



Topics in AI (CPSC 532S): Multimodal Learning with Vision, Language and Sound

Lecture 11: RNNs (Part 3), Applications

Course **Logistics**

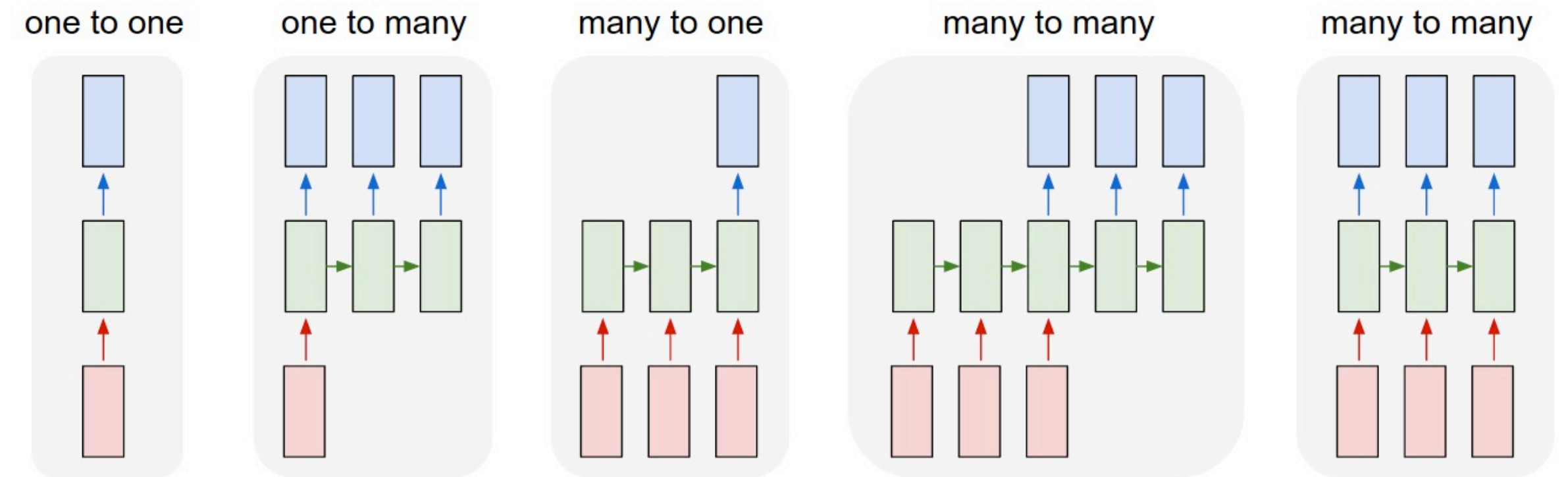
- **Assignment 3** due date is Monday -> Wednesday
- **Assignment 4** is released Monday

- **Assignment 1 & 2** solutions are out

RNNs: Review

Key Enablers:

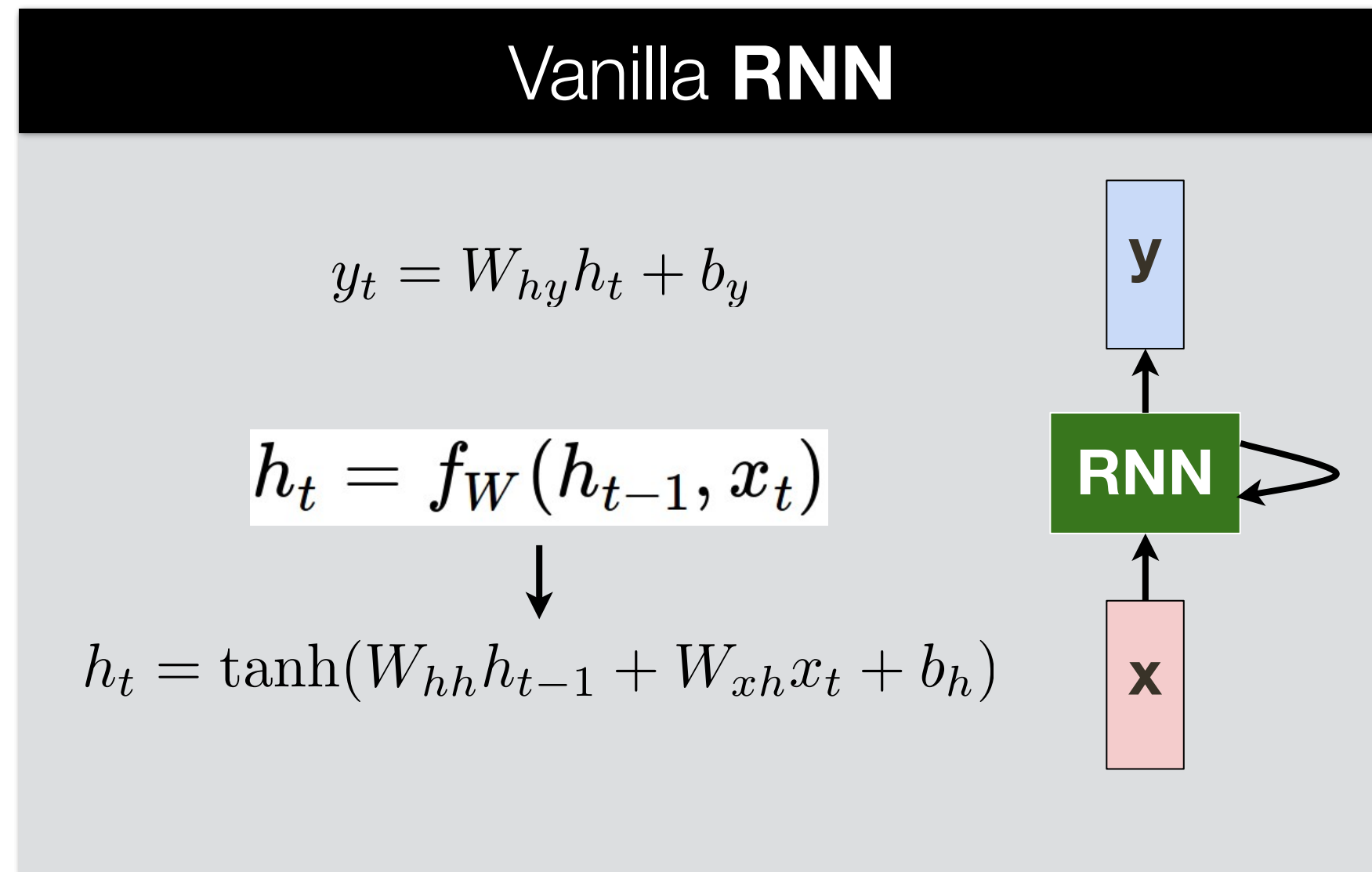
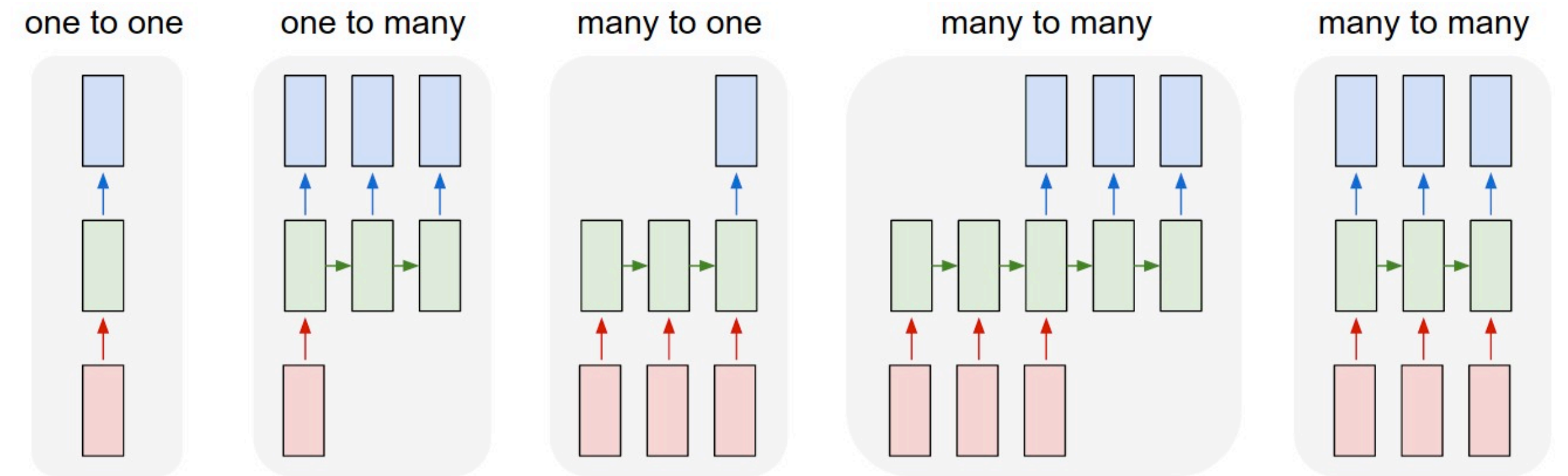
- Parameter sharing in computational graphs
- “Unrolling” in computational graphs
- Allows modeling **arbitrary length sequences!**



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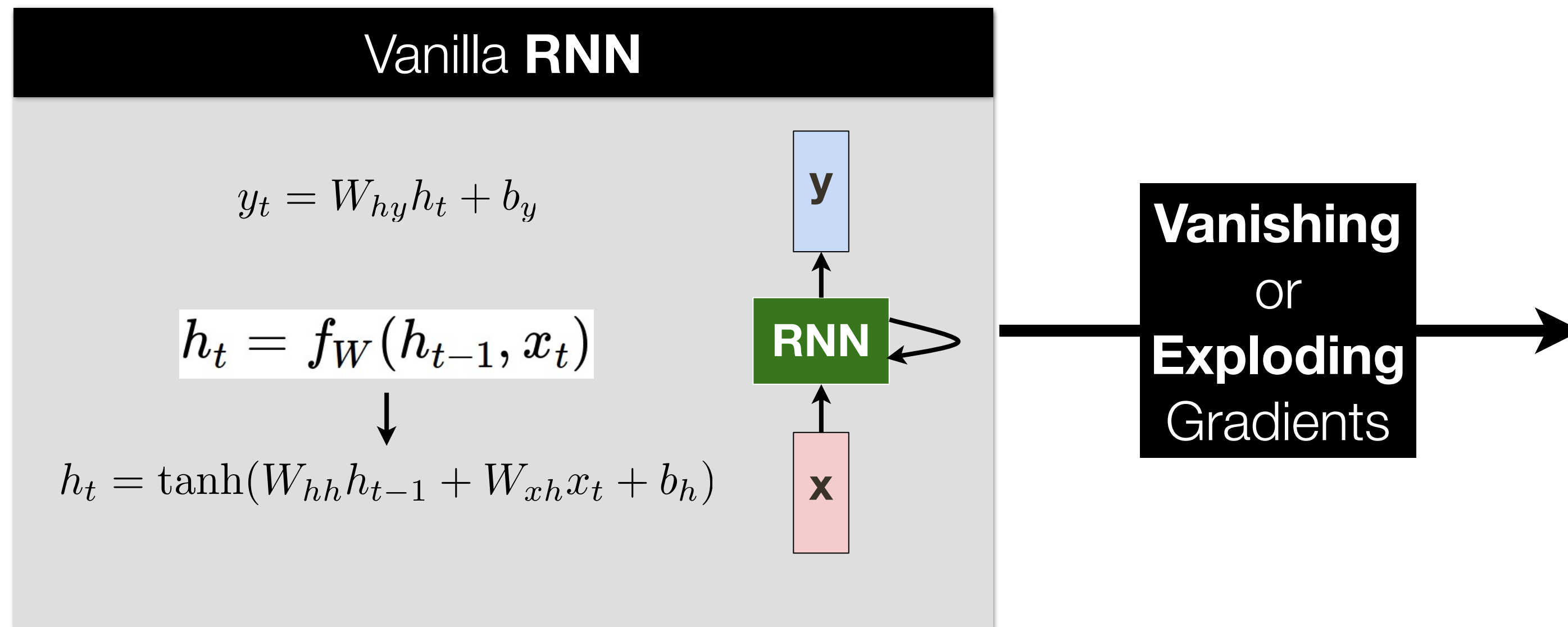
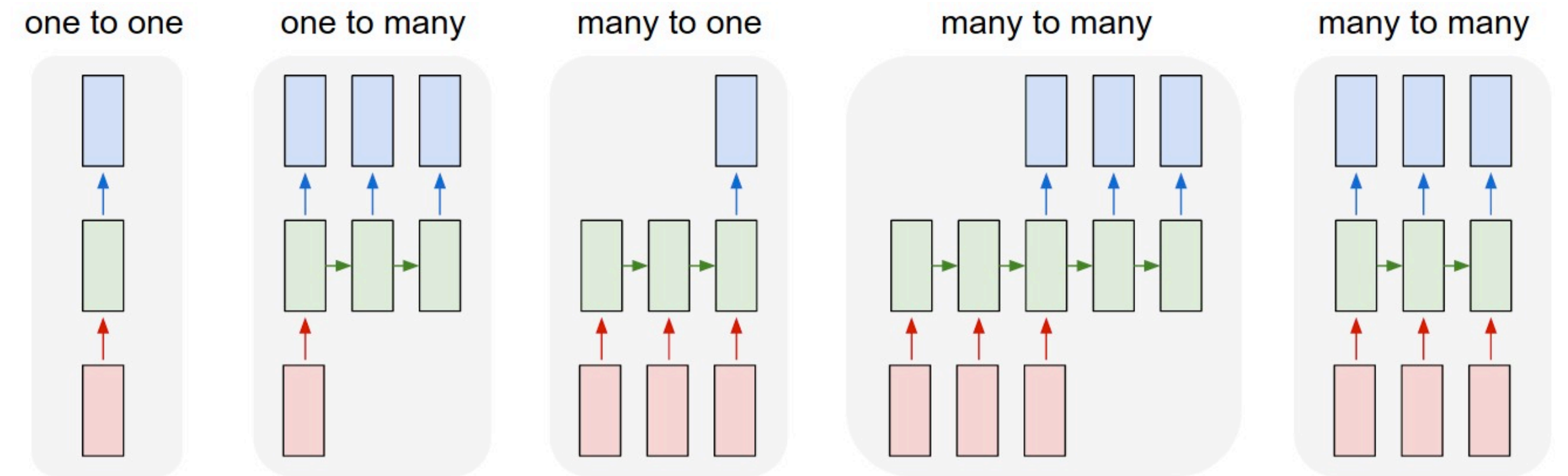
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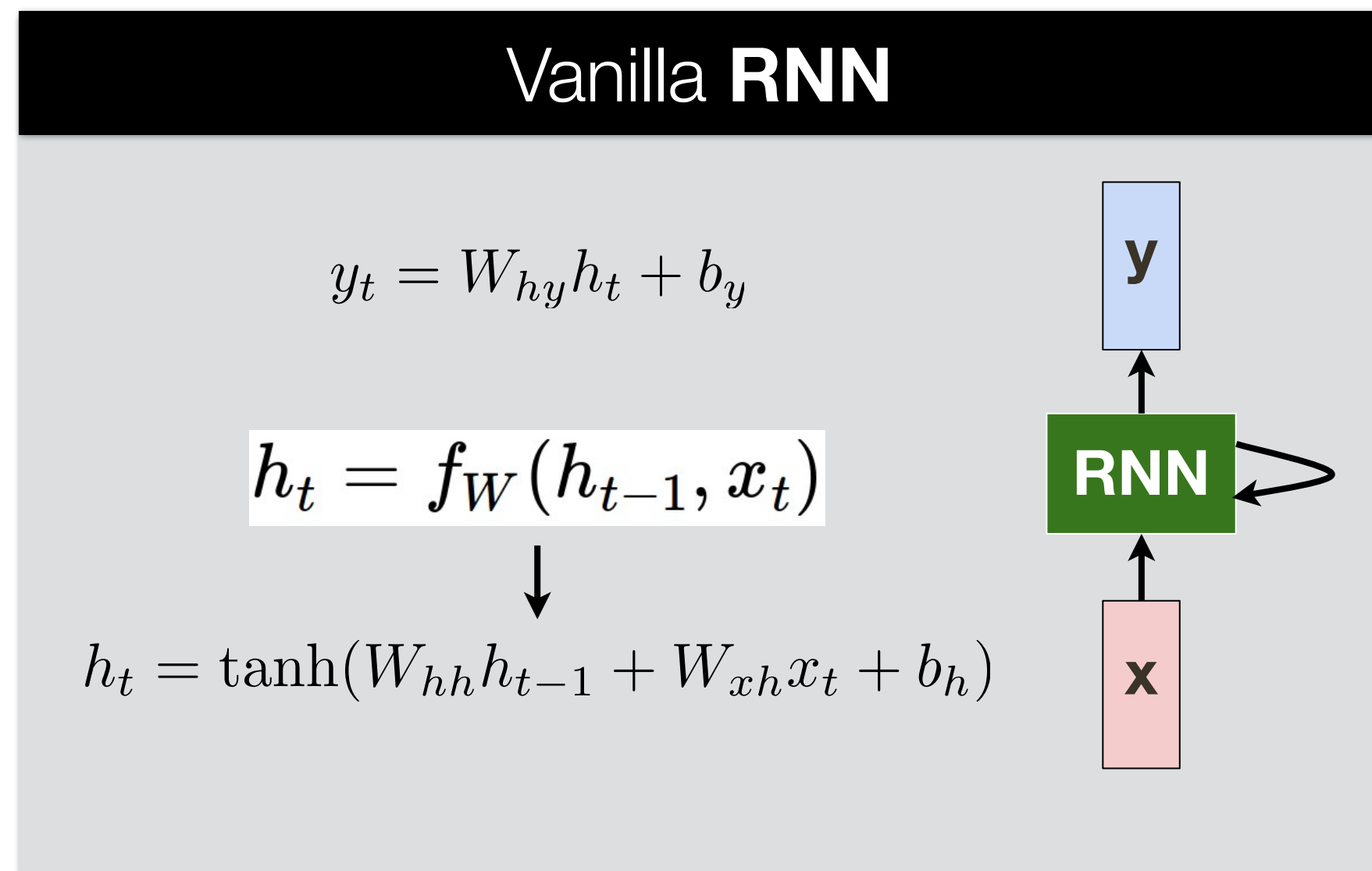
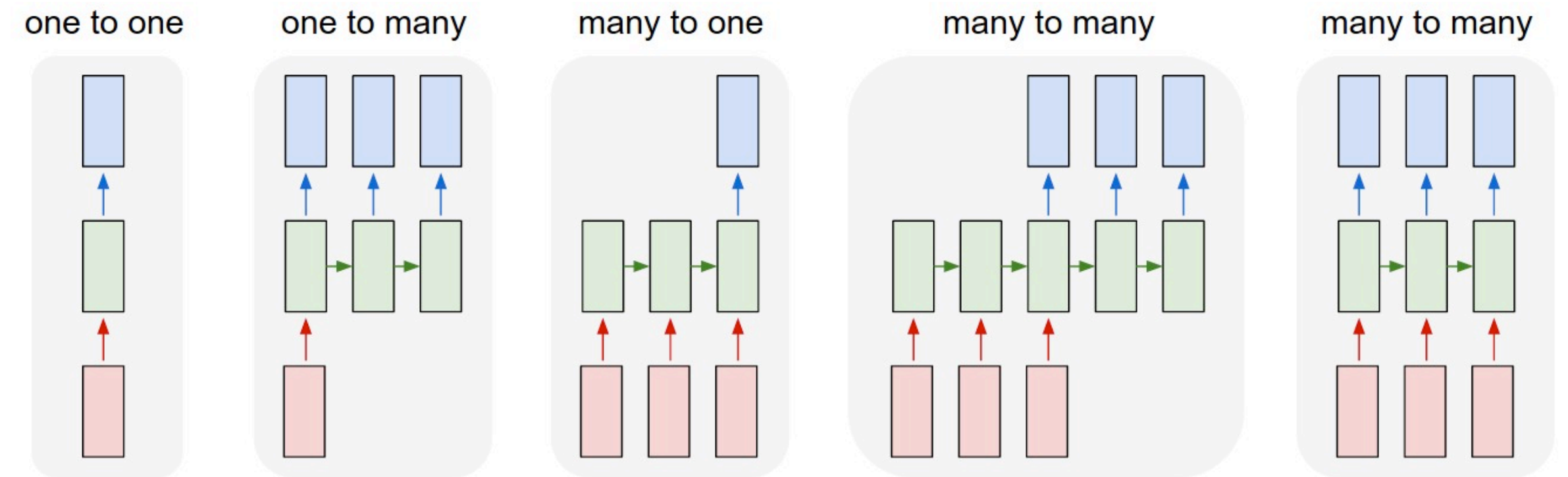
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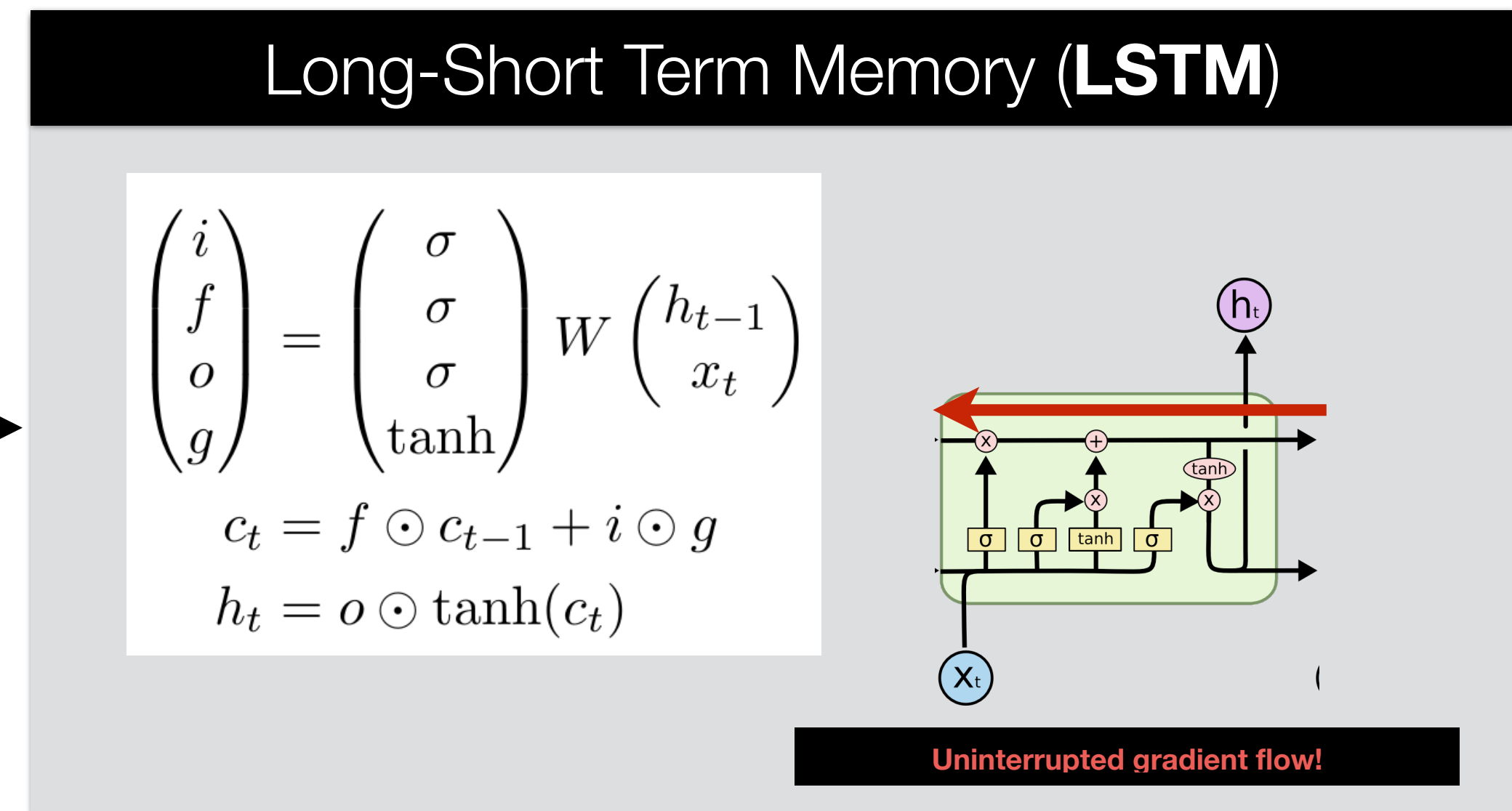
RNNs: Review

Key Enablers:

