

## Tiki's implementation of the self attention mechanism

I implemented the self-attention mechanism, the self-attention mechanism is a fundamental component of transformer models. The self-attention mechanism is widely used in natural language processing and computer vision tasks. The self-attention mechanism allows a model to dynamically focus on different parts of the input sequence when generating a representation with context.

Your function should return the self-attention output as a numpy array.

## TIKI'S SOLUTION repeated twice

```
import numpy as np #use Numpy for the fast matrix math, like tiny algebra blocks
```

```
def compute_qkv(X, W_q, W_k, W_v):
```

```
    """
```

```
    X: (seq_len, d_model) input sequence.
```

```
    W_q: (d_model, d_k) query weight matrix.
```

```
    W_k: (d_model, d_k) key weight matrix.
```

```
    W_v: (d_model, d_v) value weight matrix.
```

```
    Returns: Q, K, V as NumPy arrays.
```

```
    """
```

```
    # Q = X * W_q: each token asks "what am I looking for?" in a new space.
```

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```

```
    Q = X @ W_q
```

```
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```

```
    # K = X * W_k: each token stores "what content do I have?" in key space.
```

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```

```
    K = X @ W_k
```

```
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```

```
    # V = X * W_v: each token carries the actual information to be mixed.
```

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```

```
    V = X @ W_v
```

```
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```

```
    # Return all three so caller can unpack (Q, K, V) without getting None.
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```

```
    return Q, K, V
```

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```

```
def softmax(x, axis=-1):
```

```
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```

```
    """
```

```
    Numerically stable softmax along given axis.
```

```
    Turns raw scores into probabilities that sum to 1.
```

```

"""
# Subtract max for stability so exp() doesn't blow up.
#Subtract my max for stability
x_shifted = x - np.max(x, axis=axis, keepdims=True)
x_shifted = x - np.max(x, axis=axis, keepsdims=True)

# Exponentiate shifted scores to make them positive.
#Exponentiate my raw scores to make them positive
exp_x = np.exp(x_shifted)
exp_x = np.exp(x_shifted)

# Normalize by the sum so they become probabilities.
# Normalize by the sum so they become probabilities
return exp_x / np.sum(exp_x, axis=axis, keepdims=True)
return exp_x / np.sum(exp_x, axis=axis, keepdims=True)

def self_attention(Q, K, V):
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"""
Q: (seq_len, d_k) queries – "what each position wants."
K: (seq_len, d_k) keys – "what each position offers."
V: (seq_len, d_v) values – "info carried by each position."
Returns: (seq_len, d_v) attention output.
"""

# d_k is the dimension of query/key space. Used to scale scores.
#D_K IS THE DIMENSION OF THE QUERY/KEY SPACE. USED TO SCALE THE SCORES
d_k = K.shape[-1]
d_k = K.shape[-1]

# Compute raw attention scores: how much each query likes each key.
#Compute raw attention scores: how much each query likes each key.
# Q @ K^T: compare every query to every key via dot product.
# Q @ K^T: compare every query to every key via dot product.
scores = Q @ K.T / np.sqrt(d_k) # Scale by sqrt(d_k) so magnitudes stay controlled.
scores = Q @ K.T / np.sqrt(d_k) #Scale by sqrt(d_k) so magnitudes stay controlled

# Convert scores into attention weights (probabilities across sequence).
attn_weights = softmax(scores, axis=-1) # Each row sums to 1: "how much I attend to others."
attn_weights = softmax(scores, axis=-1) #Each row sums to 1

# Weighted sum of values: each position gets a mixture of all V's.
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output = attn_weights @ V # Mix information according to attention weights.
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# This is the final contextualized representation of the sequence.
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return output
return output

```

