E9: 309 Advanced Deep Learning
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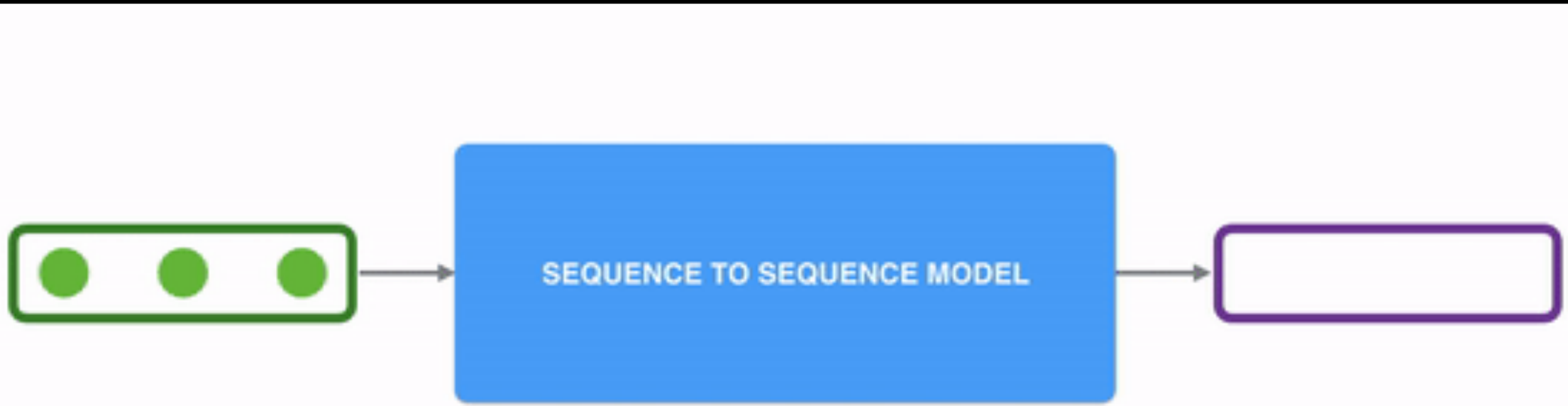
http://leap.ee.iisc.ac.in/sriram/teaching/ADL2020/

Recap of previous class

State of affairs

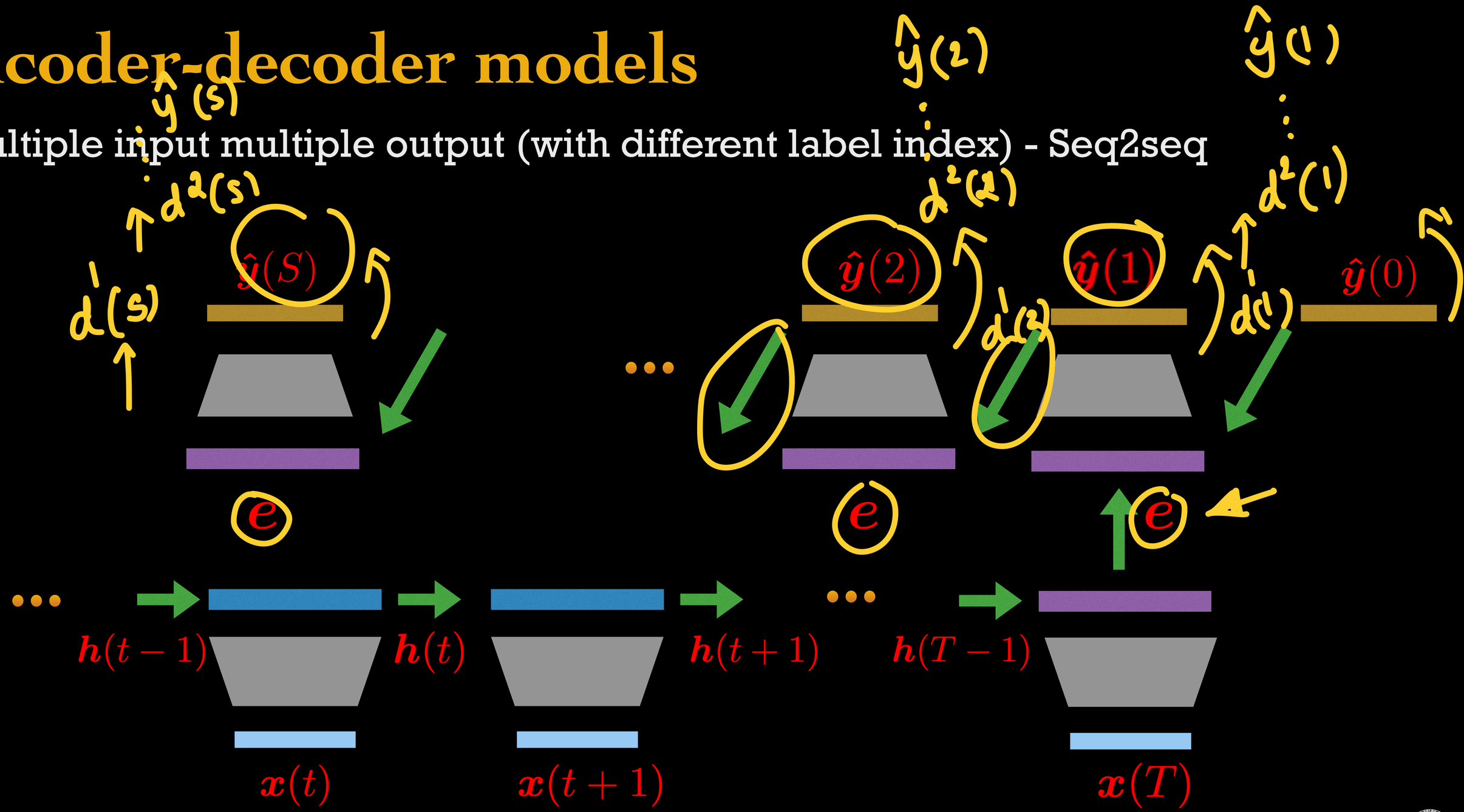
- LSTM models
- Bidirectional RNNs
- Seq2vec and vec2Seq models
- Encoder-decoder models.