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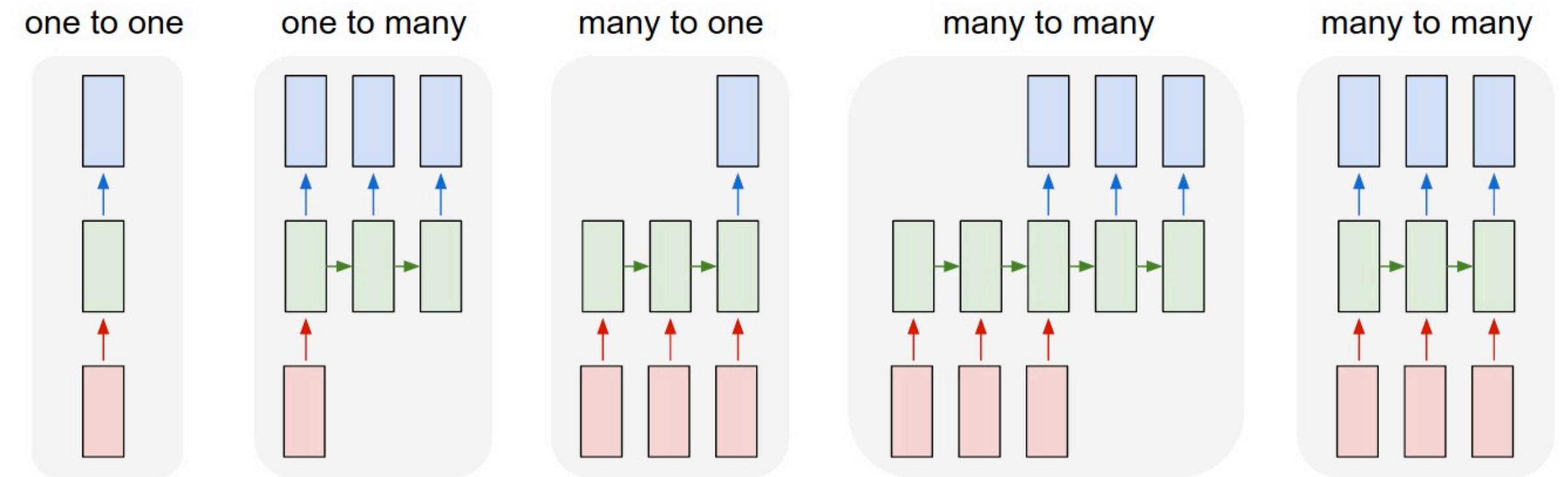
**Vanishing
or
Exploding
Gradients**



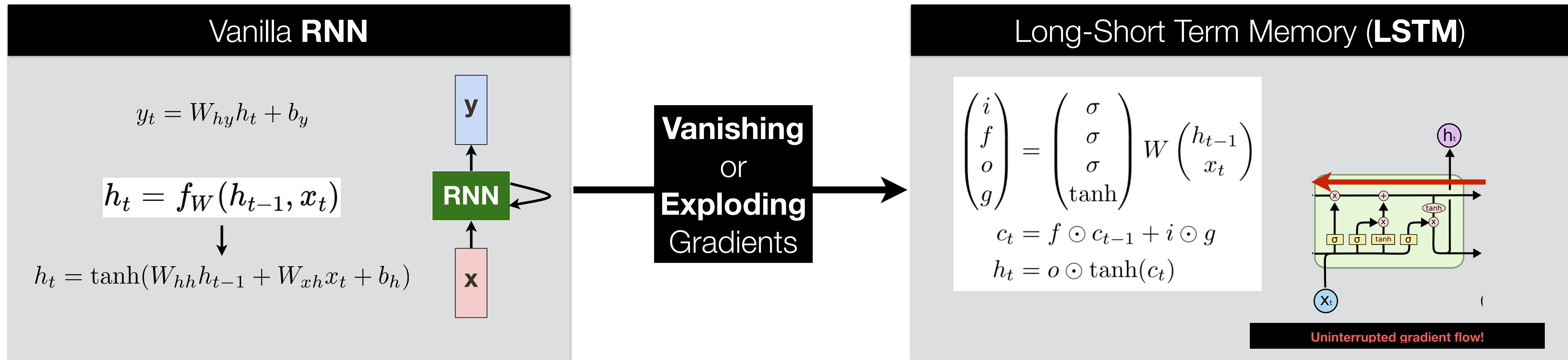
RNNs: Review

Key Enablers:

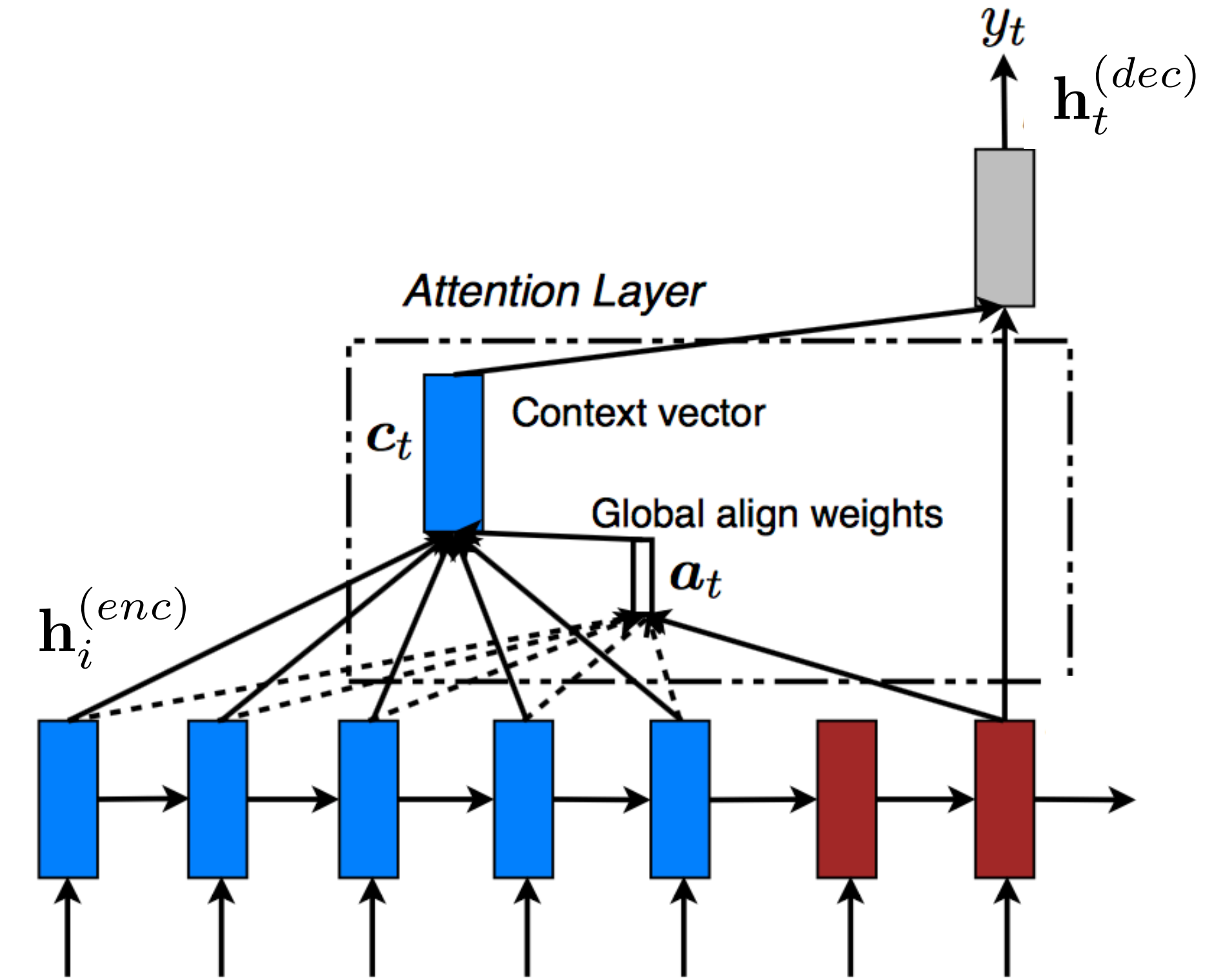
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Loss functions: often cross-entropy (for classification); could be max-margin (like in SVM) or Squared Loss (regression)



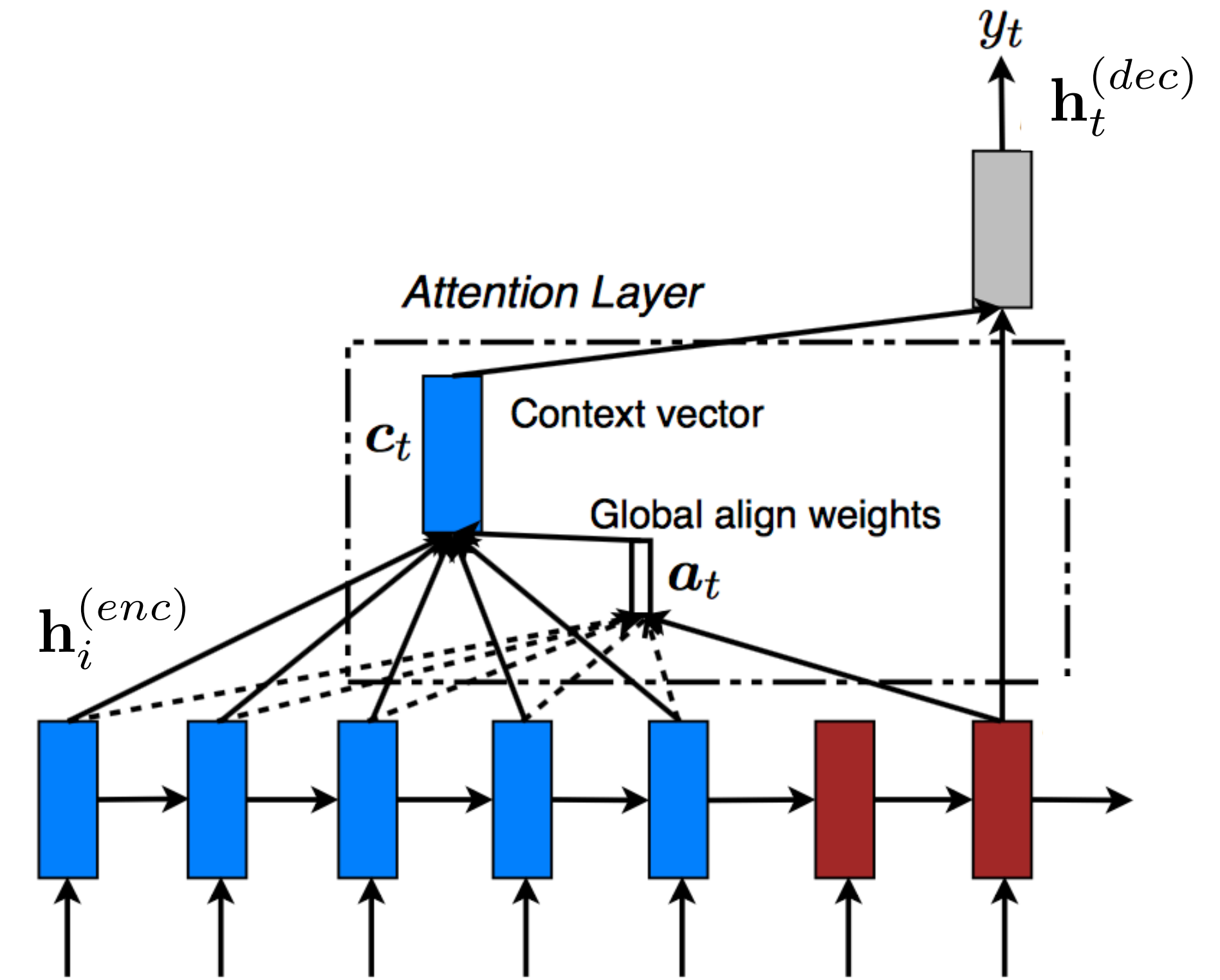
Soft **Attention** in details



Soft Attention in details

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{h}_t^{(dec)})$$

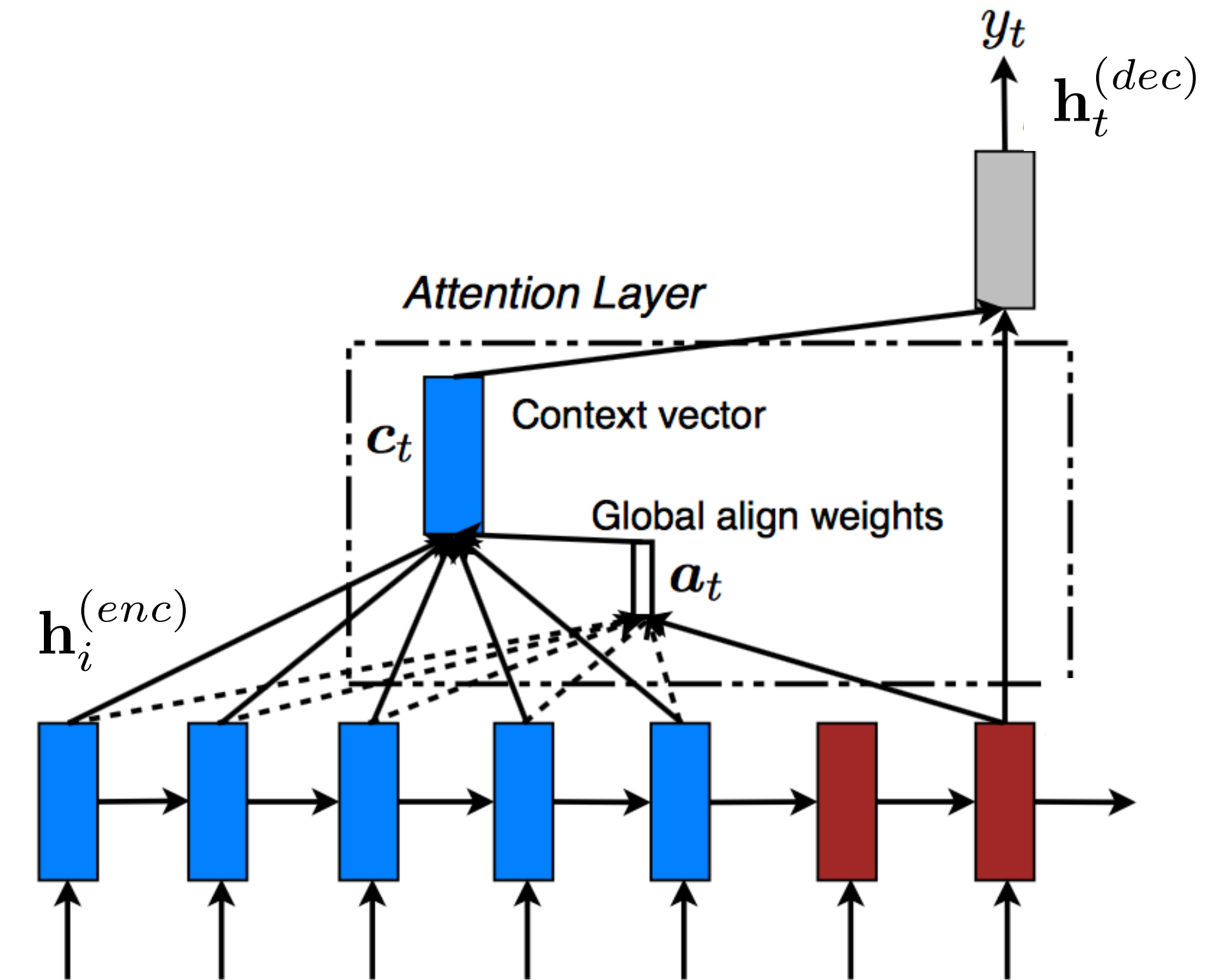
Relevance of encoding at token i for decoding token t



Soft Attention in details

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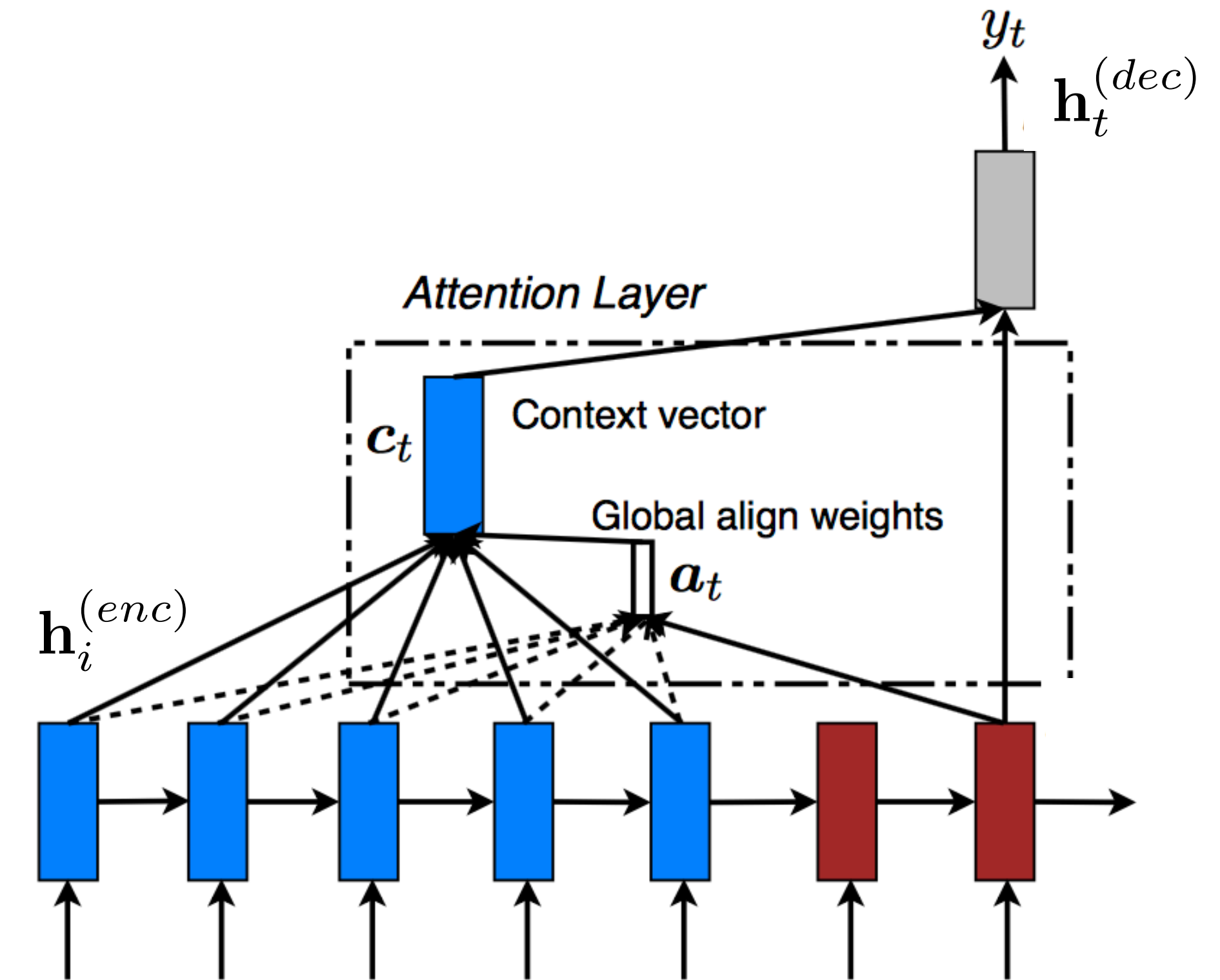
$$\alpha_{i,t} = \text{Softmax}(\beta_{i,t})$$

Normalize the weights to sum to 1

Soft Attention in details

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{h}_t^{(dec)})$$

Relevance of encoding at token i for decoding token t



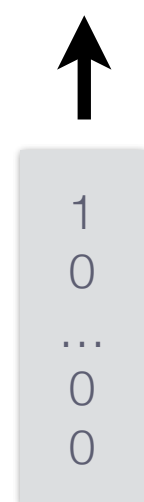
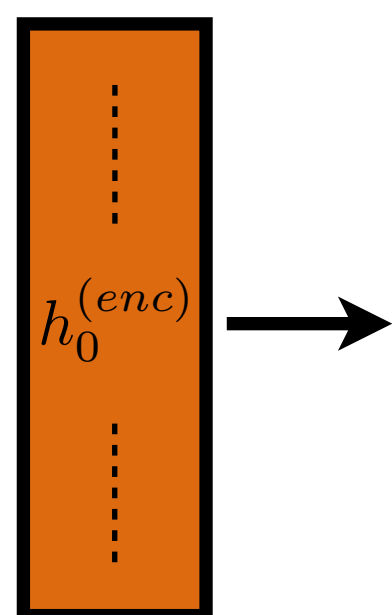
$$\alpha_{i,t} = \text{Softmax}(\beta_{i,t})$$

Normalize the weights to sum to 1

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \sum_i \alpha_{i,t} \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}$$

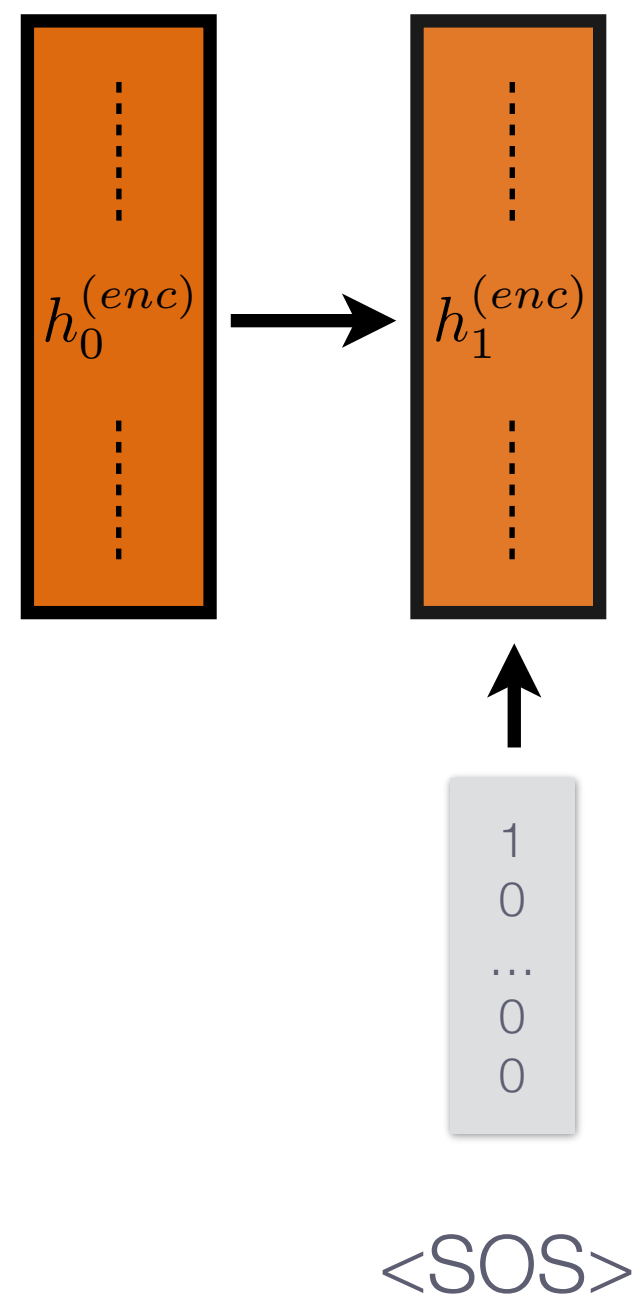
Form a context vector that would simply be added to the standard decoder input

Encoder (English)

