-forward layers for the encoder using the MultiHeadAttention and FeedForward classes, respectively. It then creates an encoder layer using the EncoderLayer class and repeats this layer num\_layers times to create the encoder.
5. **Initialize decoder**: It initializes the self-attention, encoder-decoder attention, and feed-forward layers for the decoder. It then creates a decoder layer using the DecoderLayer class and repeats this layer num\_layers times to create the decoder.
6. **Initialize projection layer**: It initializes the projection layer using the Projection class. This layer converts the output of the decoder into logits for each possible output token.
7. **Initialize transformer model**: It creates the Transformer model using the Transformer class, passing in the encoder, decoder, embedding layers, positional encoding layers, and projection layer.
8. **Initialize model parameters**: It initializes the parameters of the model using the Xavier uniform initialization. This is a common initialization method for neural networks.
9. **Return transformer model**: Finally, the function returns the created Transformer model. This model can be used to train and evaluate a machine translation task.

**Testing model: encoder, decoder, tokenizing with random source and target text**

This code is using a Transformer model to encode a batch of source sequences, decode a batch of target sequences, project the decoder output to the vocabulary size, and then decode the projected output into words. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. Import the necessary modules and functions.
2. Load the configuration file, dataset, and tokenizers for the source and target languages.
3. Define the vocabulary sizes for the source and target languages, the sequence length, and the batch size.
4. Create the Transformer model using the create\_tranformer\_model function.
5. Set a seed for PyTorch's random number generator to ensure that the same random numbers are generated every time the program is run.
6. Create a random tensor to represent a batch of source sequences and pass it through the encoder of the Transformer model.
7. Create another random tensor to represent a batch of target sequences and pass it along with the encoder output through the decoder of the Transformer model.
8. Pass the decoder output through the projection layer of the Transformer model. This transforms the decoder output into prediction scores for each possible output token in the vocabulary.
9. Find the token with the highest prediction score in each position of each sequence. This is done by calling torch.max on the projected output and taking the indices of the maximum values. The result is a tensor of shape [batch\_size, seq\_len], where each element is the index of the most probable token.
10. Convert the tensor of predicted tokens into a NumPy array. This is done by first removing any extra dimensions with squeeze, then detaching the tensor from the computation graph with detach, and finally converting it to a NumPy array with cpu().numpy().
11. Find the index of the first end-of-sentence (EOS) token in the predicted tokens. This is done by iterating over the predicted tokens and breaking the loop when the EOS token (which has an index of 3) is found.
12. Slice the predicted tokens up to the EOS token. This gives the predicted token sequence.
13. Decode the predicted token sequence into words using the target tokenizer. This converts the indices back into words.
14. Print the predicted sequence of words. This is the output of the Transformer model for the given input sequences.

**Loss function**

The provided code snippet calculates the cross-entropy loss for a batch of sequences in a machine translation task using a Transformer model. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

1. **Set up**: The code first sets up the vocabulary size (vocab\_size\_tgt), batch size (batch\_size), and sequence length (seq\_len). It also sets a seed for the random number generator to ensure reproducible results.
2. **Create example tensors**: It creates an example tensor projection\_output with random values to represent the output of the projection layer of the Transformer model. This tensor has a size of (batch\_size, seq\_len, vocab\_size\_tgt), which means it contains the logits for each possible output token for each position in each sequence in the batch. It also creates an example tensor decoder\_target to represent the target sequences. This tensor has a size of (batch\_size, seq\_len).
3. **Initialize loss function**: It initializes the cross-entropy loss function with the ID of the padding token ([PAD]) as the ignore\_index and a label smoothing factor of 0.1. The ignore\_index argument tells the loss function to ignore the positions with the padding token when calculating the loss. Label smoothing is a regularization technique that prevents the model from becoming too confident about its predictions by smoothing the distribution of the target labels.
4. **Calculate loss**: It reshapes the projection\_output and decoder\_target tensors to the shape expected by the nn.CrossEntropyLoss function and calculates the loss. The projection\_output tensor is reshaped to (N, C) where N is the batch size and C is the number of classes (i.e., the target vocabulary size), and the decoder\_target tensor is reshaped to (N).
5. **Print loss**: Finally, it prints the calculated loss. This loss can be used to update the parameters of the Transformer model during training.

**Softmax**

This code first converts the list of values into a PyTorch tensor. It then calculates the softmax of these values using the torch.softmax function. The dim argument specifies the dimension along which the softmax should be computed. In this case, since values is a 1D tensor, we use dim=0.

Please note that the softmax of -np.inf is 0, because np.exp(-np.inf) is 0, and the softmax function is based on the exponential function.