Encoder-decoder models



Encoder-decoder models

- Multiple input multiple output (with different label index) - Seq2seq



Encoder-decoder models

- Encoder — convert sequence $\mathbf{x} = \{\mathbf{x}(1), .., \mathbf{x}(T)\}$ to vector

$$\mathbf{h}(t) = f(\mathbf{h}(t-1), \mathbf{x}(t))$$

$$\mathbf{e} = f'(\mathbf{h}_1, ..., \mathbf{h}_T)$$

- The encoder can have multiple deep RNN layers.

- For simplicity

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{h}_T$$

Encoder-decoder models

- Encoder — convert sequence $\mathbf{x} = \{\mathbf{x}(1), .., \mathbf{x}(T)\}$ to vector $\mathbf{e}$

- Decoder — converts the vector embedding from the encoder to the output sequence $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \{\hat{\mathbf{y}}(1), ..., \hat{\mathbf{y}}(S)\}$ with different label index.

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = \prod_{s=1}^{S} p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(1), ..., \hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1))$$

- RNN decoder assumption

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(1), ..., \hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1)) = p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1), \mathbf{e}) = softmax(\mathbf{V}\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1) + \mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}(s-1) + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{d})$$

approx One hot encoded targets.

$$\mathbf{c}(s) = f(\mathbf{c}(s-1), \mathbf{e})$$

- The decoder can also have multiple layers of deep RNNs before softmax.

Encoder-decoder models

- Encoder — convert sequences to vectors

- Decoder — converts the vector embedding from the encoder to the output sequence with different label index.

  ✓ Start and end label are also encoded as output vector indices.

    ★ Enable the starting and ending of the output sequence.

- Assumption

  ✓ The entire input sequence can be represented as a single vector e

    ★ May not be able to perform this efficiently for long sequences.

Encoder-decoder models

- Modification of encoder-decoder model

previous slide

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(1),...,\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1)) = p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1),\mathbf{e}) = softmax(\mathbf{V}\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1) + \mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}(s-1) + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{d})$$

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(1),...,\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1)) = p(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s)|\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1),\mathbf{e}(s)) = softmax(\mathbf{V}\hat{\mathbf{y}}(s-1) + \mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}(s-1) + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{e}(s) + \mathbf{d})$$