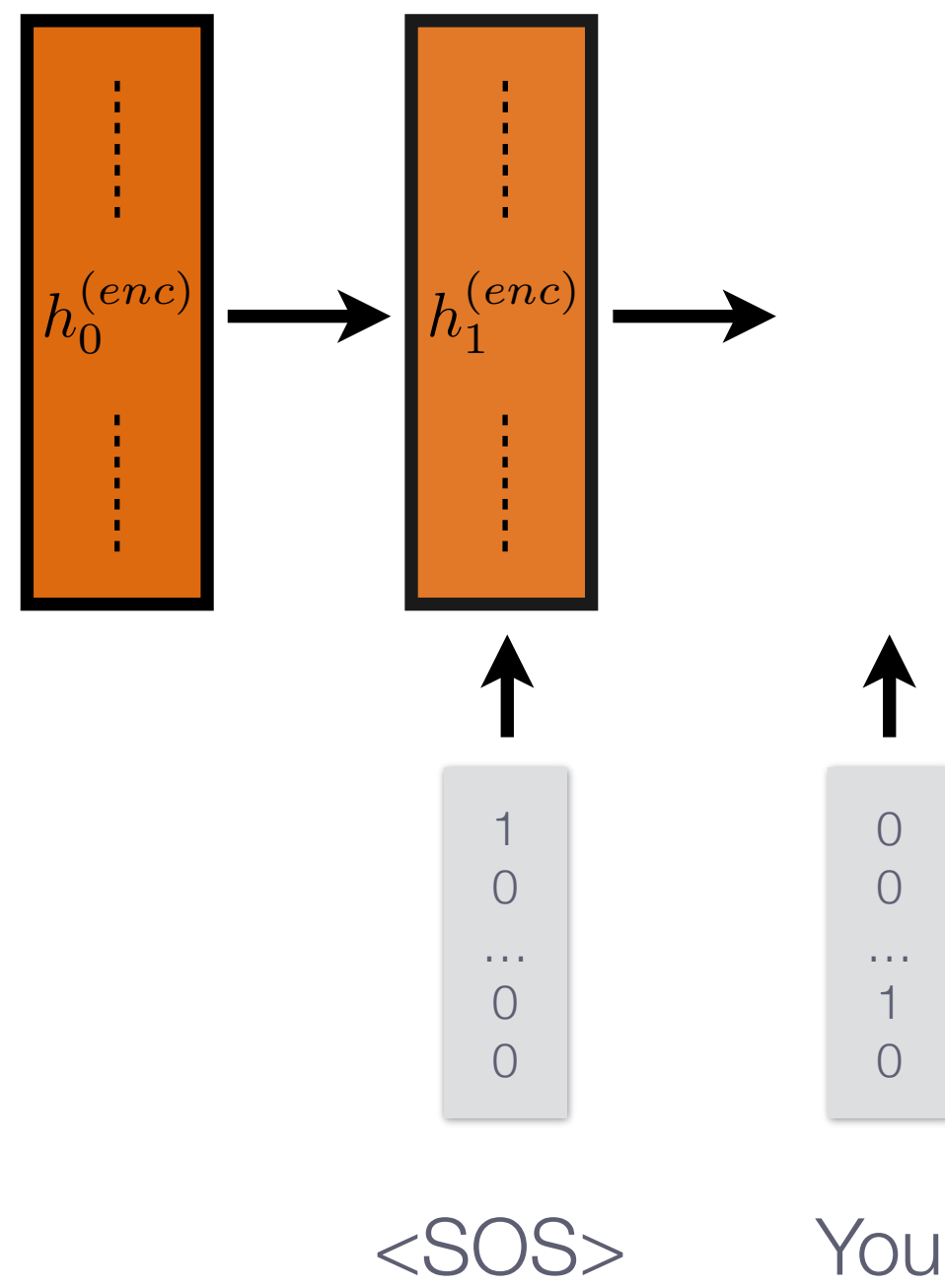


<SOS>

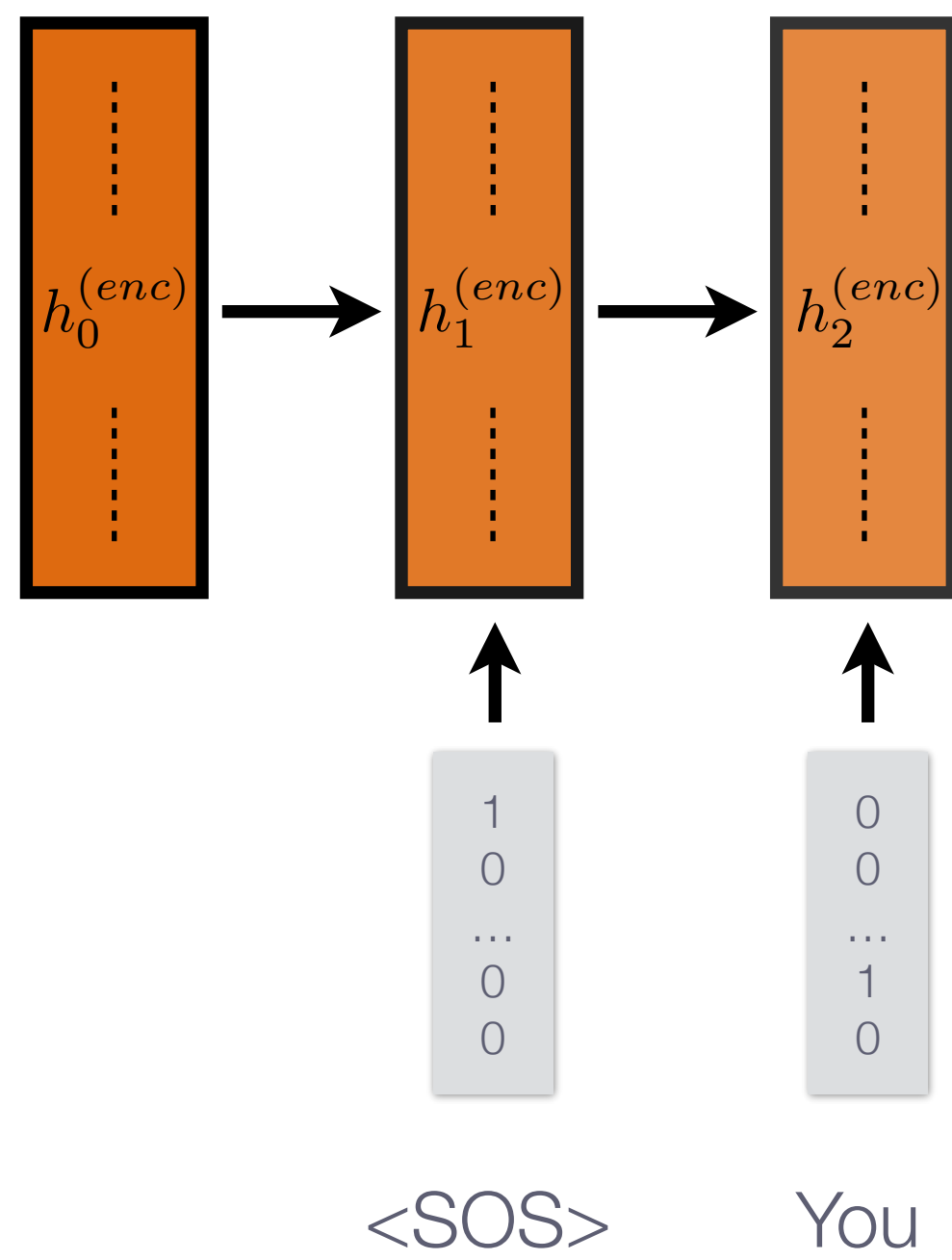
Encoder (English)



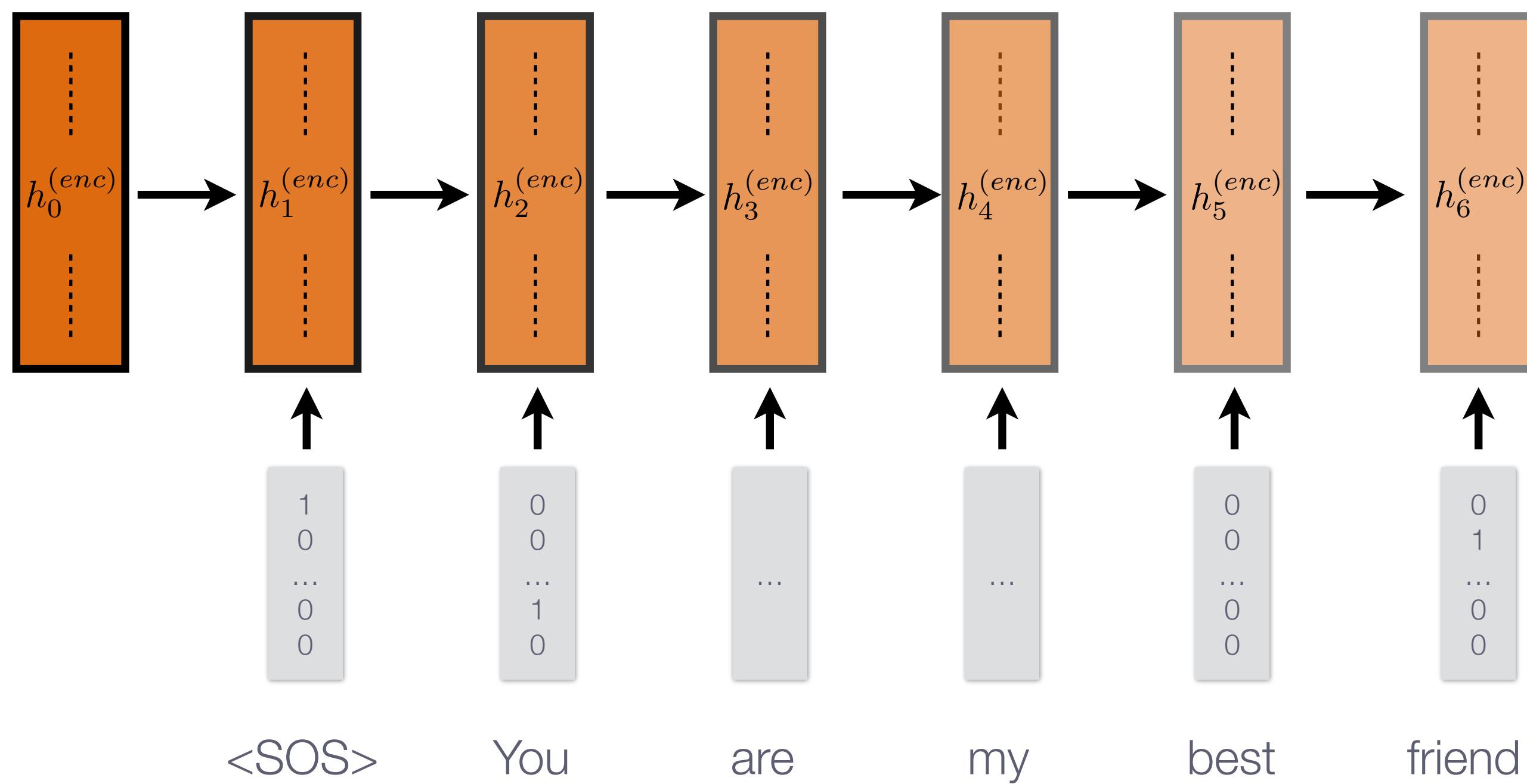
Encoder (English)



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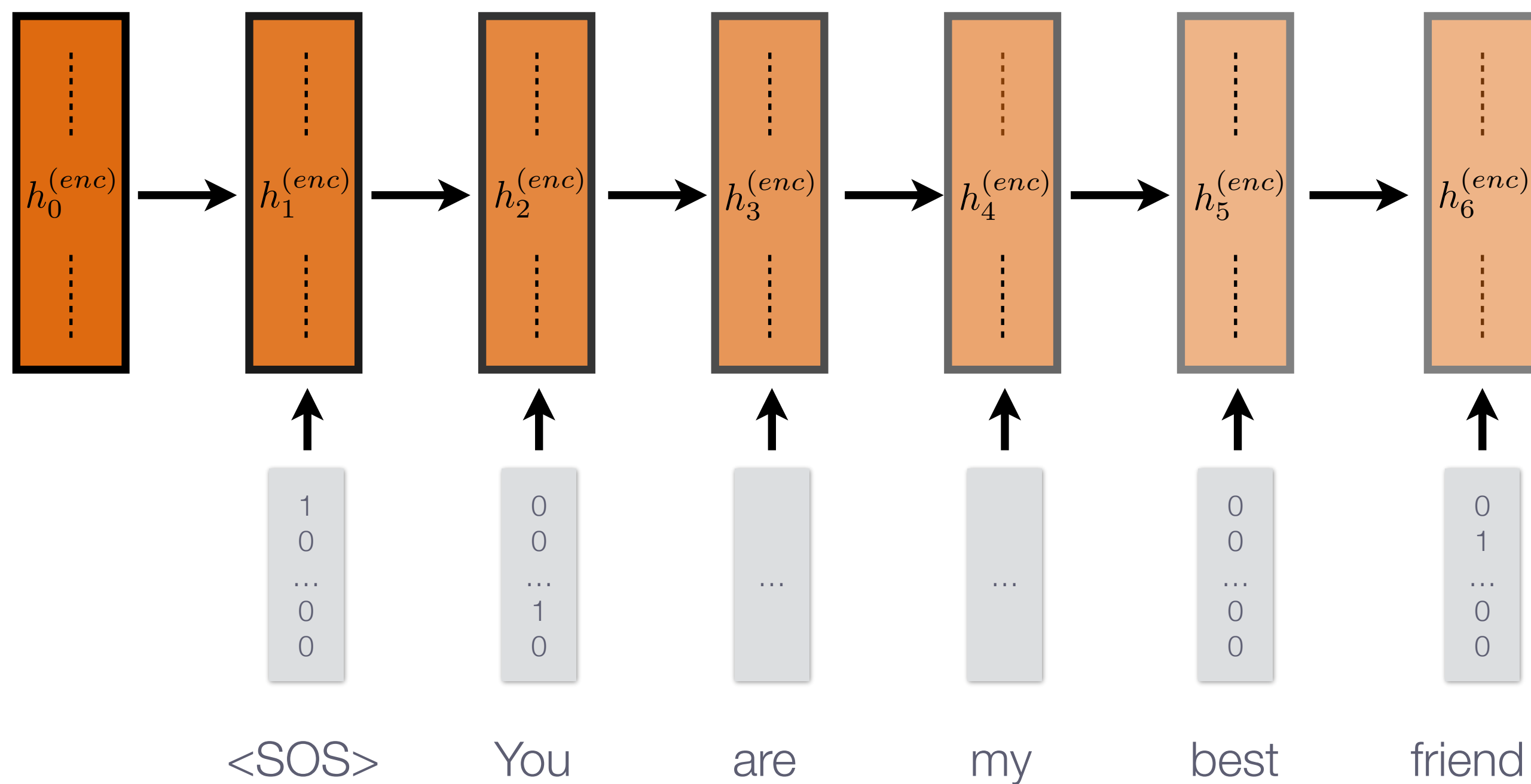


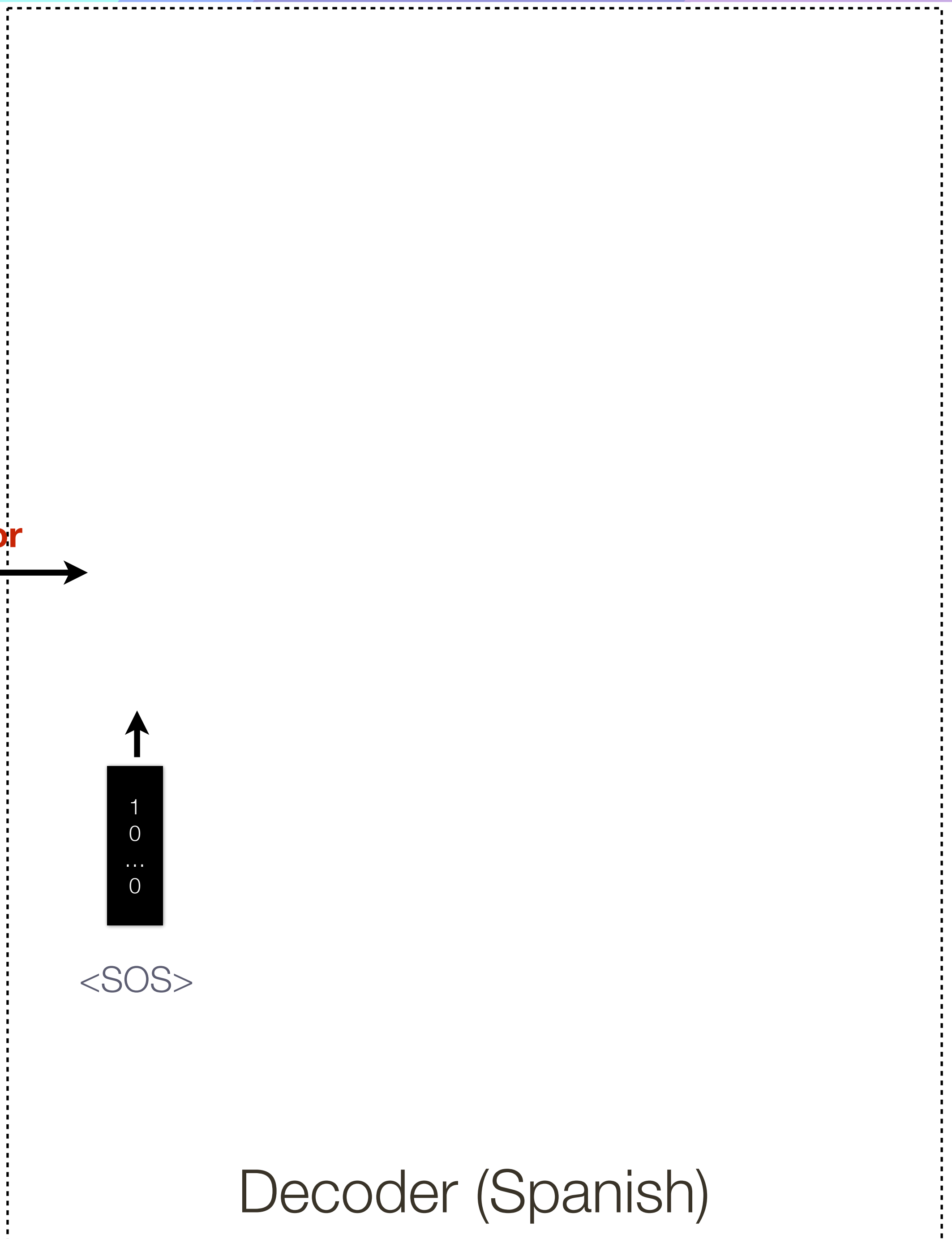
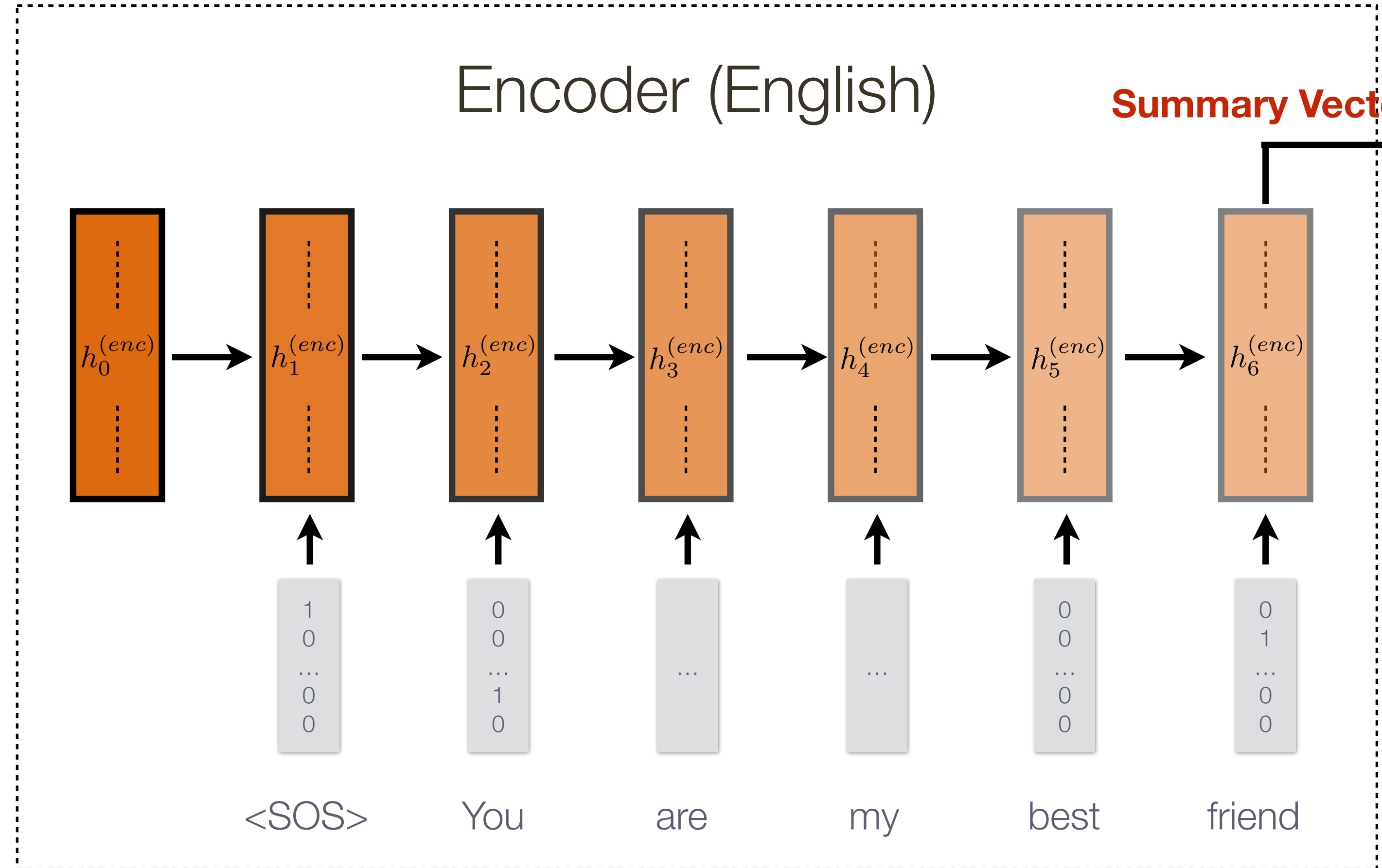
Encoder (English)

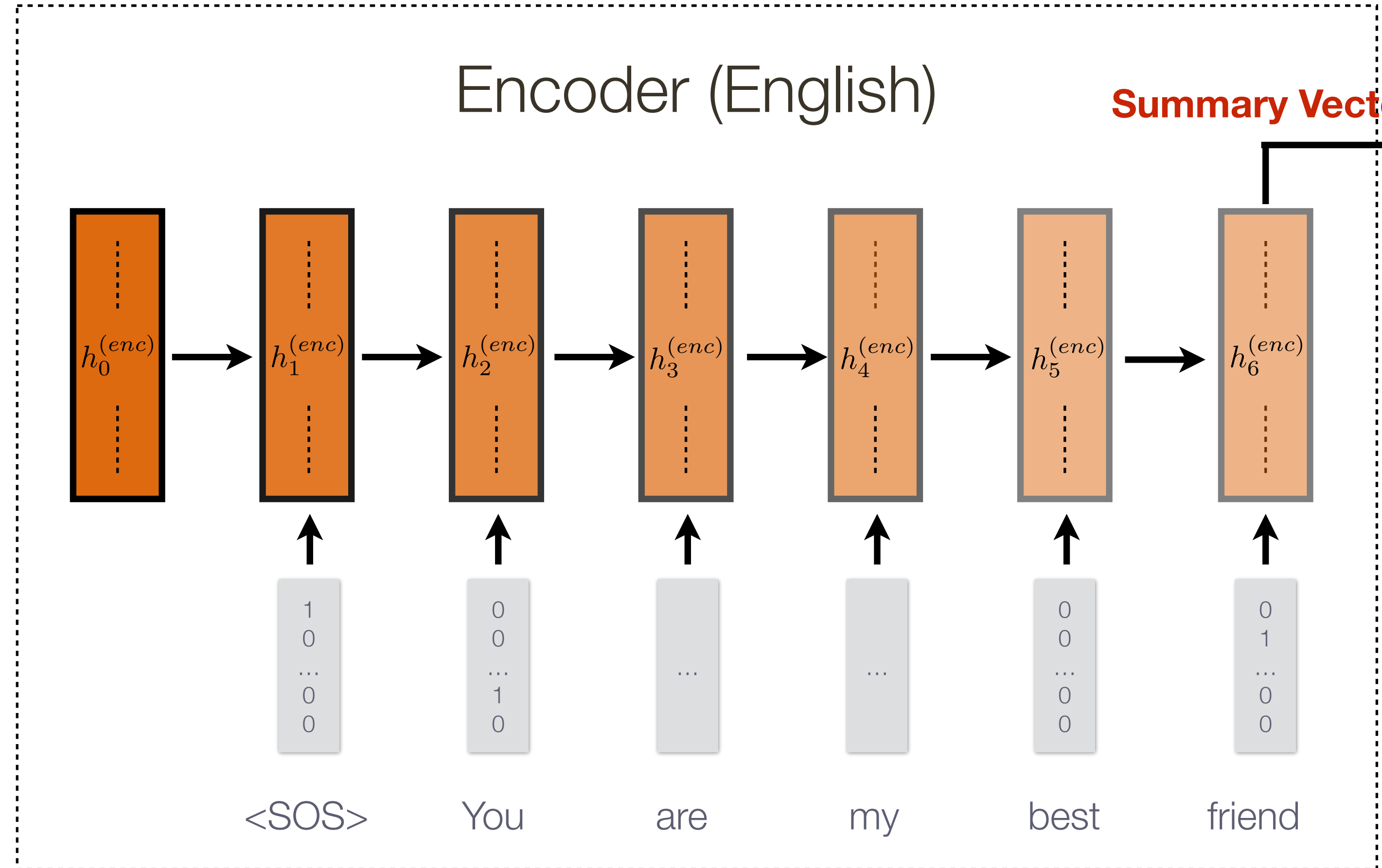


Encoder (English)

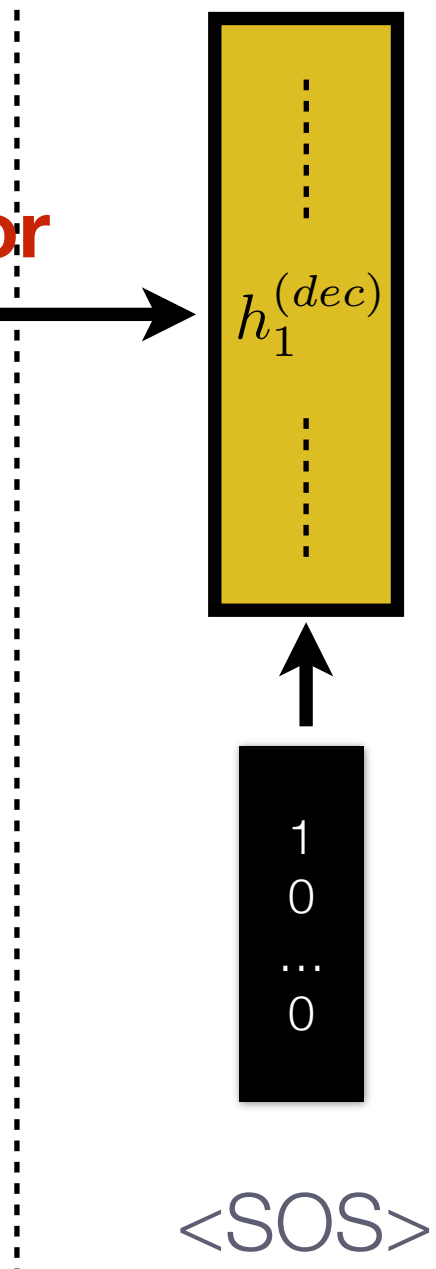
Summary Vector



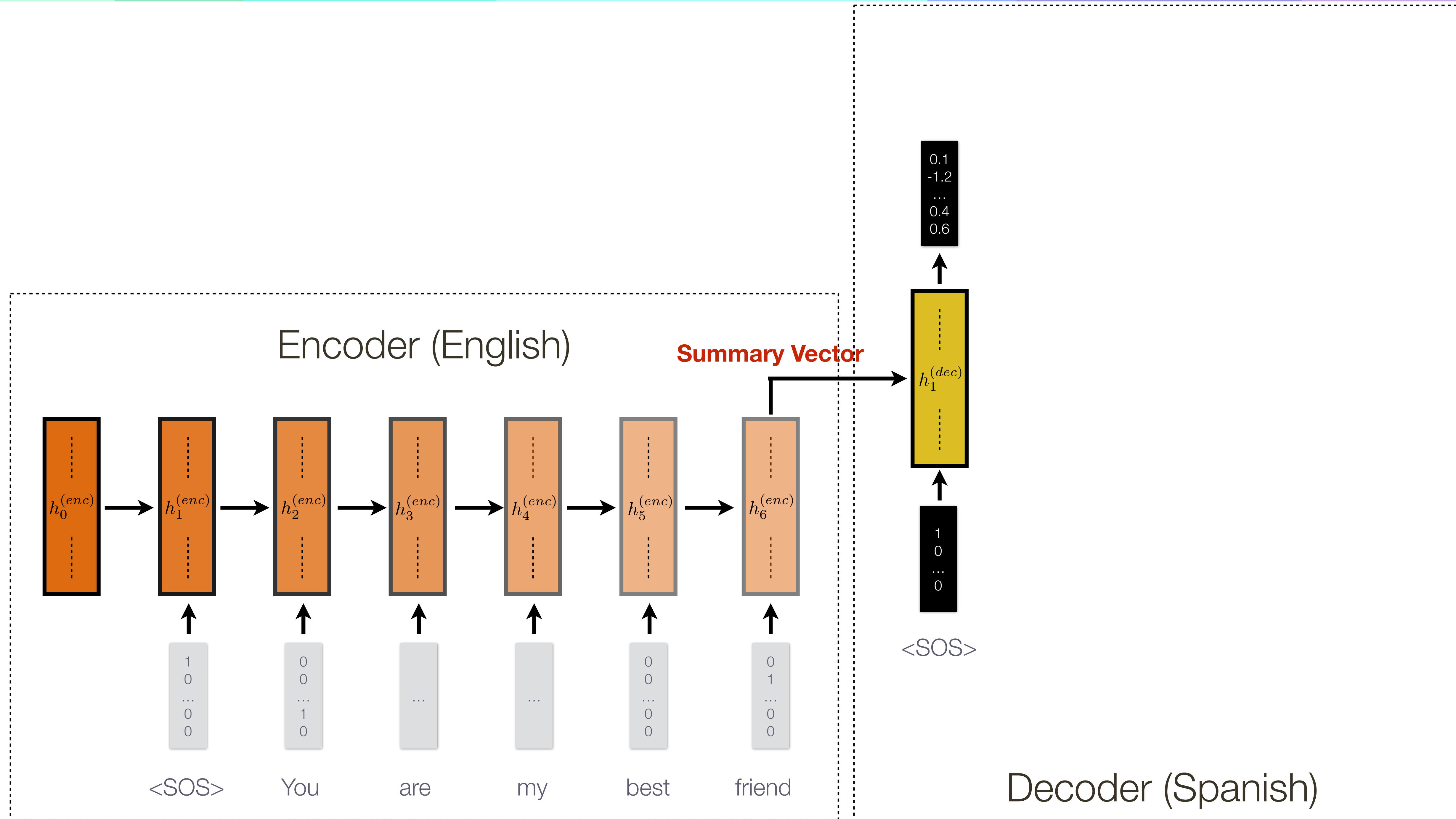


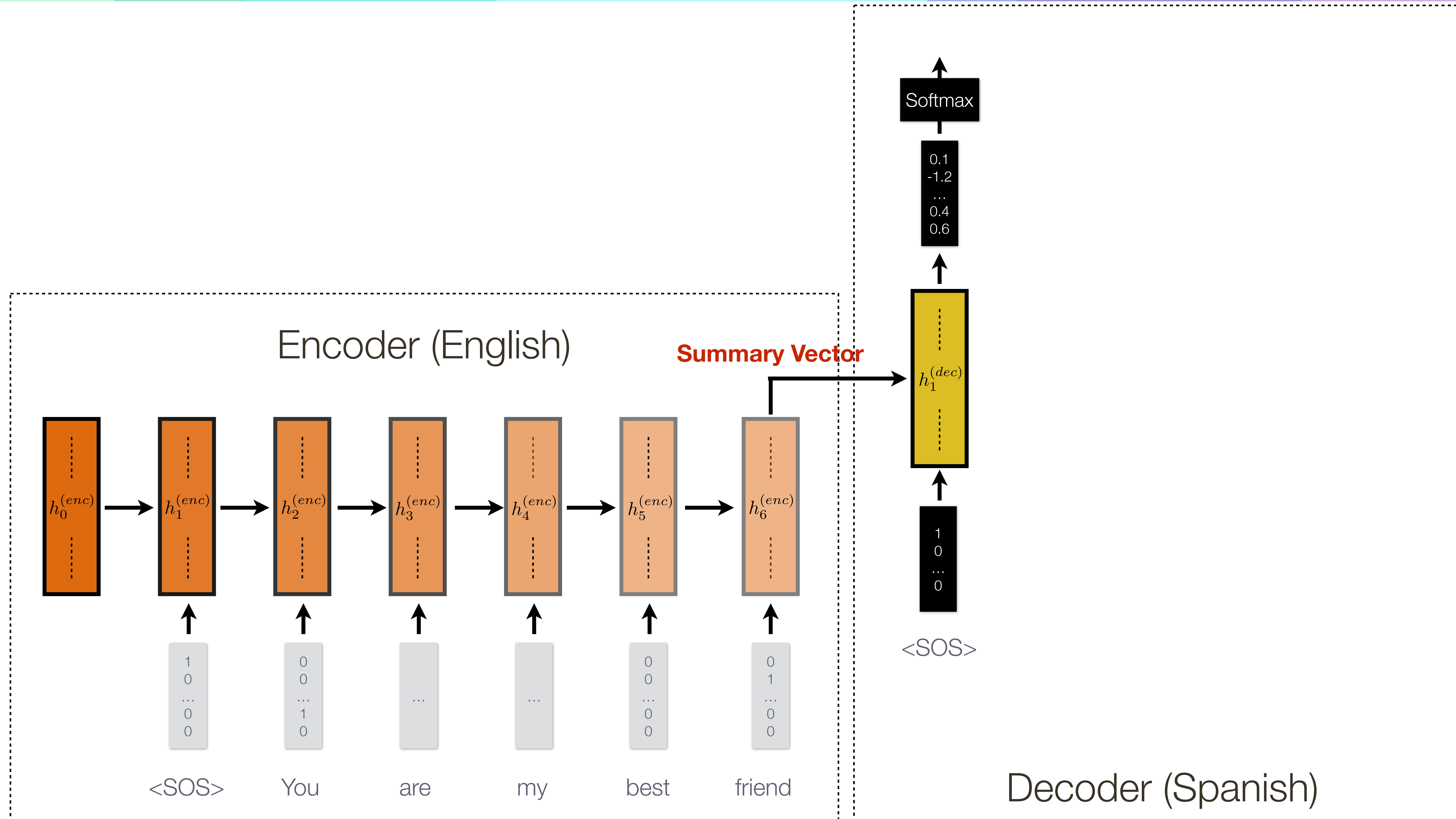


Summary Vector



Decoder (Spanish)





Encoder (English)

Summary Vector

Softmax

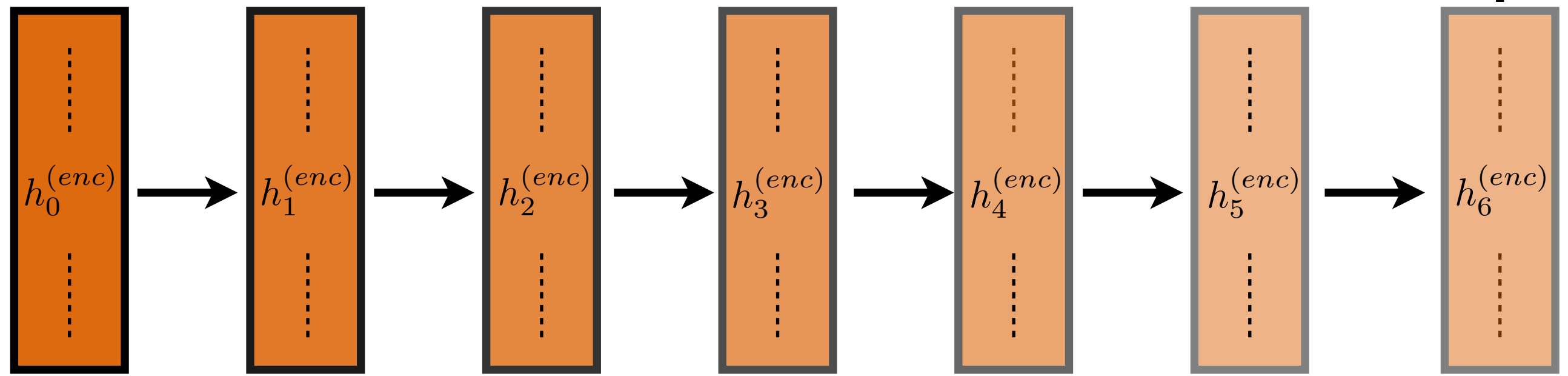
0.1
-1.2
...
0.4
0.6

$h_1^{(dec)}$

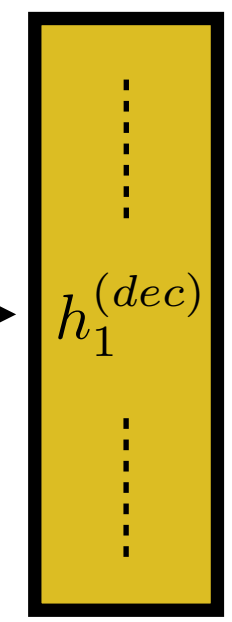
1
0
...
0

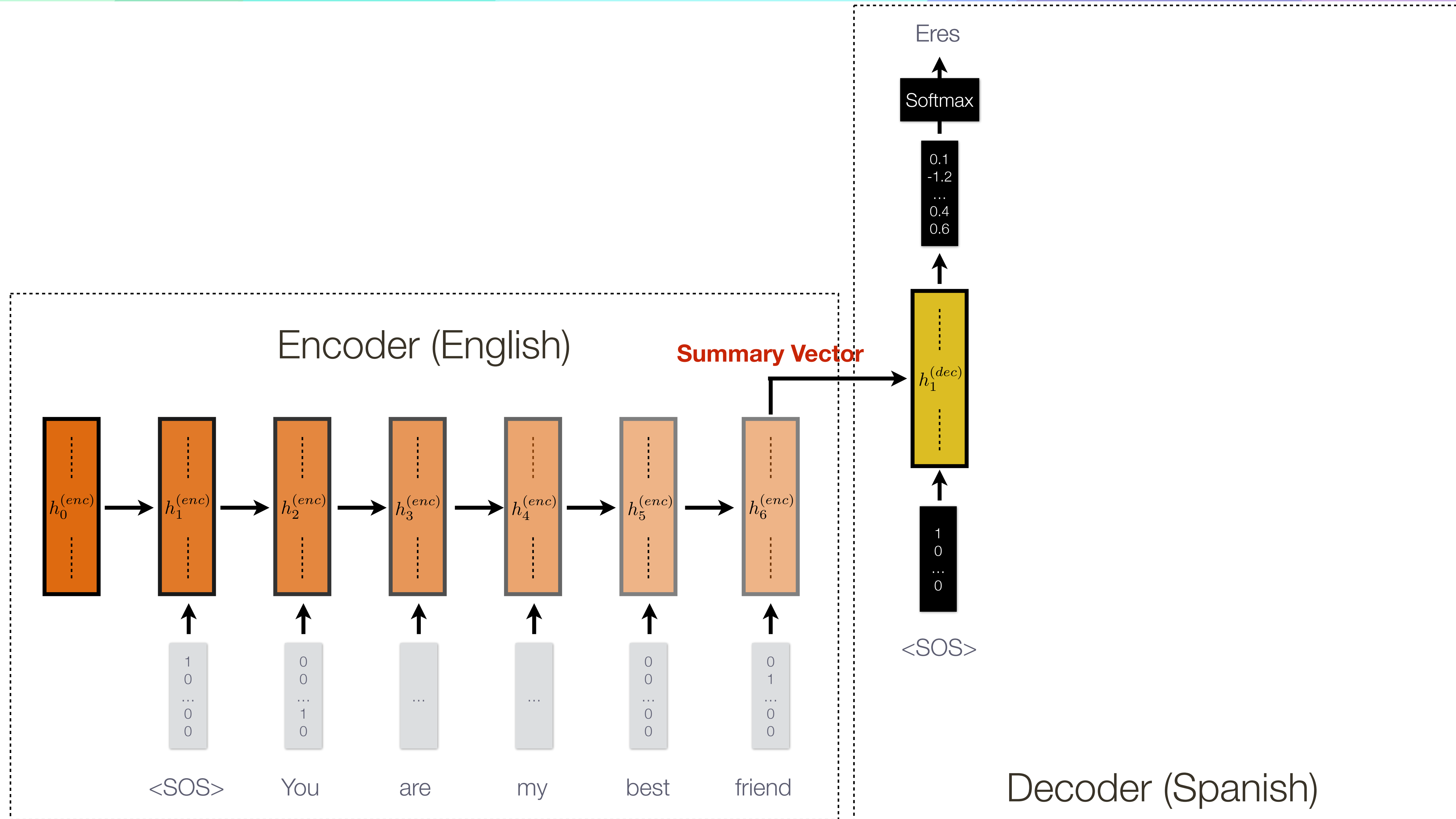
<SOS>

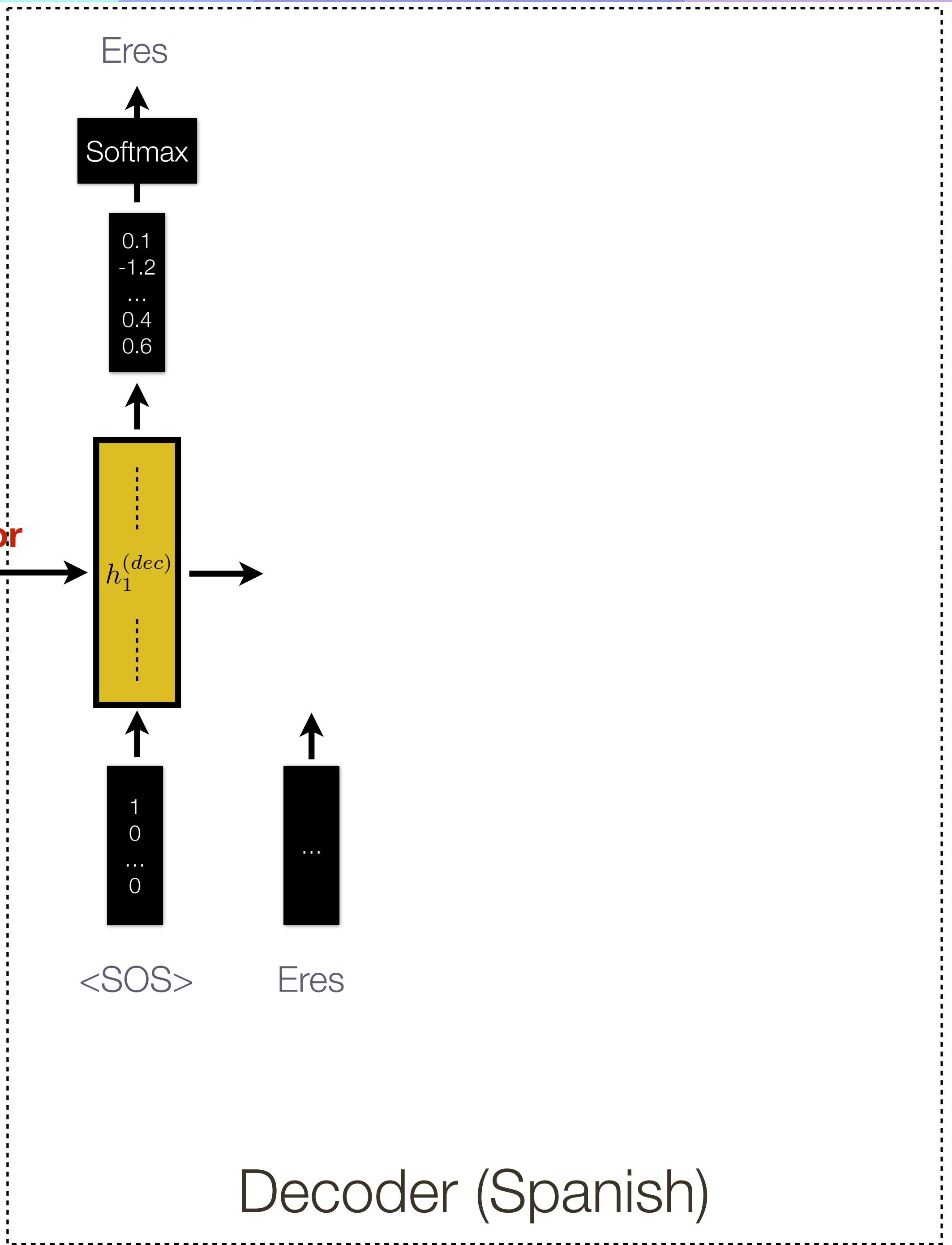
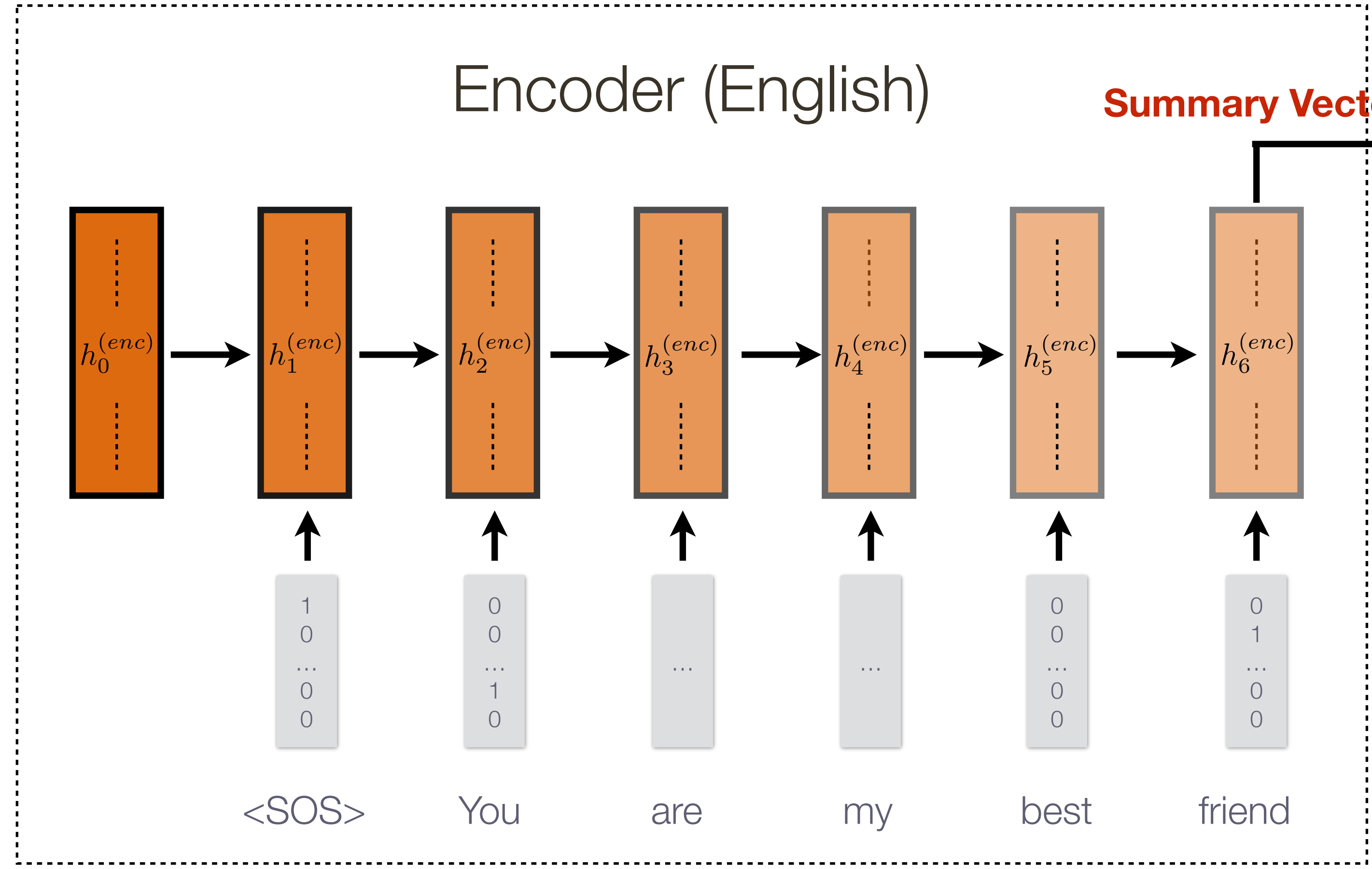
Decoder (Spanish)