- where

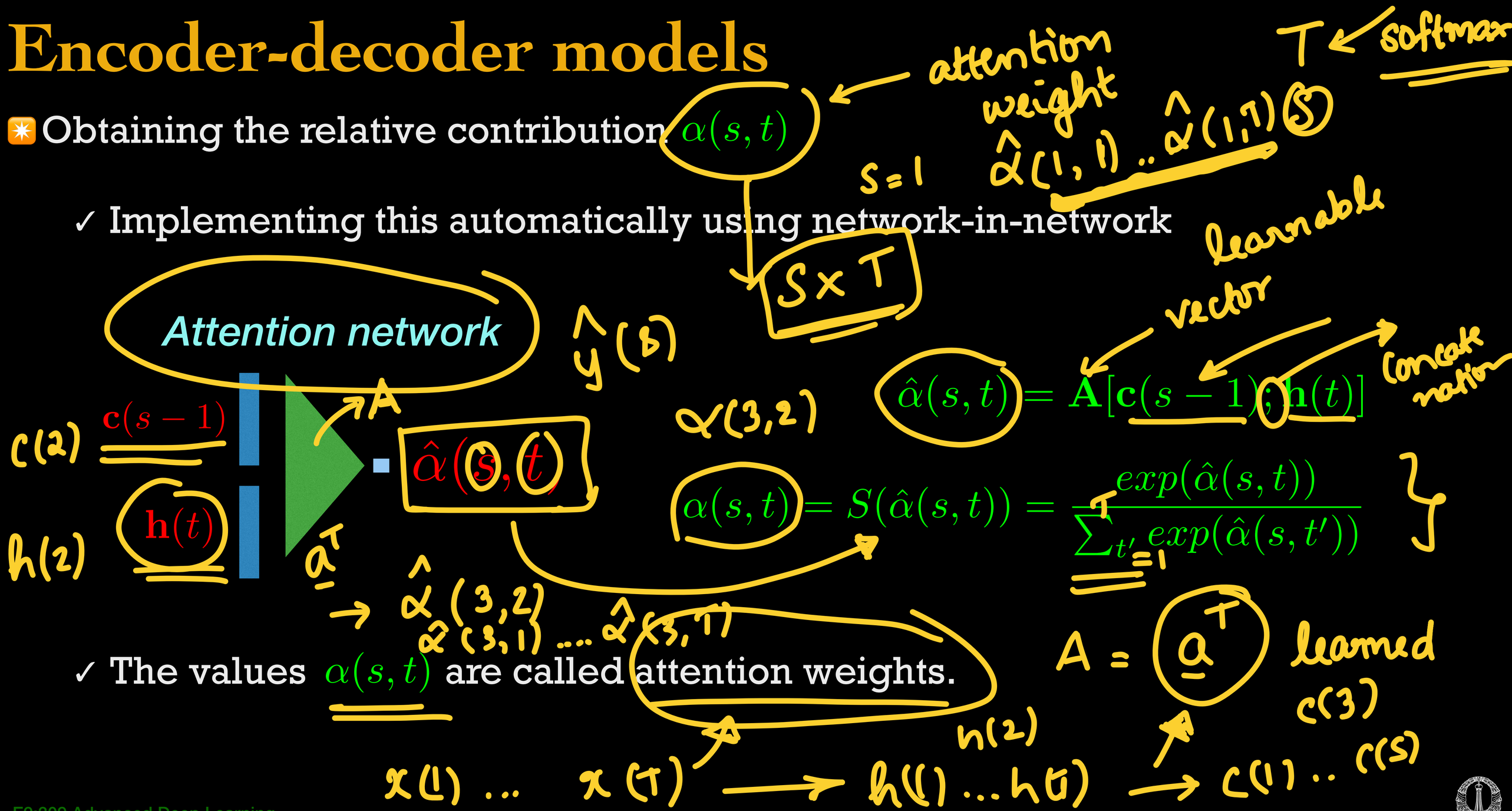
$$\mathbf{e}(s) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \alpha(s,t)\mathbf{h}(t)$$

$h^L(t)$

- Here $\alpha(s,t)$ captures the contribution of input at time t with output at time s