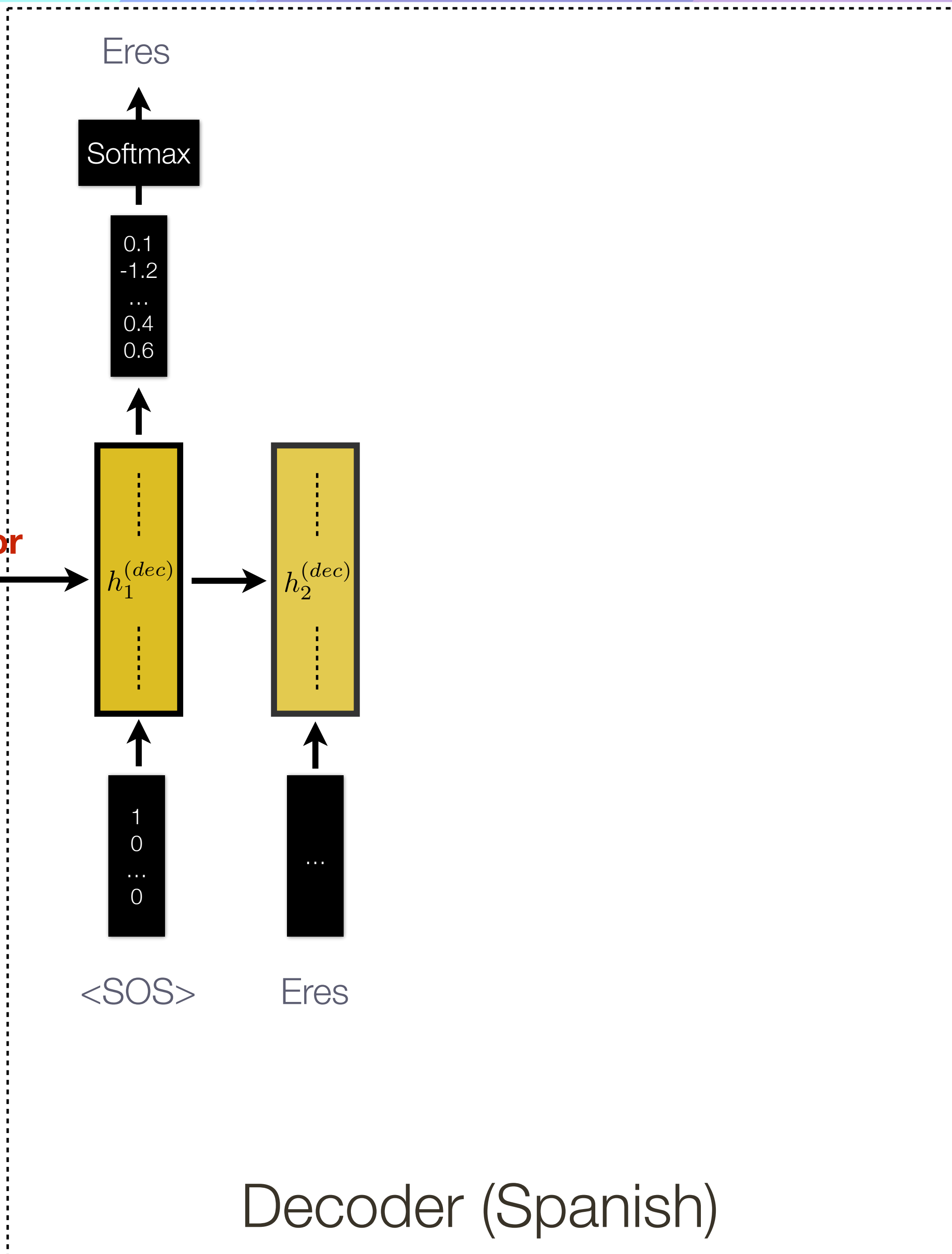
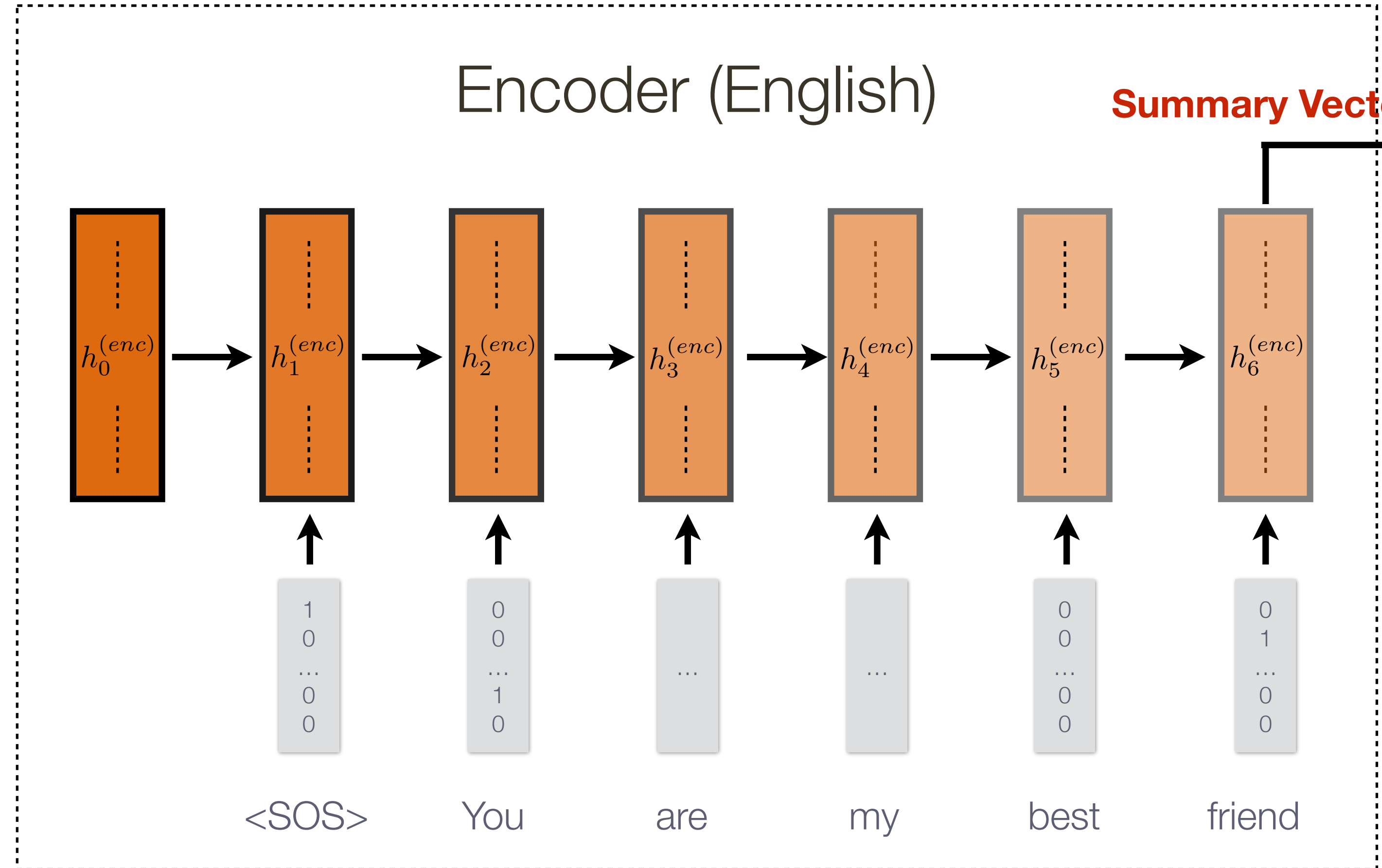


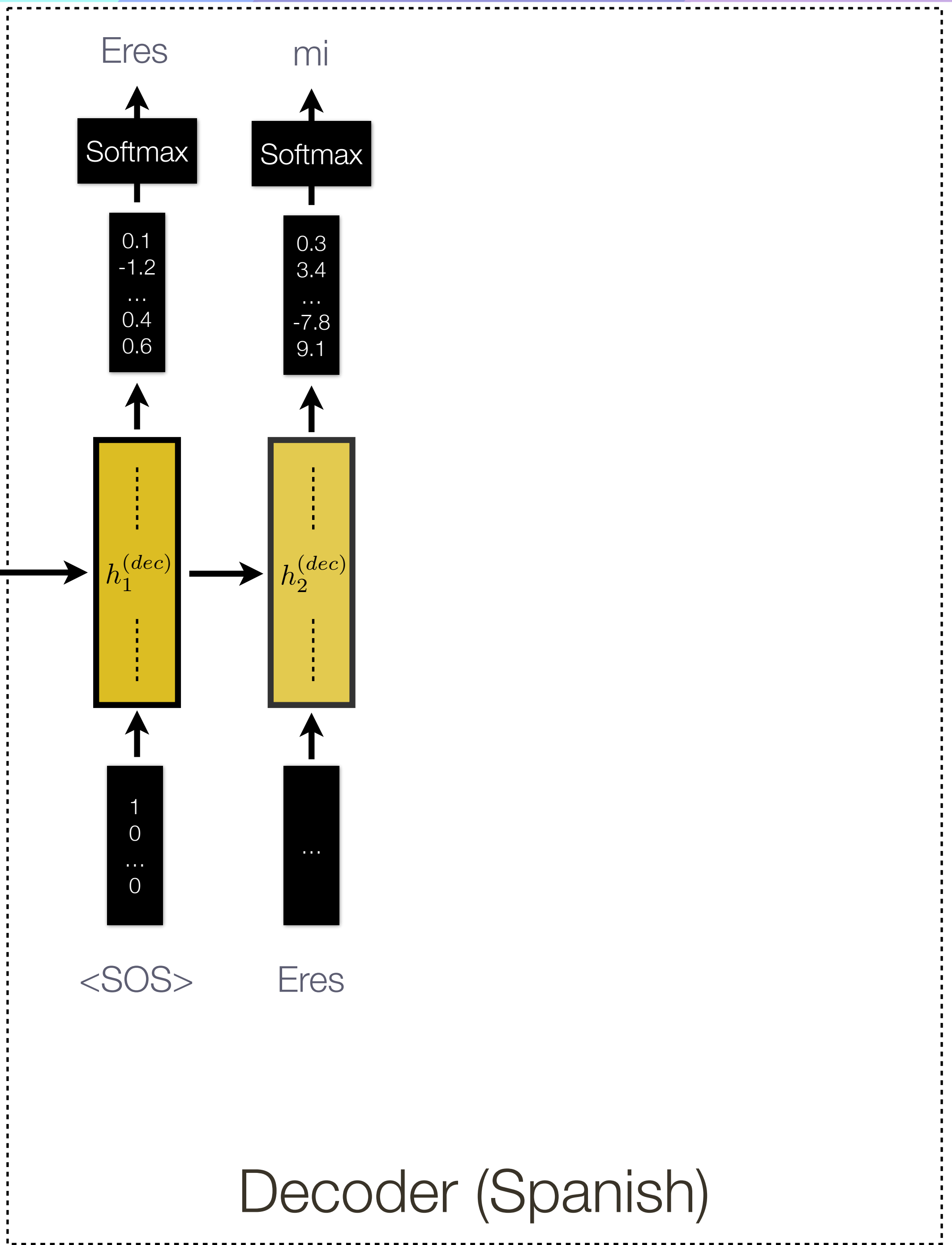
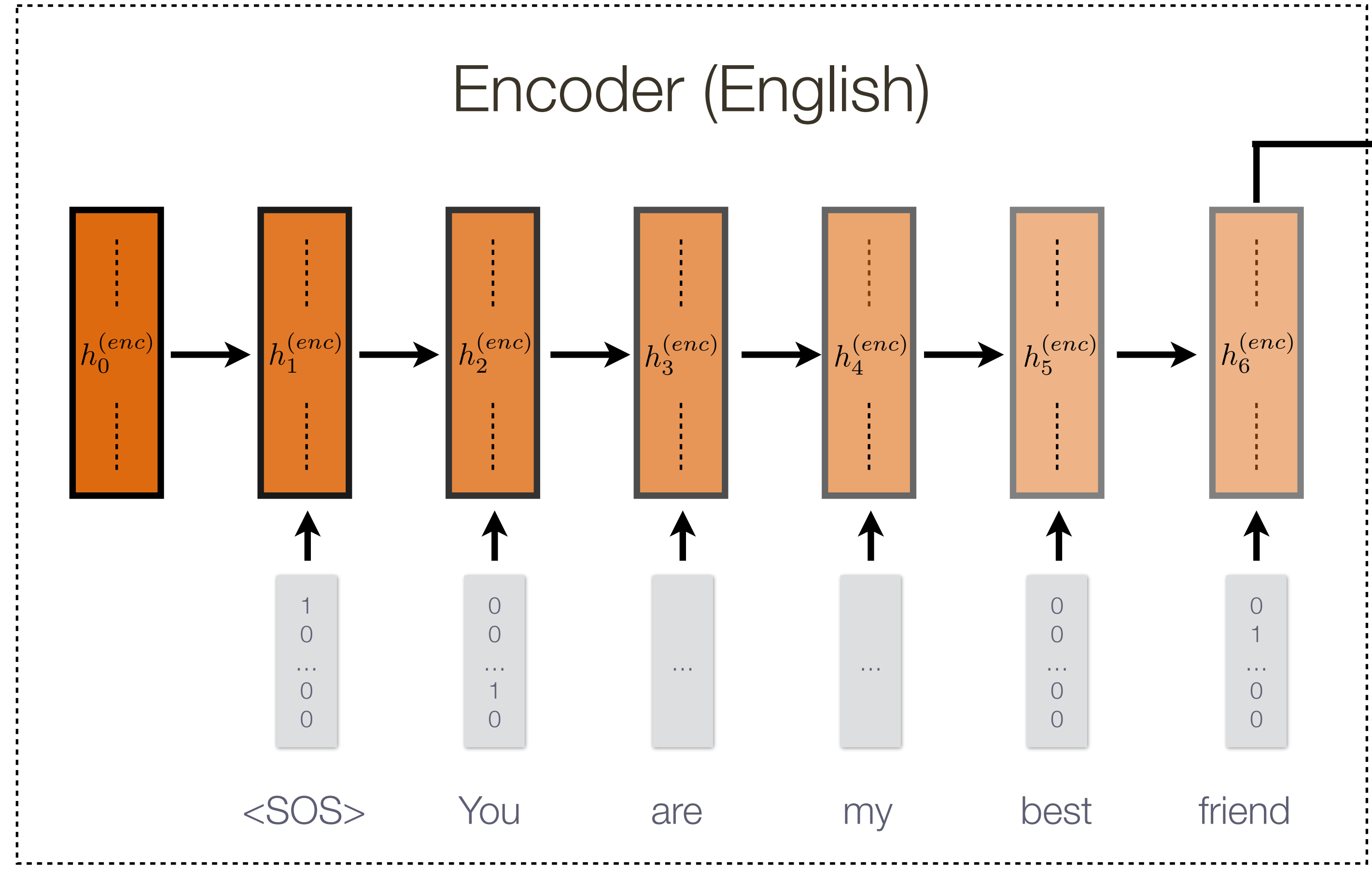
<SOS> You are my best friend

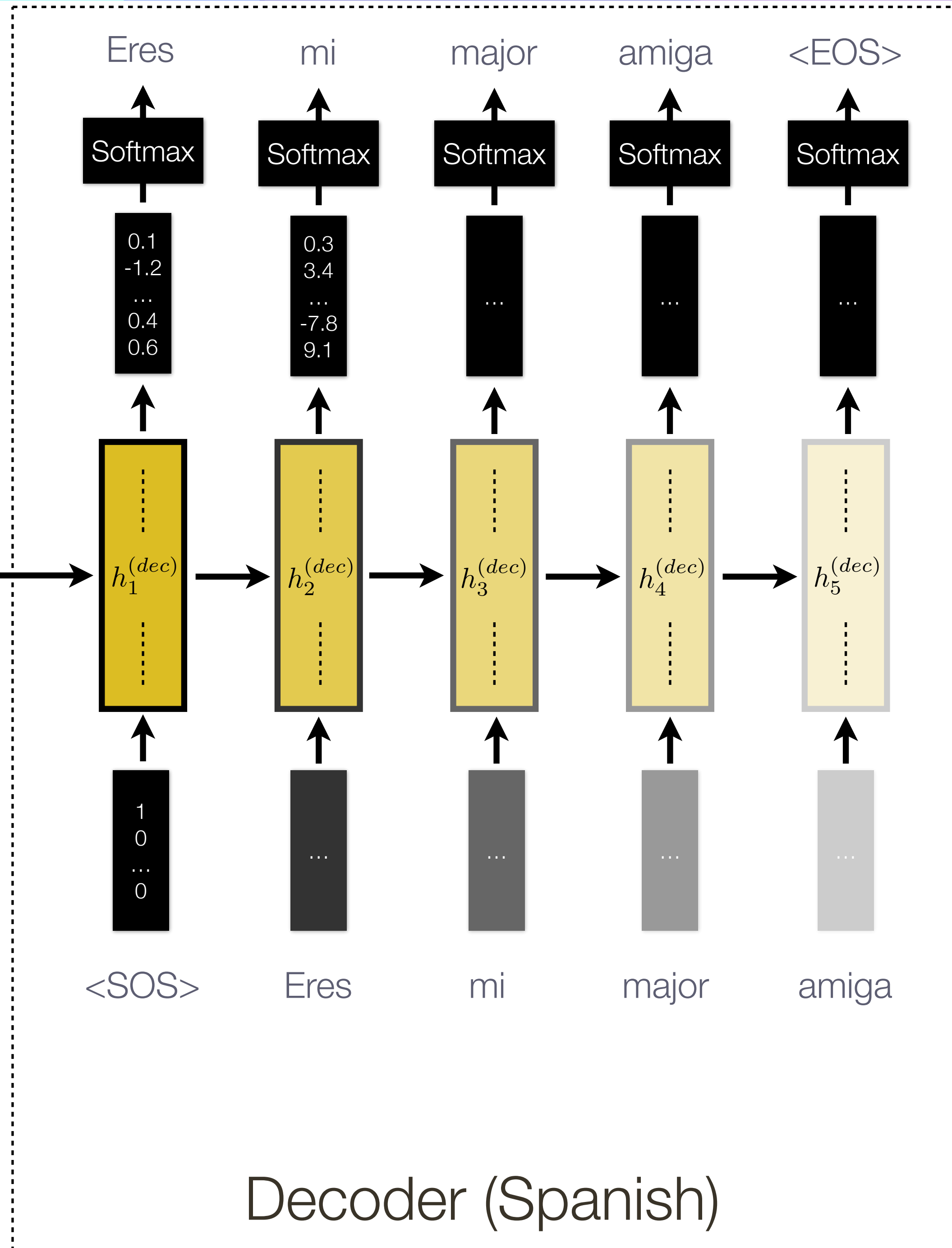
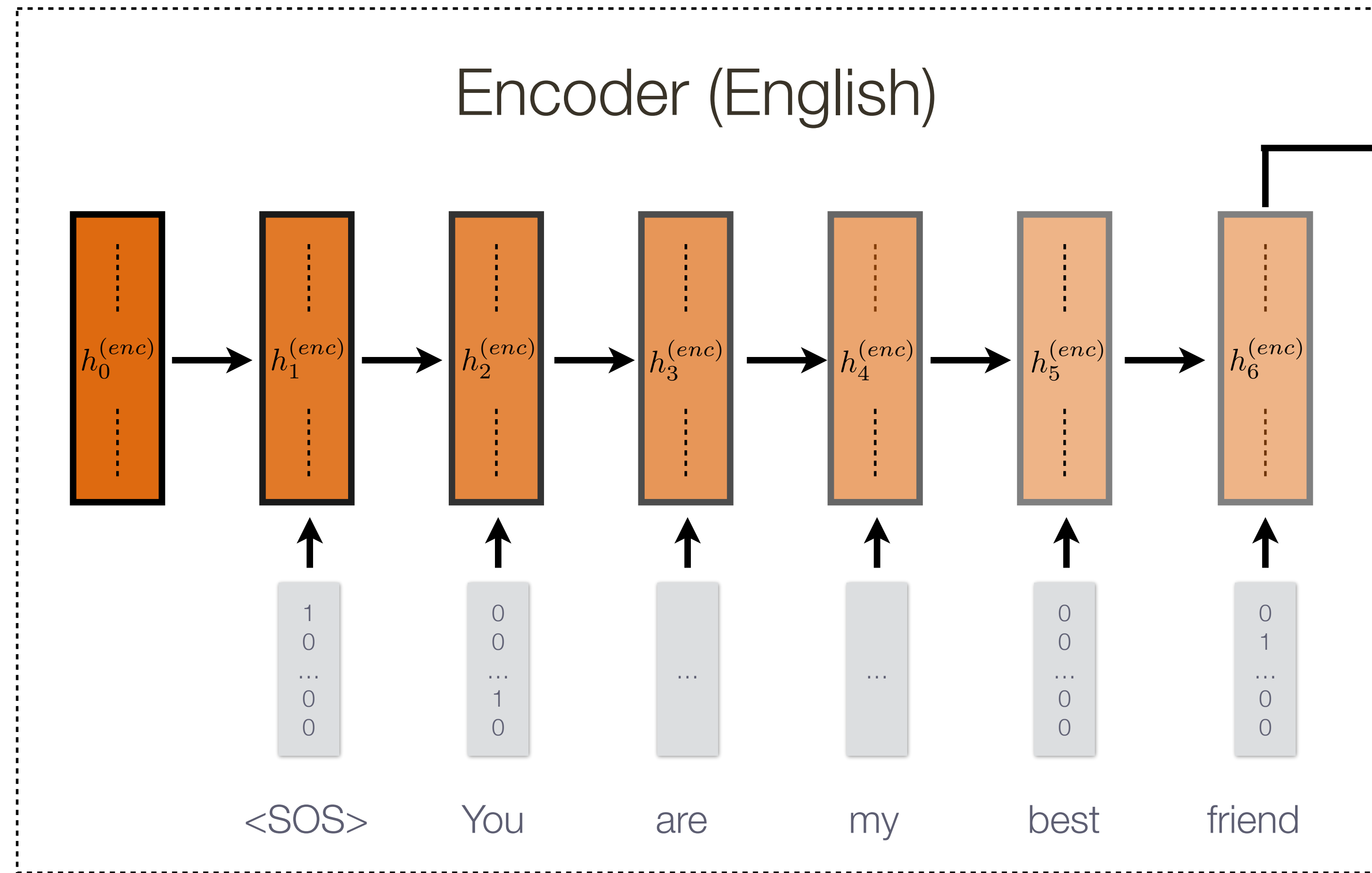


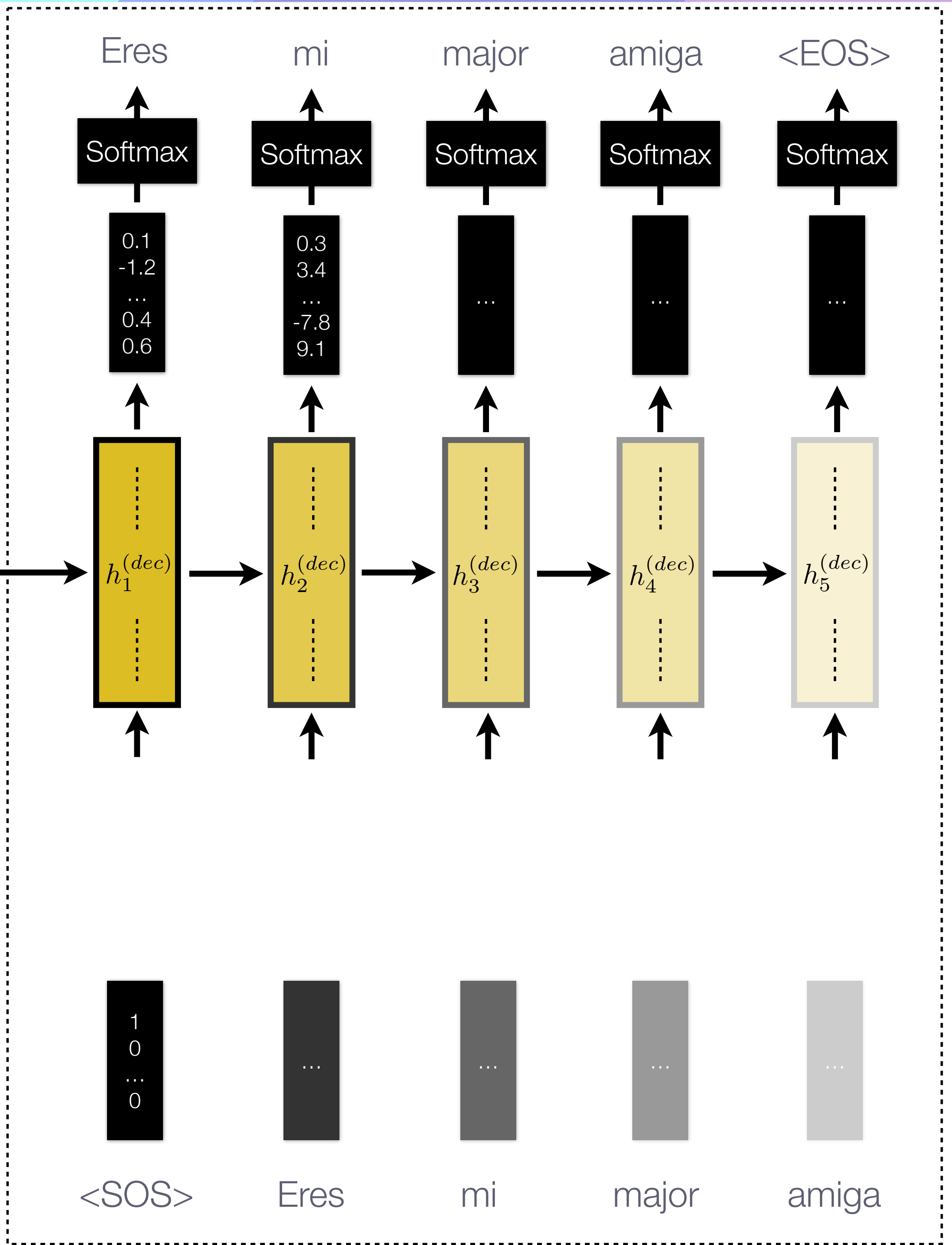
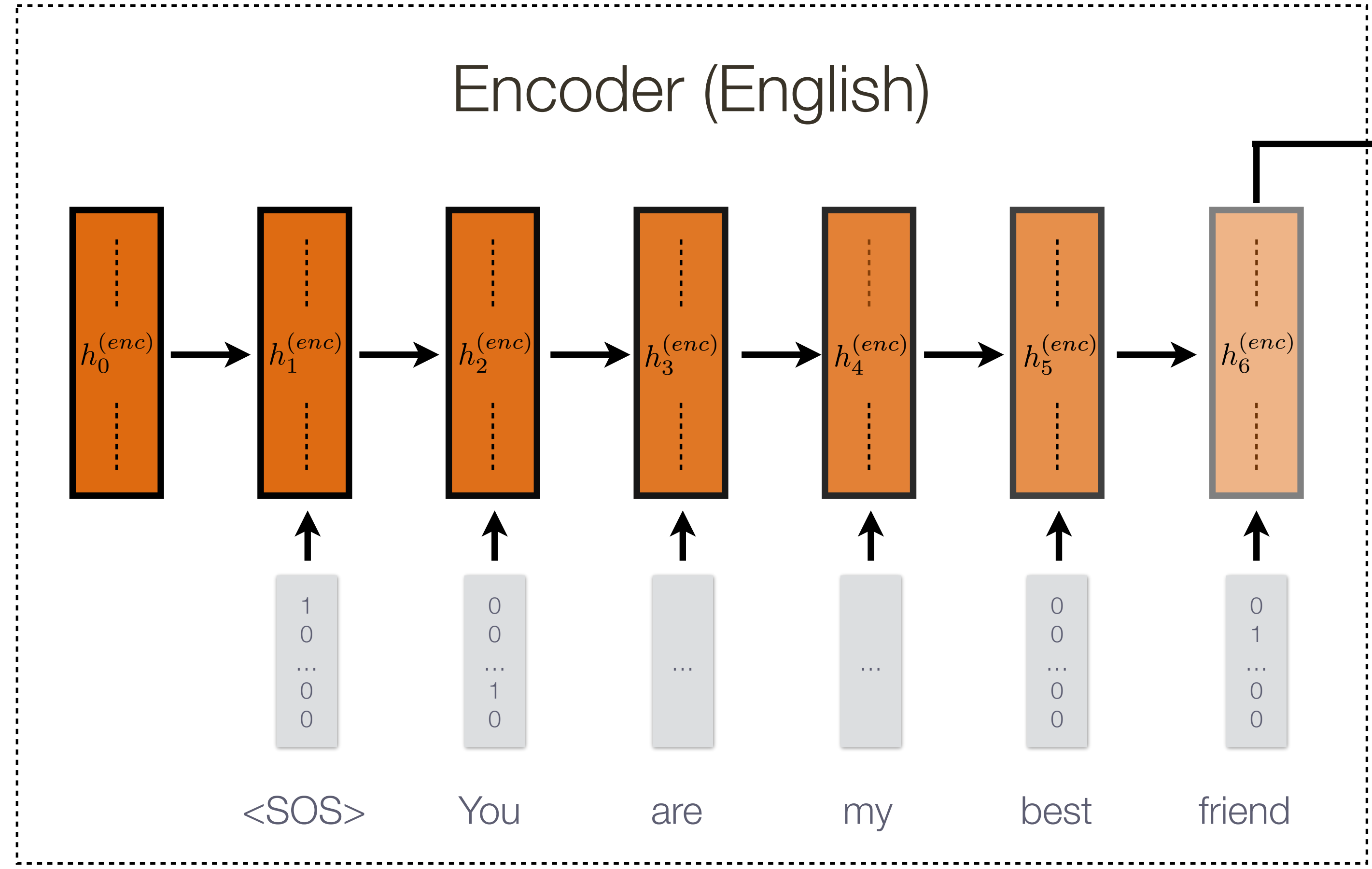