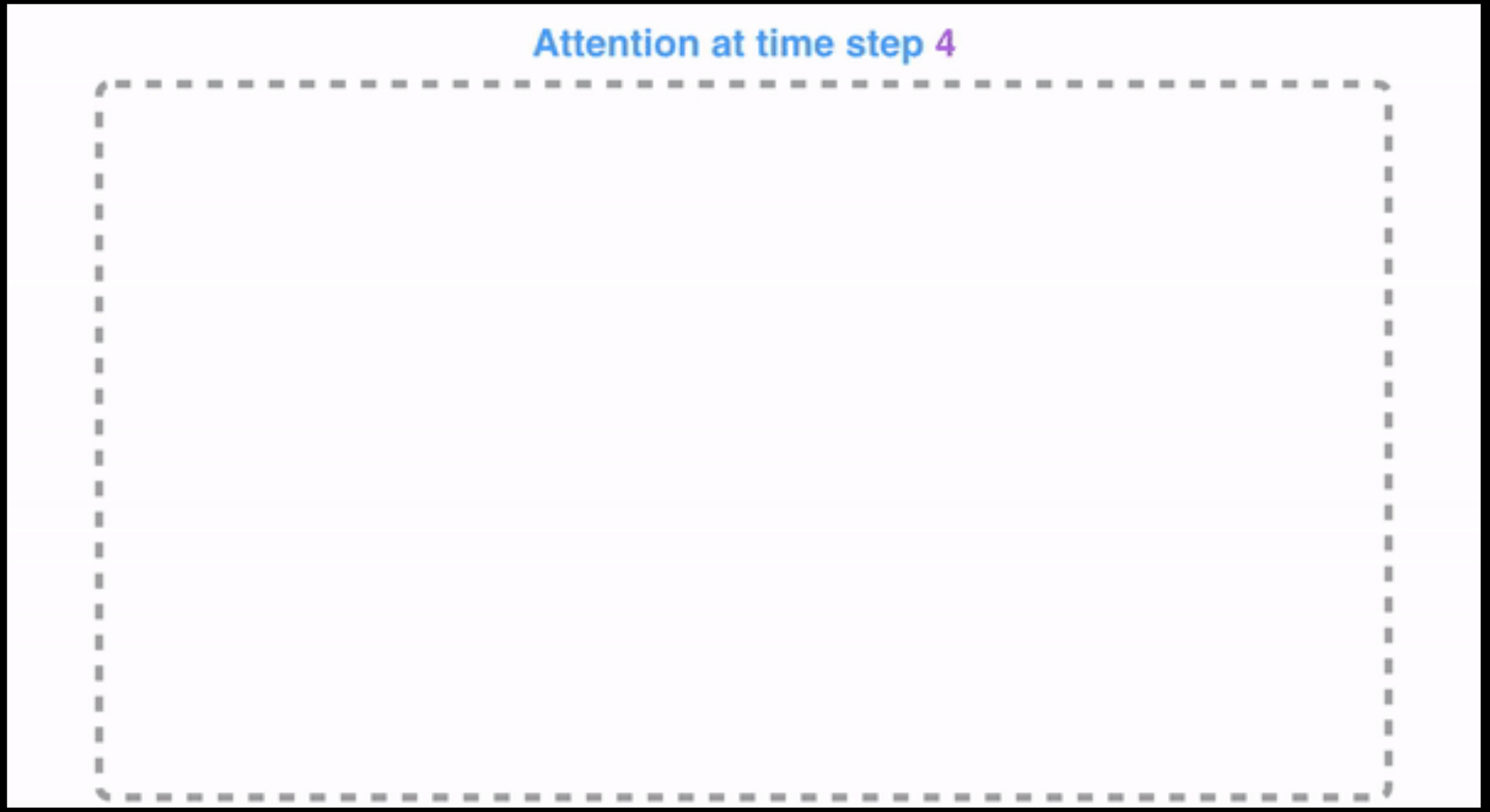
Encoder-decoder models

- Obtaining the relative contribution $\alpha(s,t)$
  - ✓ Implementing this automatically using network-in-network

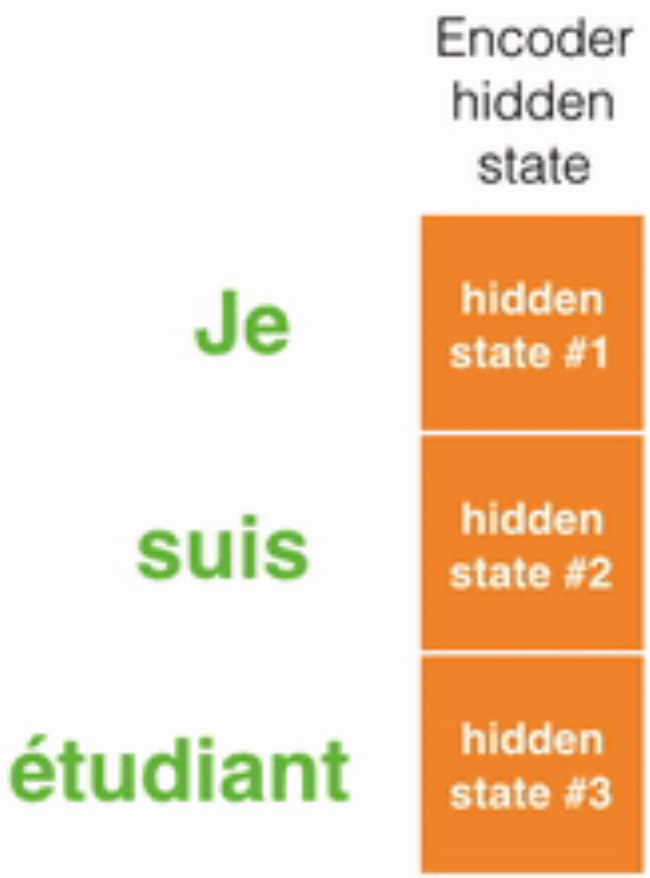


- ✓ The values $\alpha(s,t)$ are called attention weights.