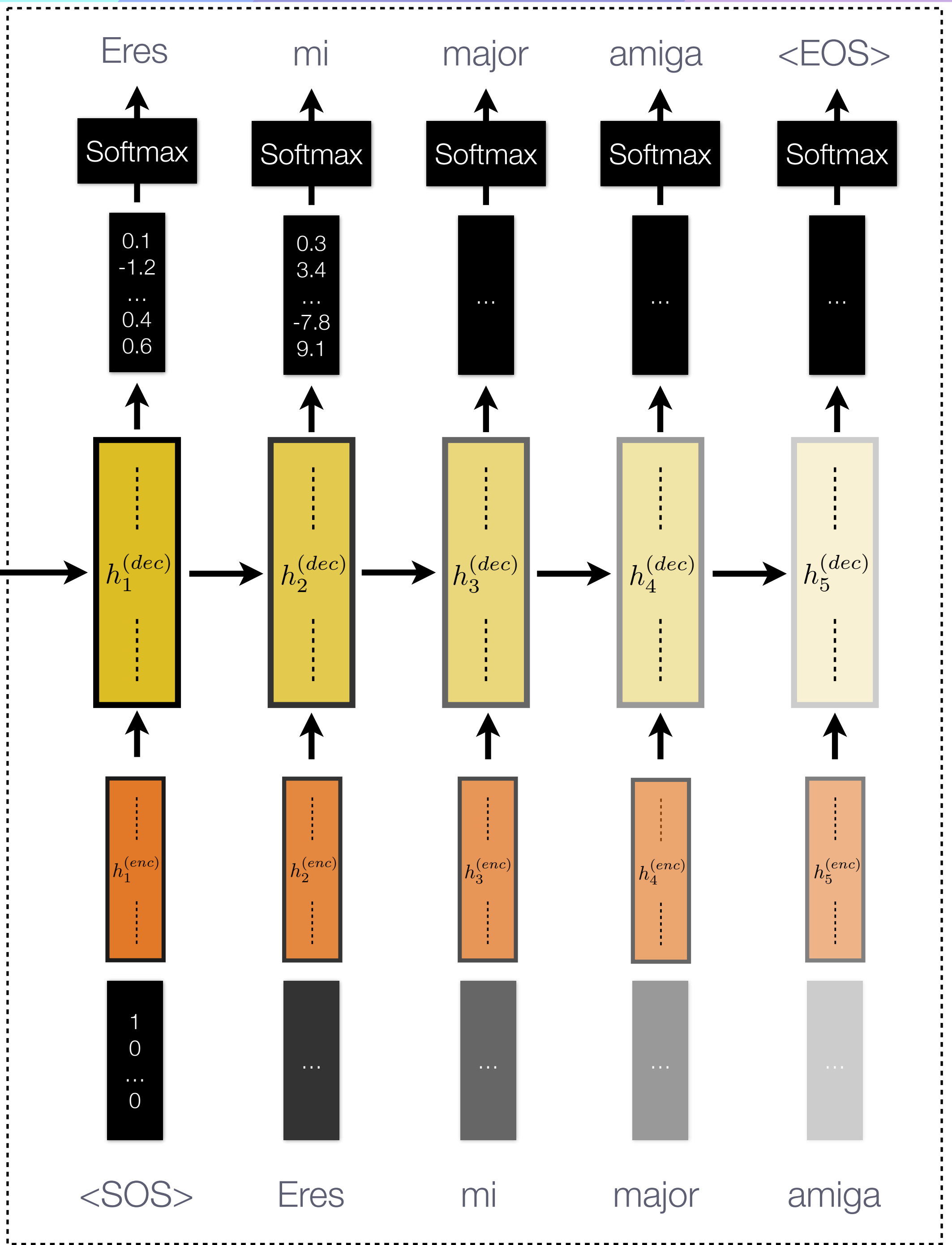
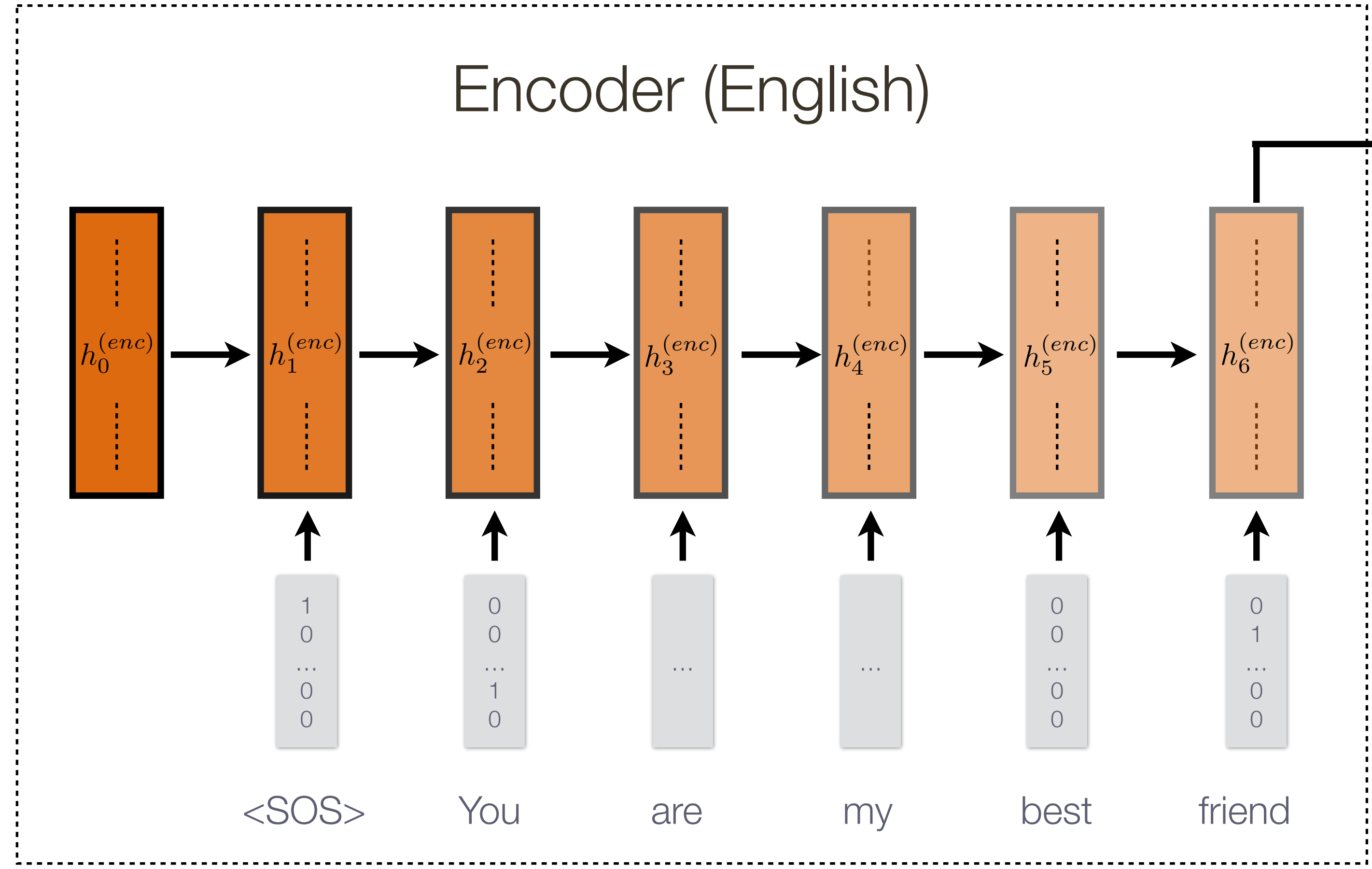




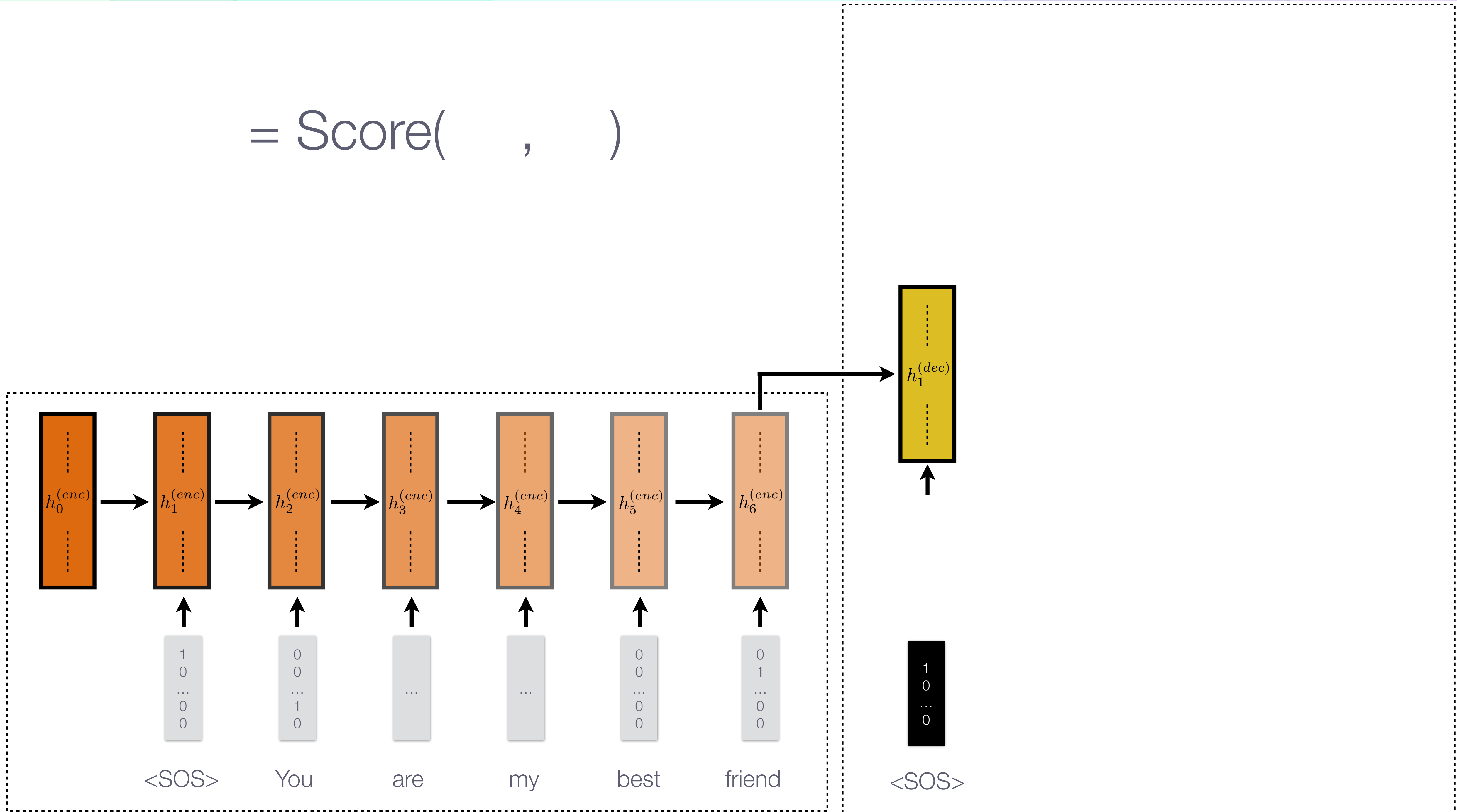




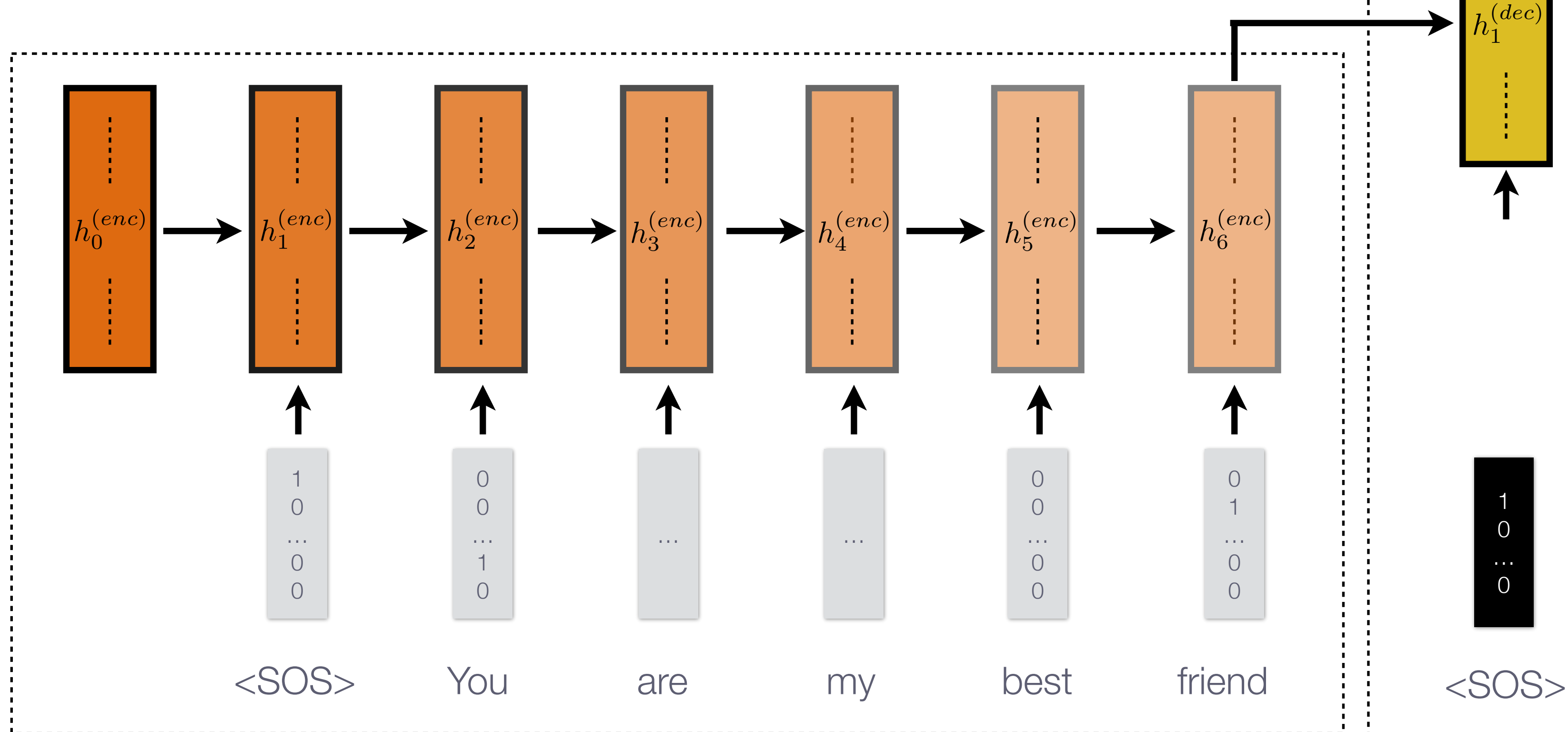




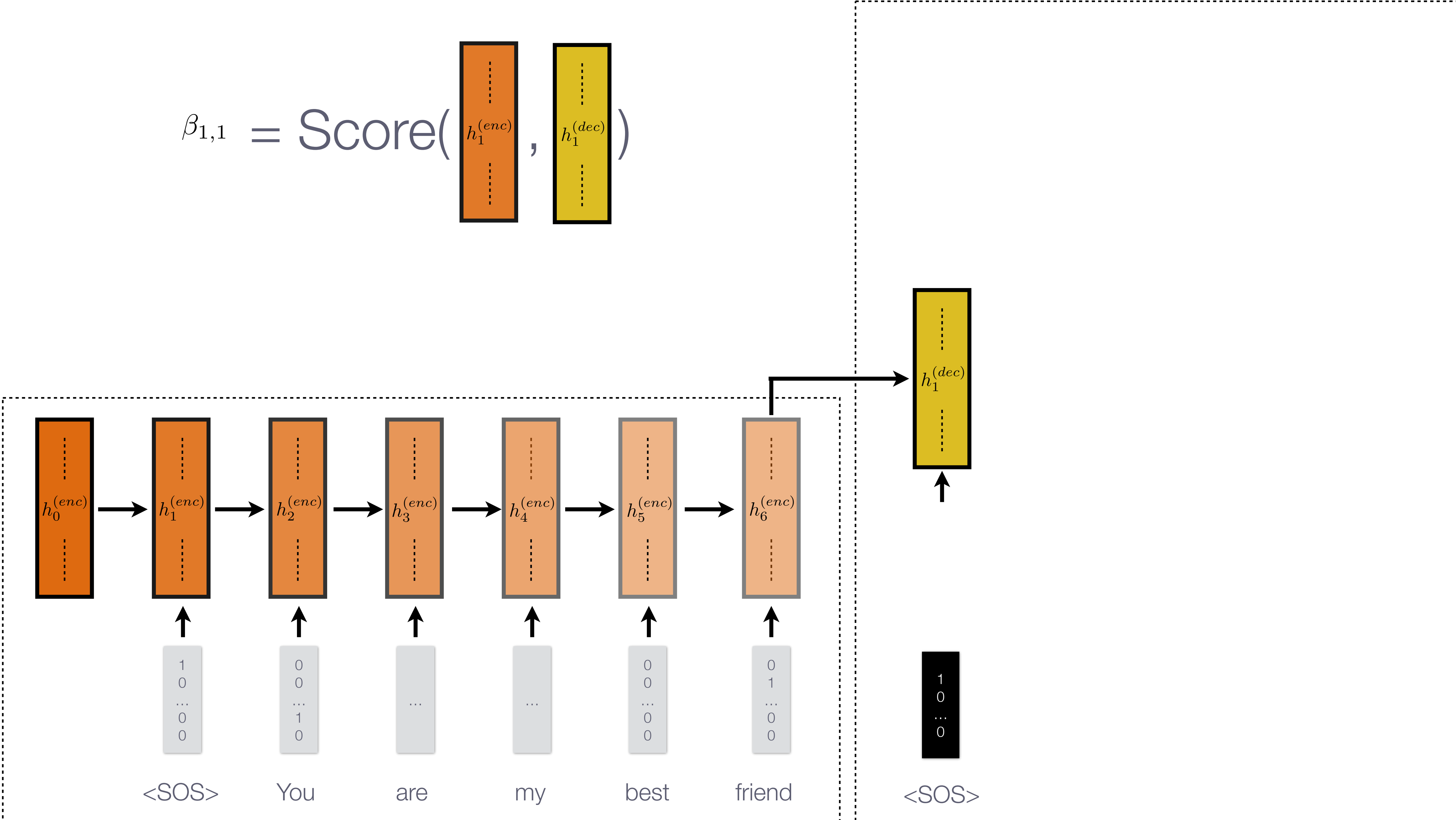
$$= \text{Score}(\quad , \quad)$$



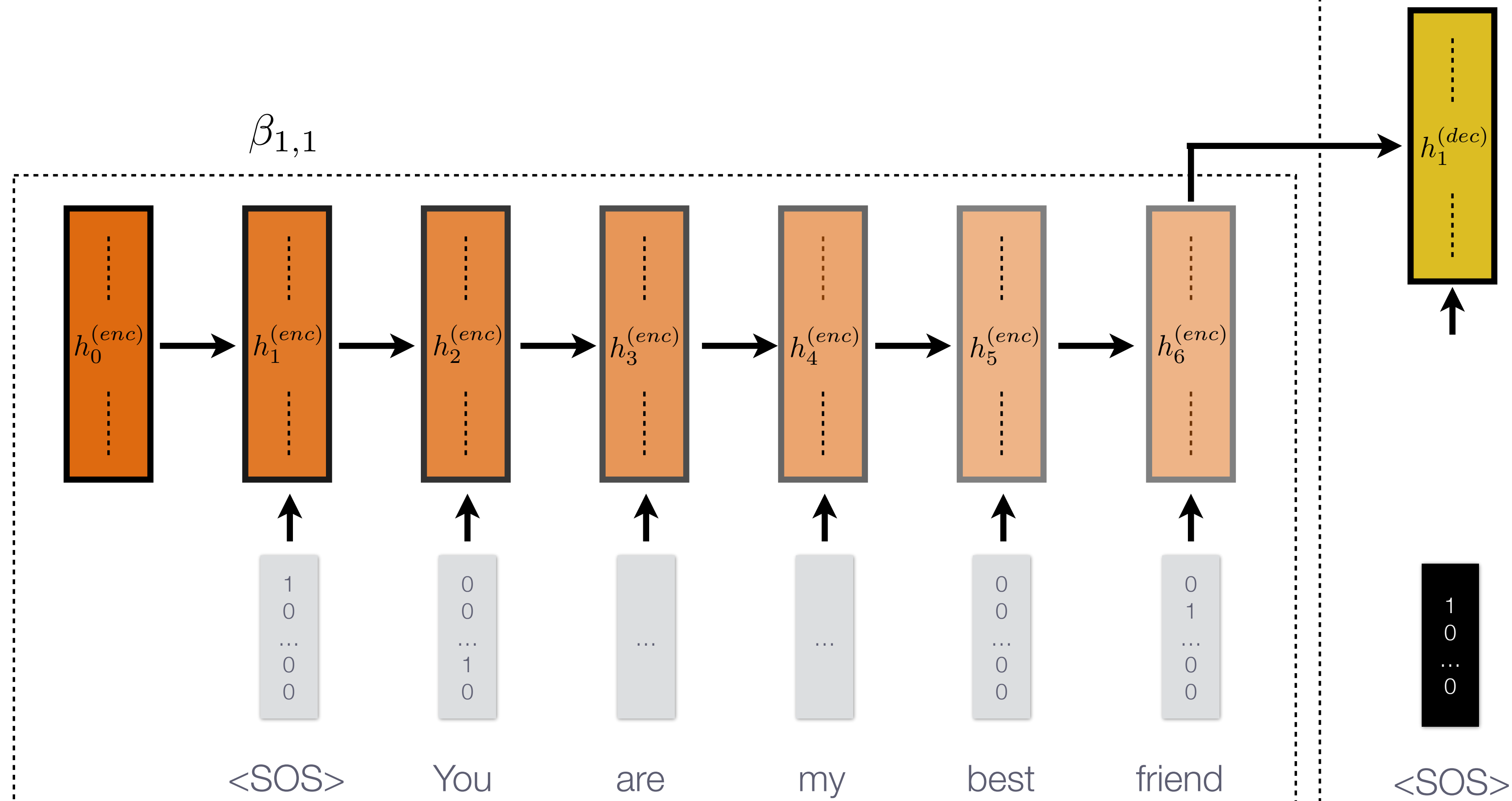
$$= \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