Visualizing attention



Visualizing attention



Analysis of attention networks

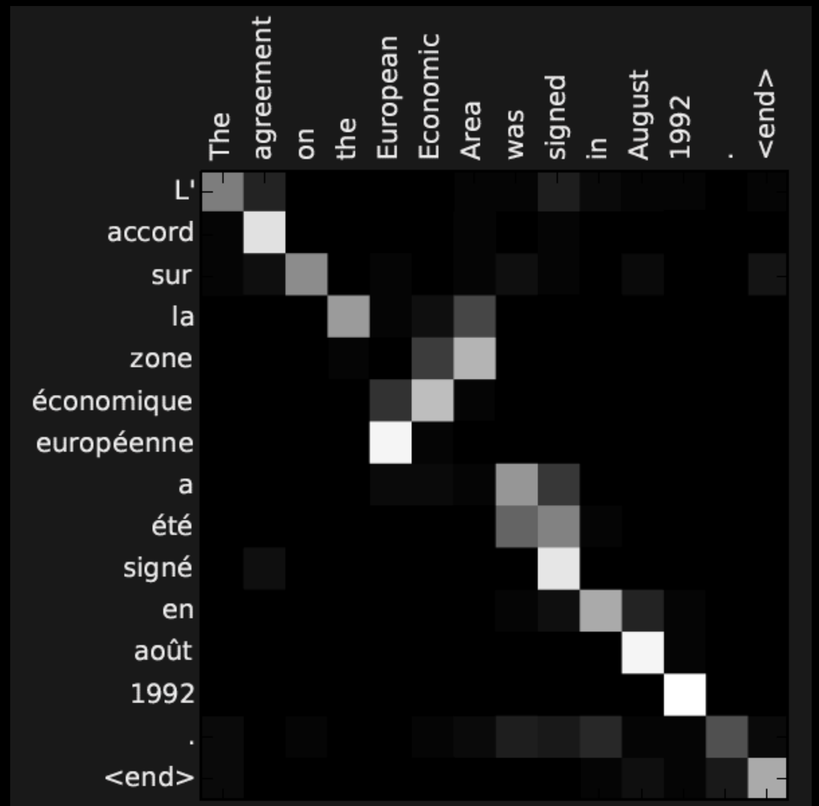
- Attention weights $\alpha(s, t)$

  - ✓ Probability of linking (attending) to input at **t** for generating output at **s**

  - ✓ Useful in analyzing the internal structure of the encoder-decoder model

Visualizing the attention weights

Reading Assignment - “Neural Machine Translation by Jointly Learning to Align and Translate”
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1409.0473.pdf



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Visualizing the attention weights

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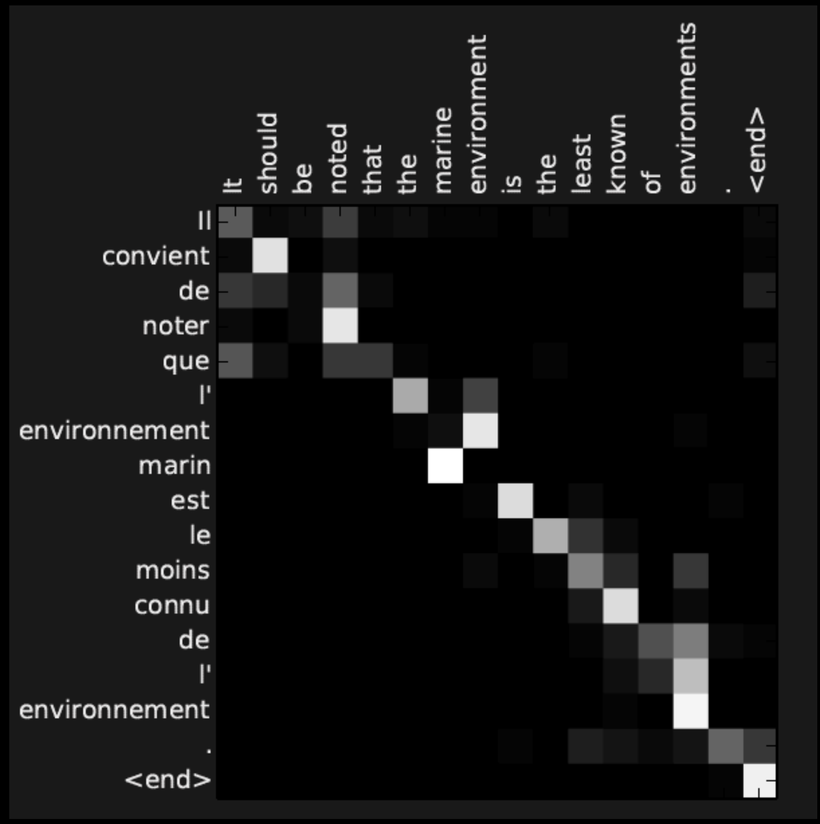
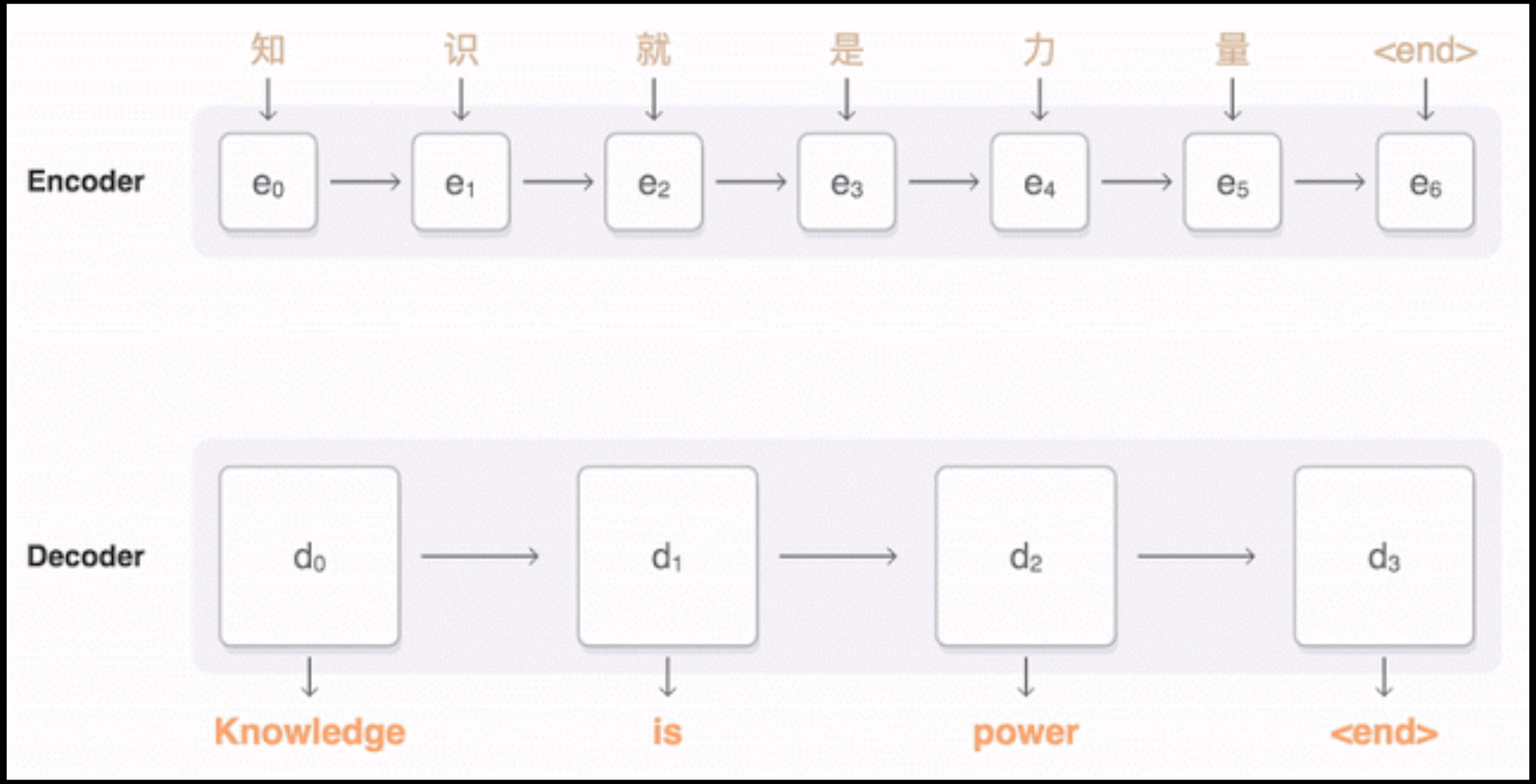
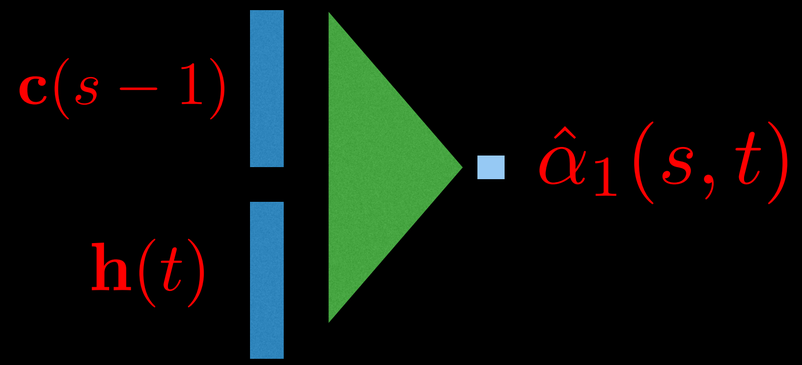