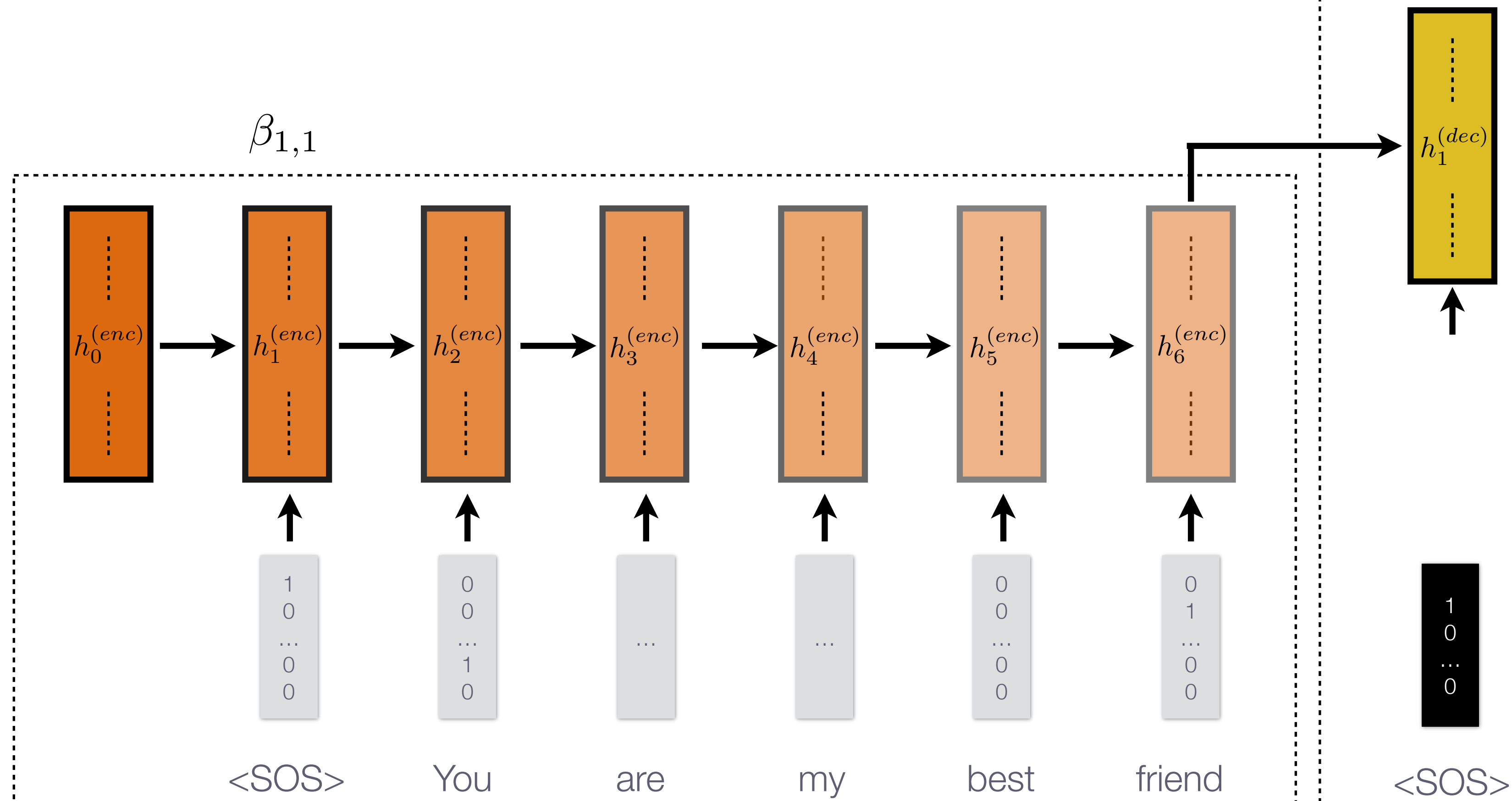
$$\beta_{1,1} = \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



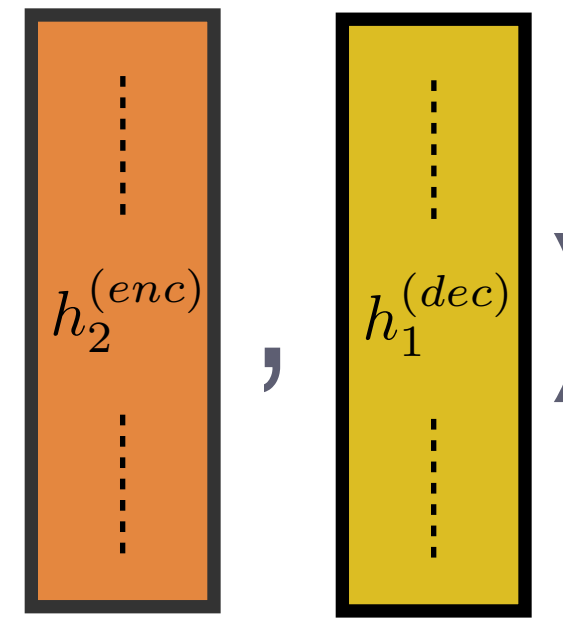
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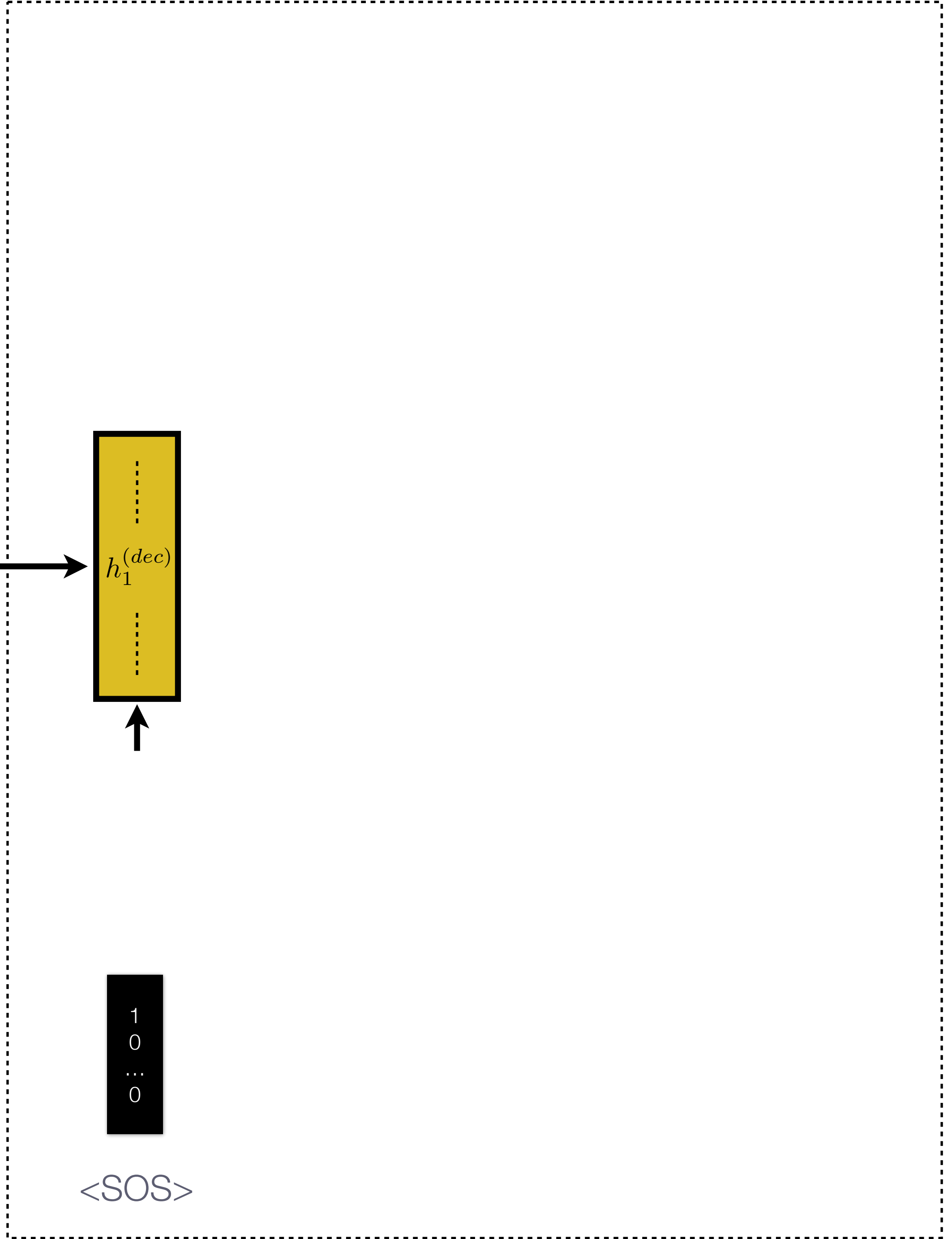
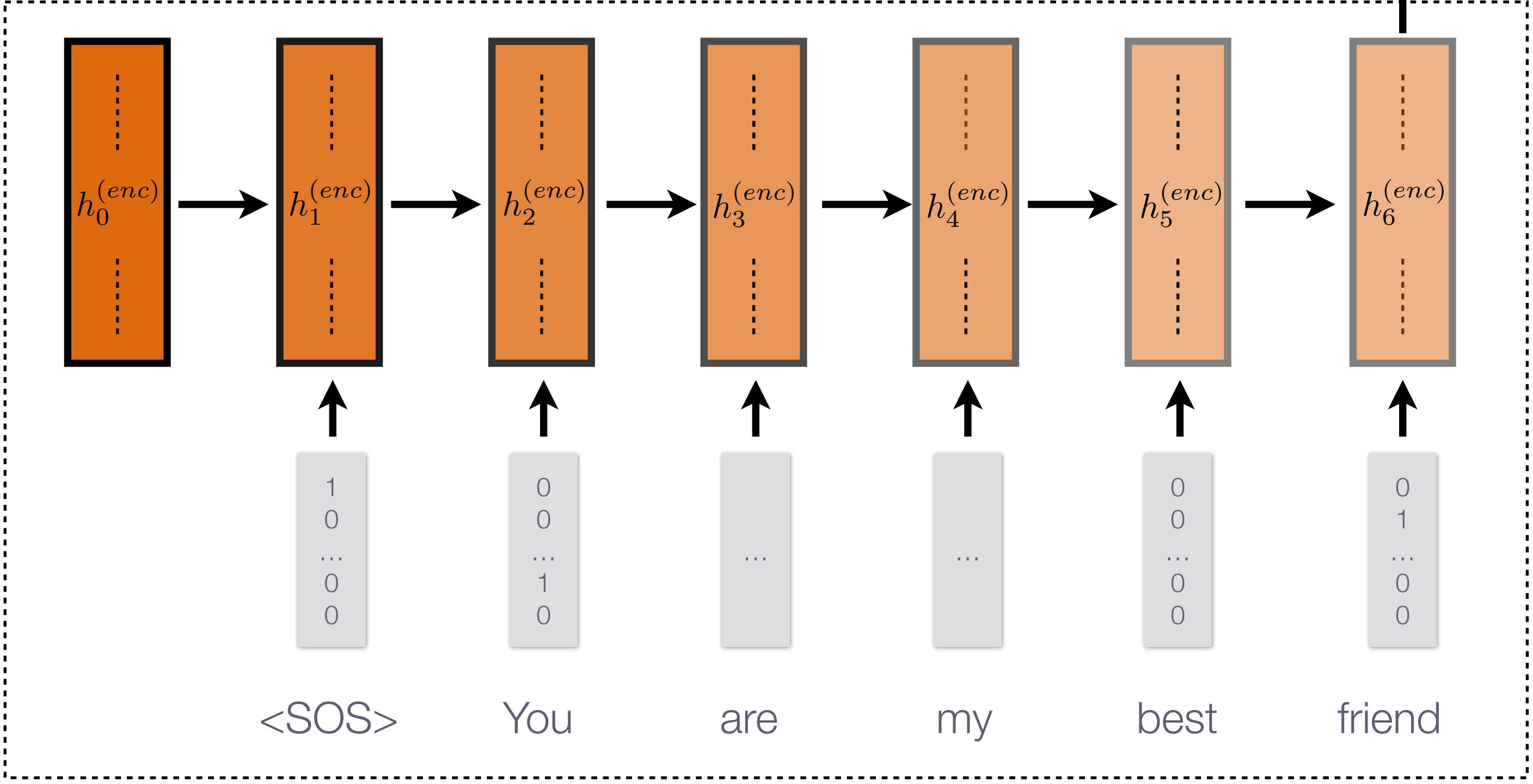
$$= \text{Score}(h_2^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



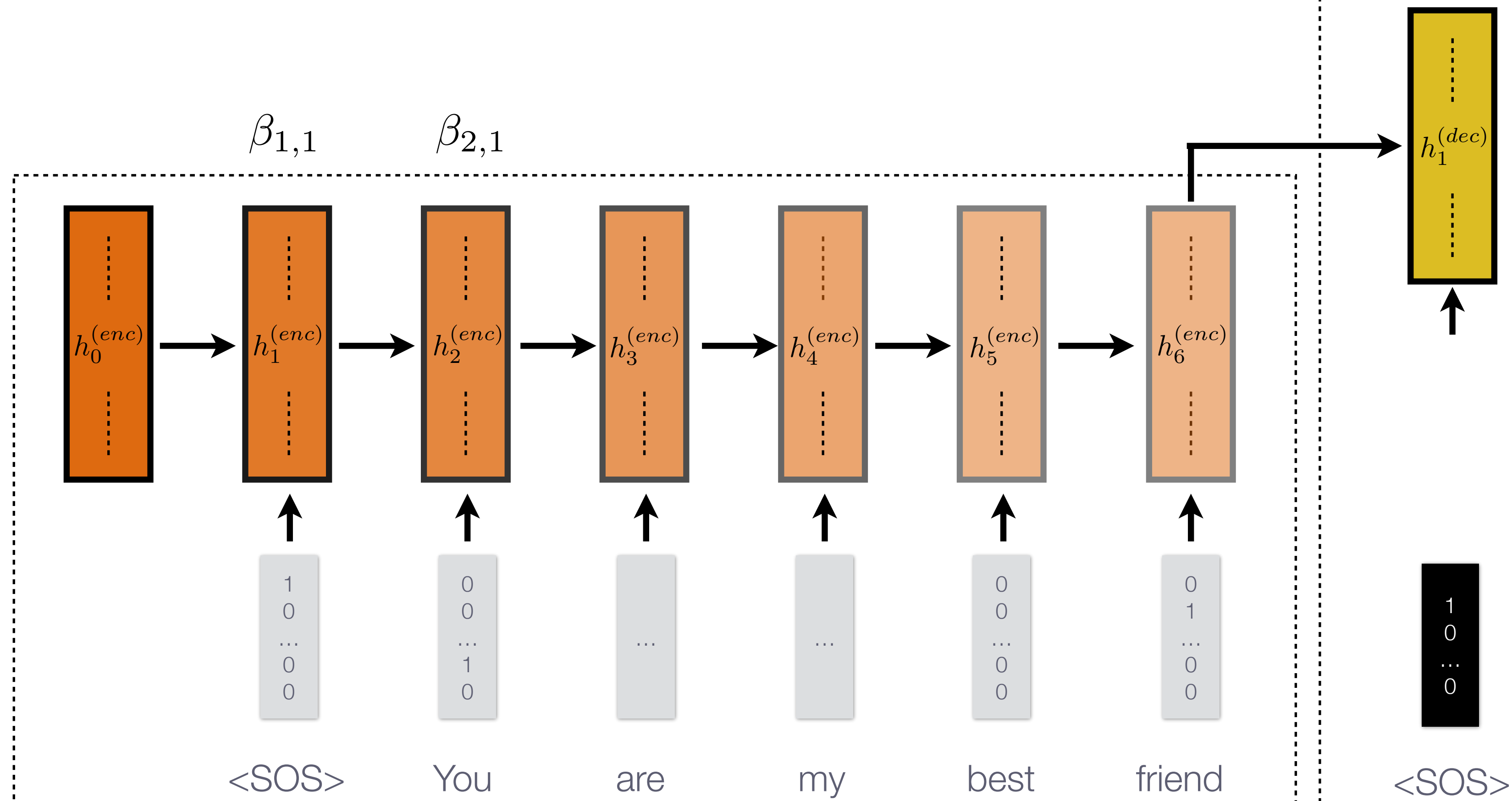
$$\beta_{2,1} = \text{Score}(h_2^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$