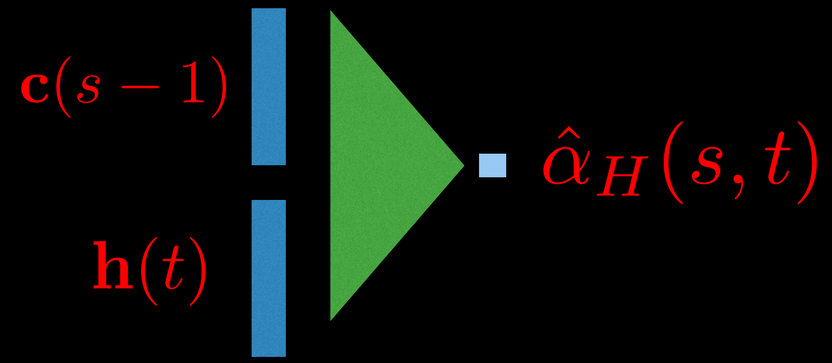
Visualizing attention



Multi-head attention

- Having more than one attention heads





$$\hat{\alpha}_1(s,t) = \mathbf{A}_1[\mathbf{c}(s-1); \mathbf{h}(t)]$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1(s) = \sum_t \alpha_1(s,t)\mathbf{h}(t)$$

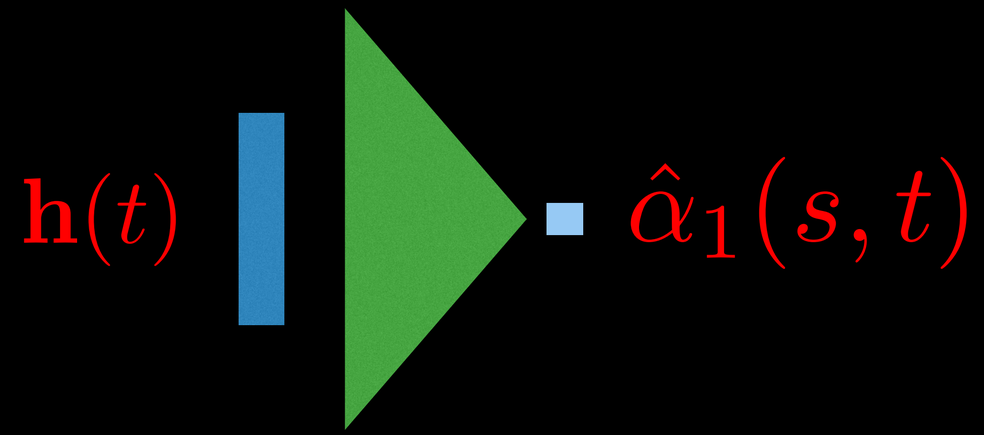
$$\hat{\alpha}_H(s,t) = \mathbf{A}_H[\mathbf{c}(s-1); \mathbf{h}(t)]$$

$$\mathbf{e}_H(s) = \sum_t \alpha_H(s,t)\mathbf{h}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{e}(s) = [\mathbf{e}_1(s); ...; \mathbf{e}_H(s)]$$

Self-attention

- Using attention layers without feedback from decoder.



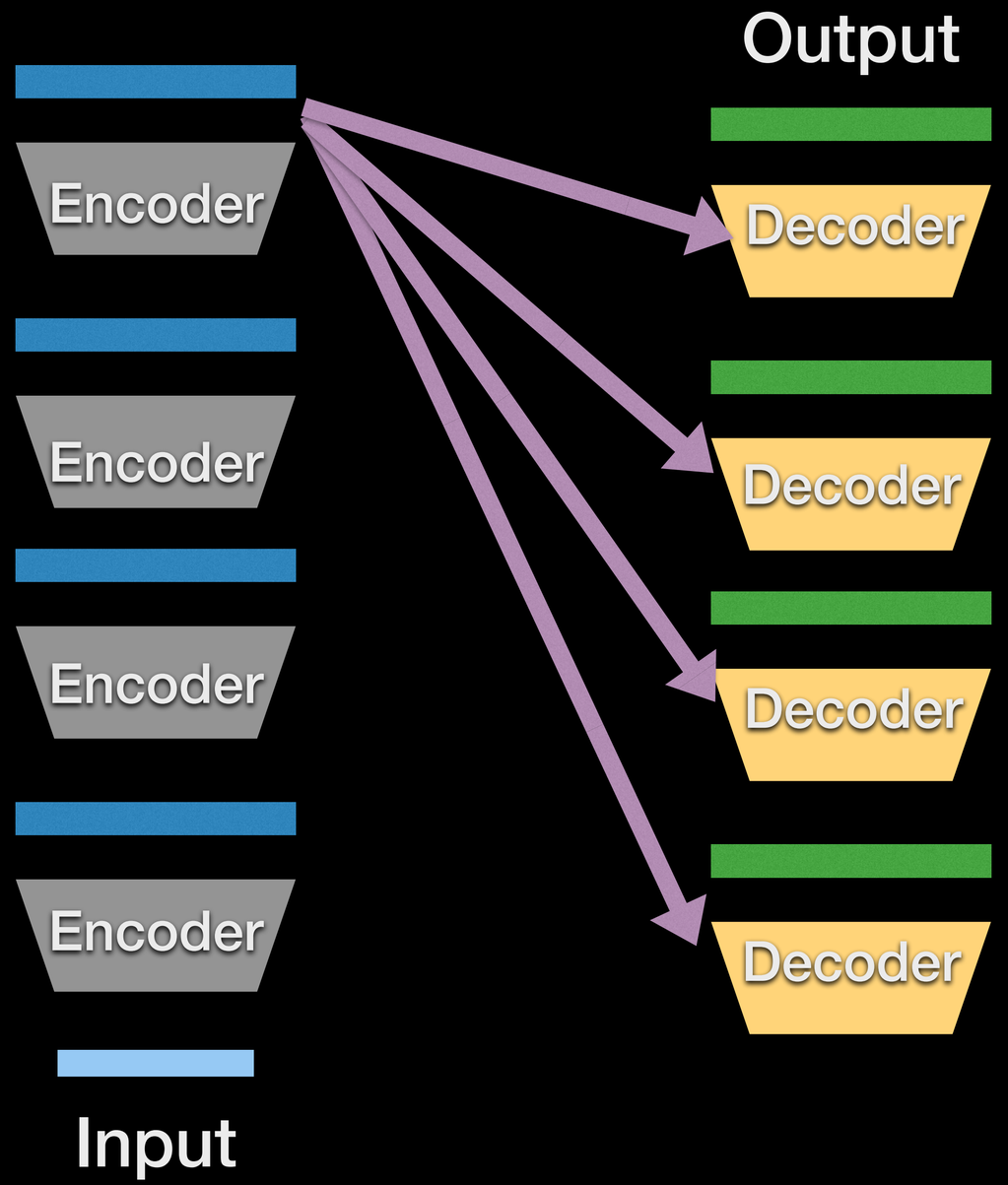
- Without feedback the attention performs,
  - temporal relevance weighting of the input time-series (hidden layer representations).

Issues in RNNs/LSTMs

- Issues of long-term dependency
  - LSTMs have partial solutions
- Back propagation through time
  - Does not allow parallelism in forward pass or backward pass.
  - Significant increase in training time as well as in forward propagation.
- Question - can we use attention mechanism itself to build temporal dependencies without recurrence.

Transformers

- Encoder Decoder architecture based models.
- Uses only feed forward architectures with self-attention.
  - Multi-head self attention.
- All the encoder layers and the decoder layers have the same set of operations.



Transformers - encoder

- Let $\mathbf{x}(1)...\mathbf{x}(T)$ denote the input and let $\mathbf{e}^l(1)...\mathbf{e}^l(T)$ denote encoder outputs at layer l.

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}}^{p-1} = Layernorm\left([\mathbf{e}^{p-1}(1)...\mathbf{e}^{p-1}(T)]\right)^T \in \mathcal{R}^{T\times D}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Q}_h^{(p)} &= \bar{\mathbf{E}}^{(p-1)}\mathbf{W}_h^{(p,Q)} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{b}_h^{(p,Q)\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times d},\\
\mathbf{K}_h^{(p)} &= \bar{\mathbf{E}}^{(p-1)}\mathbf{W}_h^{(p,K)} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{b}_h^{(p,K)\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times d},\\
\mathbf{V}_h^{(p)} &= \bar{\mathbf{E}}^{(p-1)}\mathbf{W}_h^{(p,V)} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{b}_h^{(p,V)\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times d},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_h^{(p)} = \mathbf{Q}_h^{(p)}{\mathbf{K}_h^{(p)}}^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times T}$$

Transformers - encoder

- Let $\mathbf{x}(1)\ldots\mathbf{x}(T)$ denote the input and let $\mathbf{e}^l(1)\ldots\mathbf{e}^l(T)$ denote encoder outputs at layer l.

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}_h^{(p)} = \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_h^{(p)}}{\sqrt{d}}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times T}.$$

$$\mathbf{C}_h^{(p)} = \hat{\mathbf{A}}_h^{(p)}\mathbf{V}_h^{(p)} \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times d}.$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{(p,\text{SA})} = [\mathbf{C}_1^{(p)}\cdots\mathbf{C}_H^{(p)}]\mathbf{W}^{(p,O)} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{b}^{(p,O)\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times D}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{E}}^{(p,\text{SA})} = \text{LayerNorm}(\bar{\mathbf{E}}^{(p-1)} + \mathbf{E}^{(p,\text{SA})}) \in \mathbb{R}^{T\times D}.$$