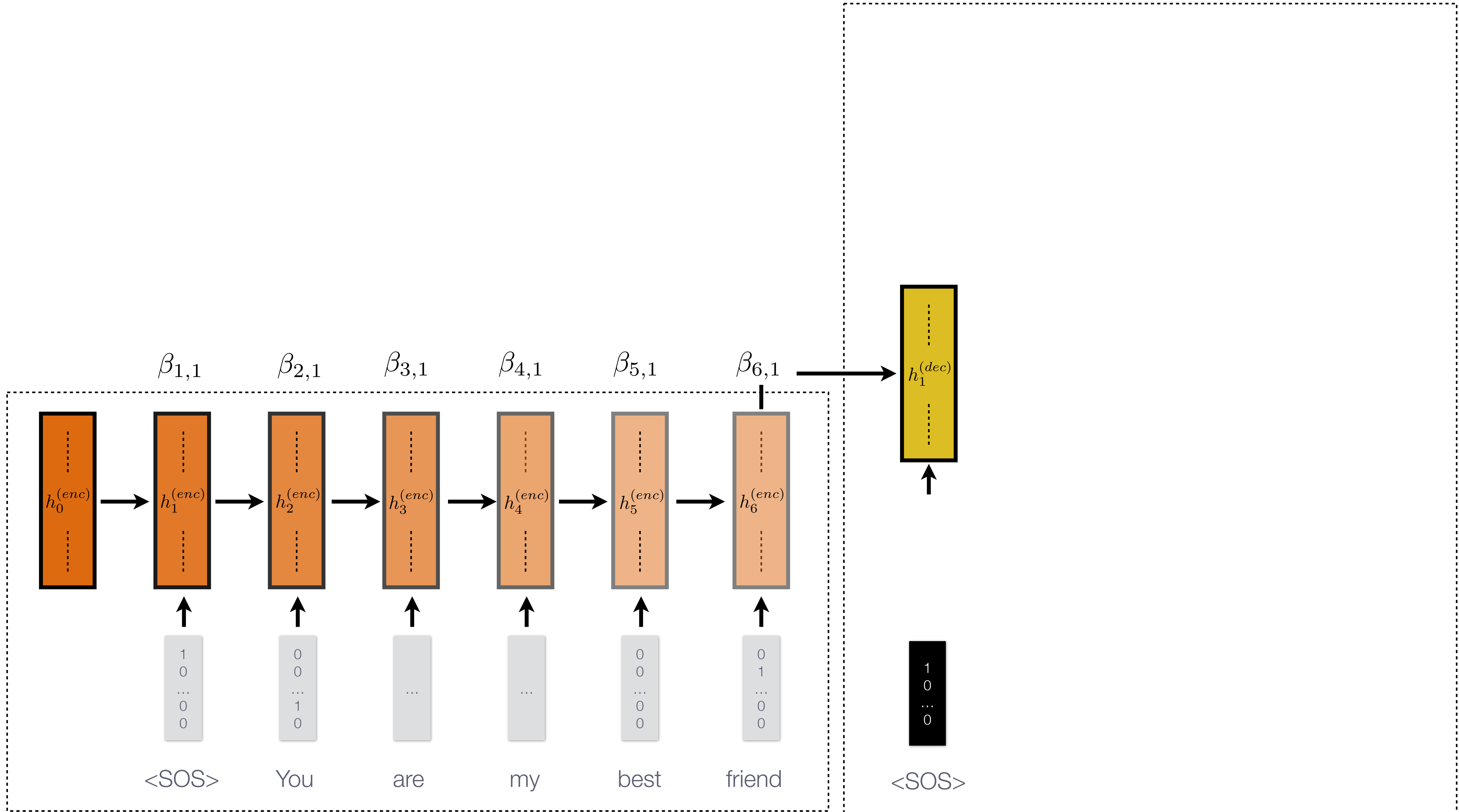


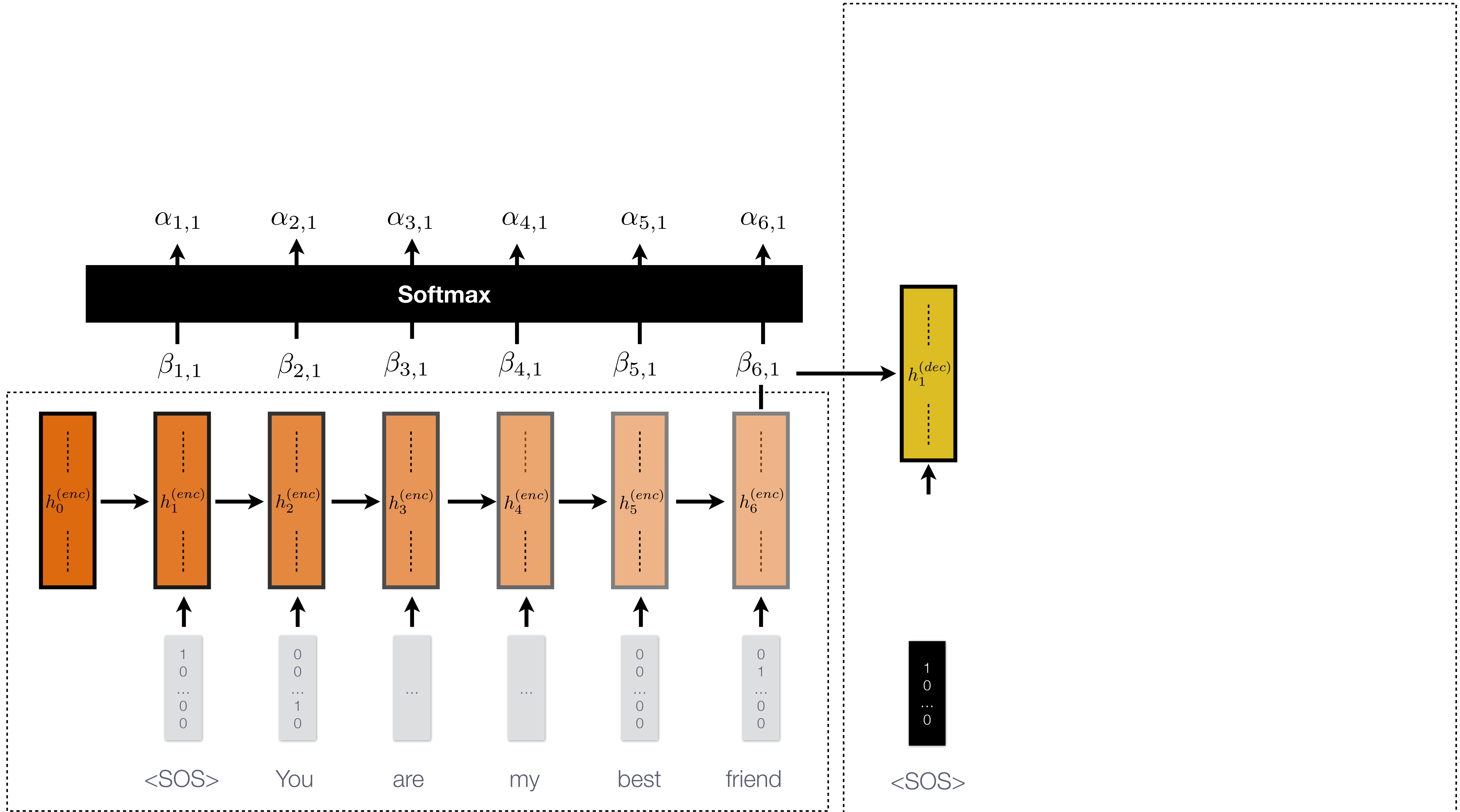
$\beta_{1,1}$

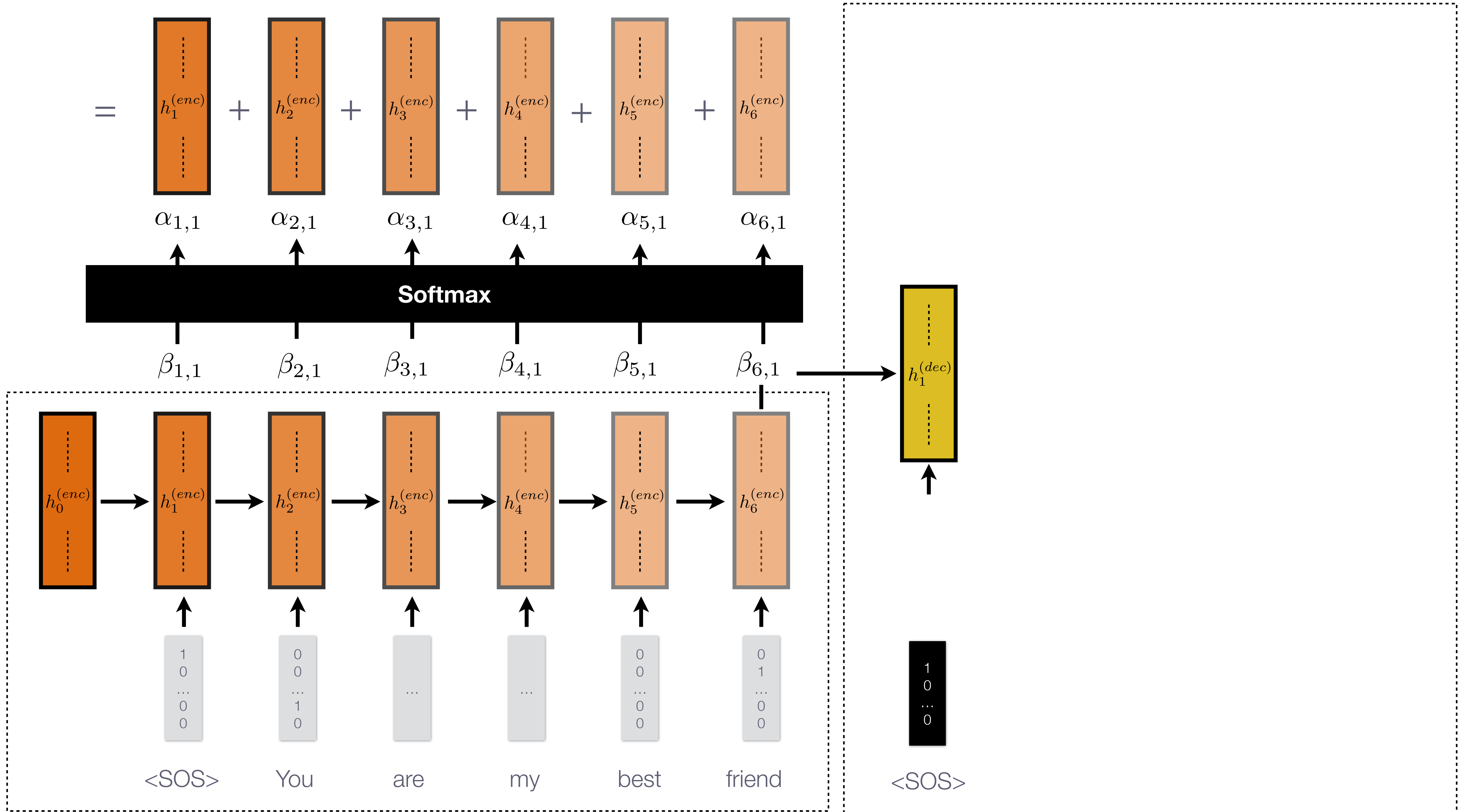


$$= \text{Score}(h_2^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



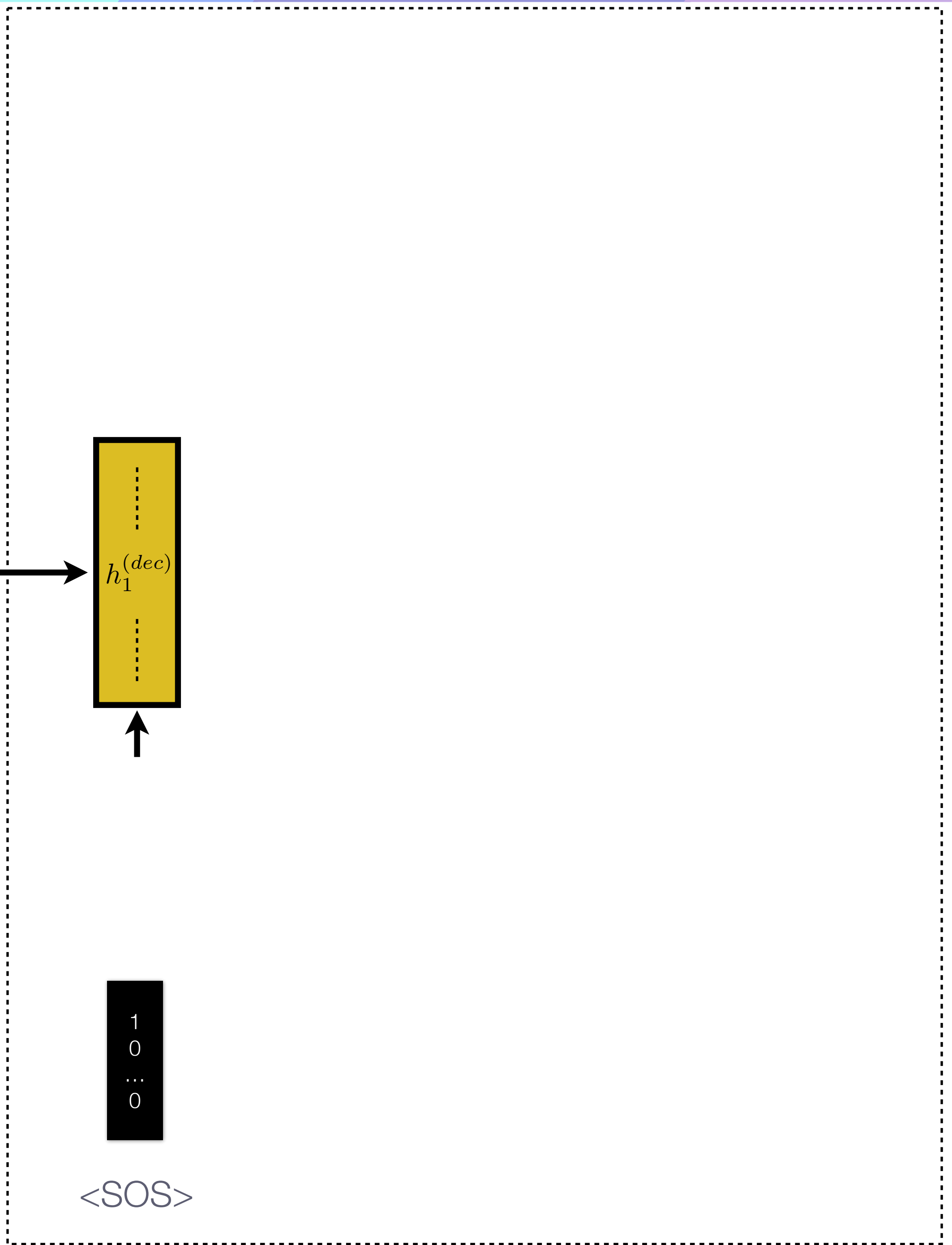
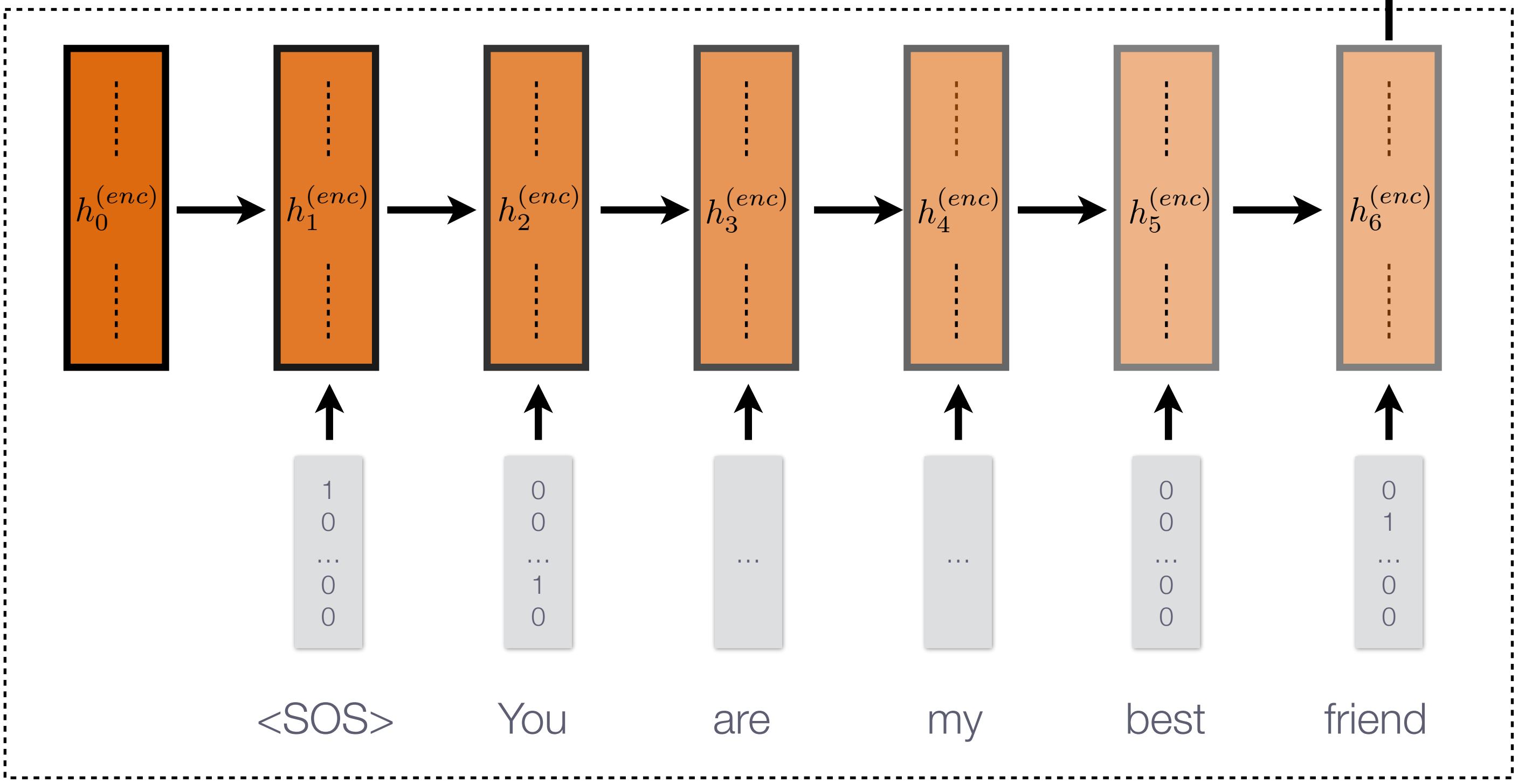
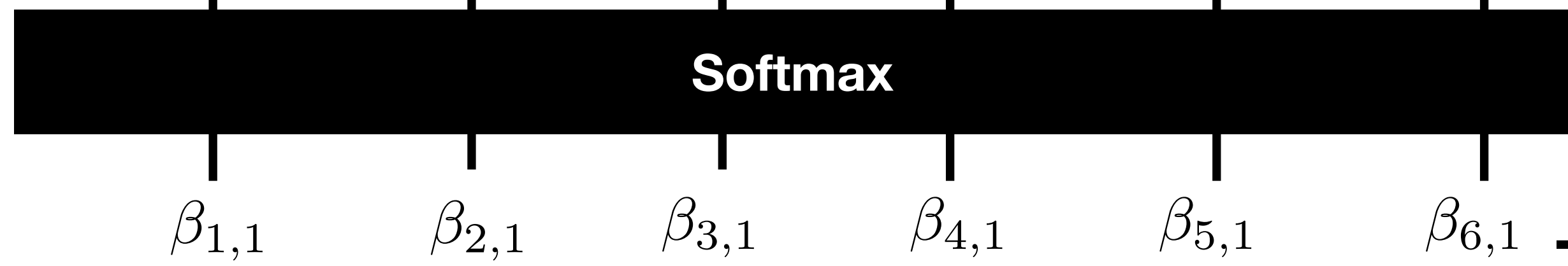




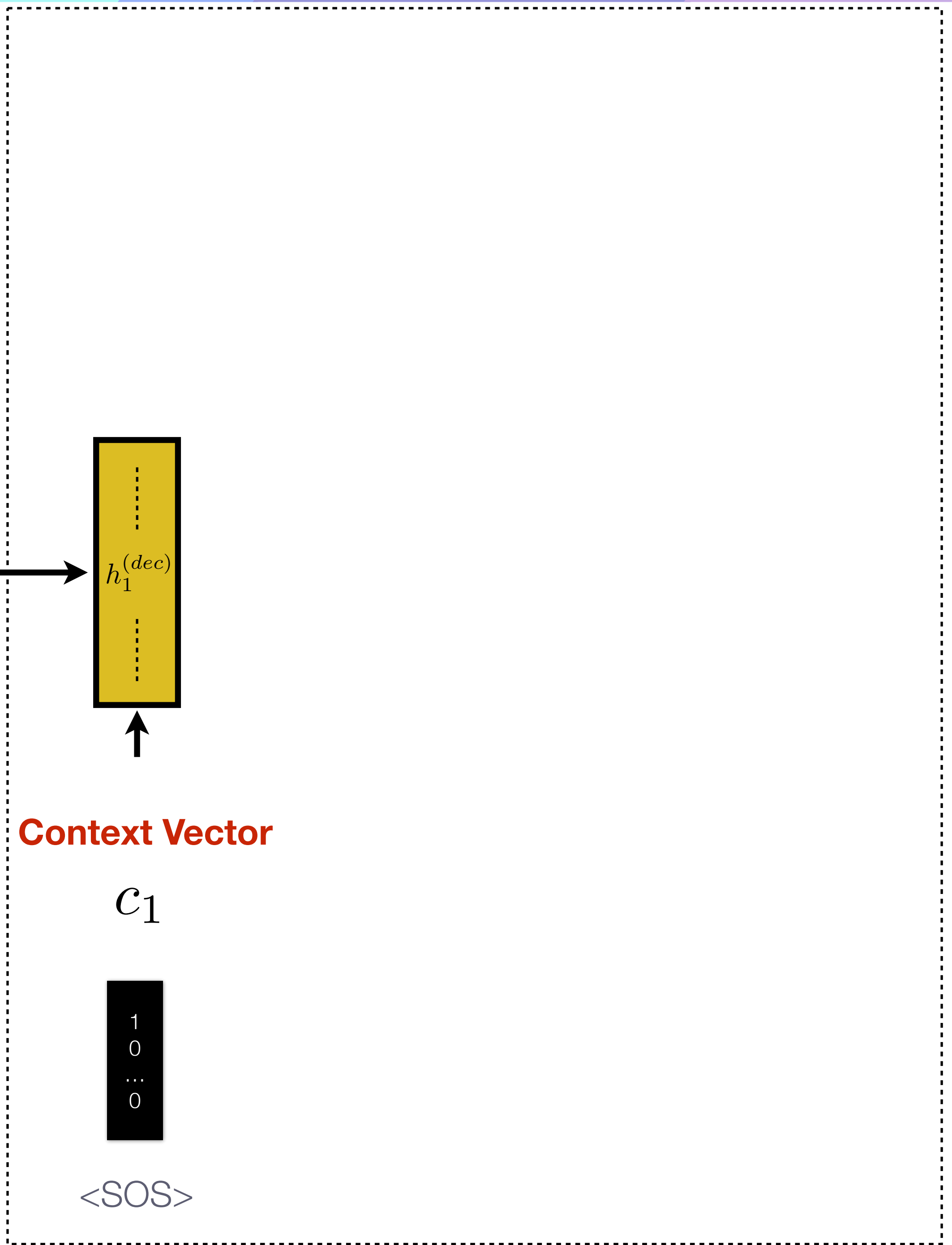
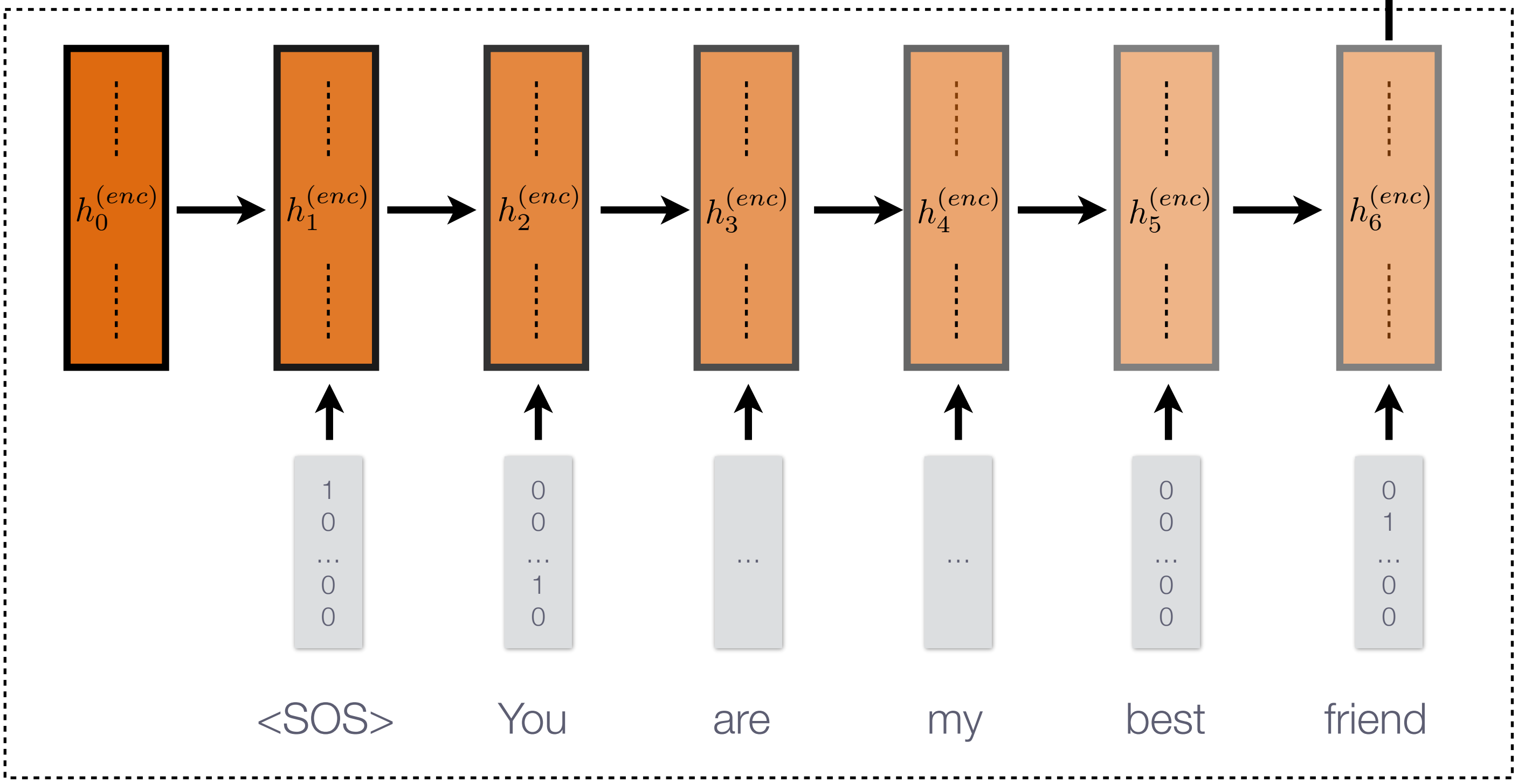
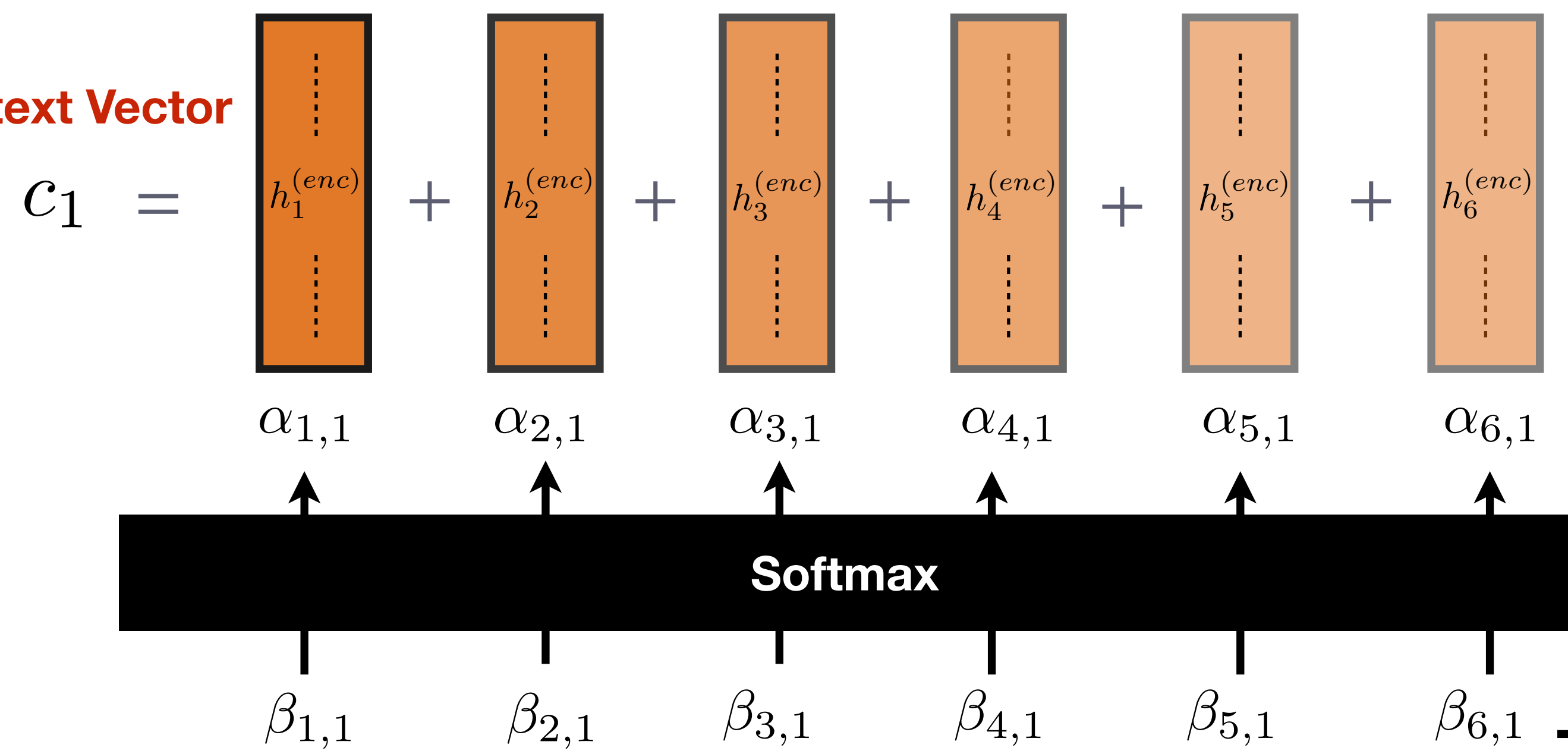


Context Vector

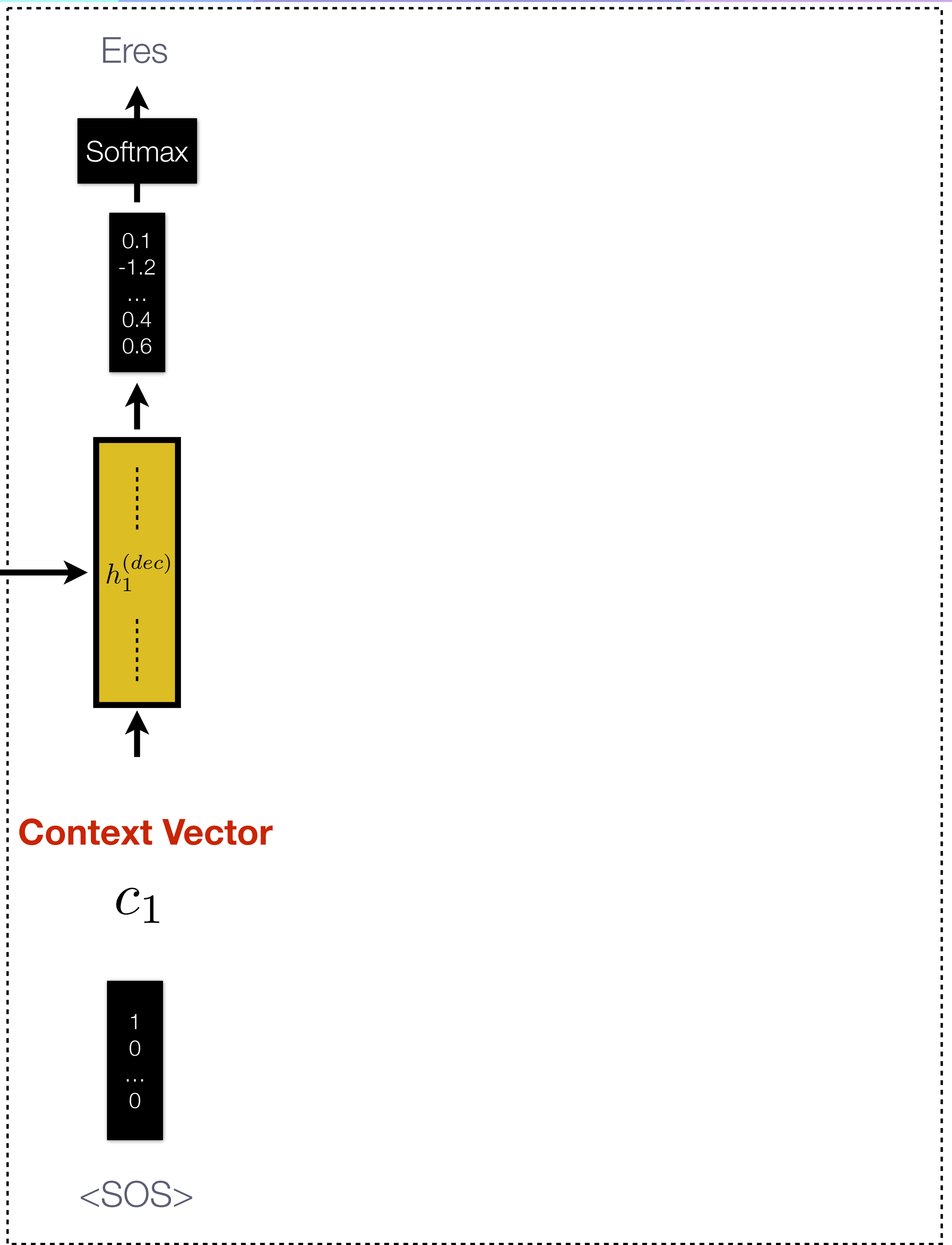
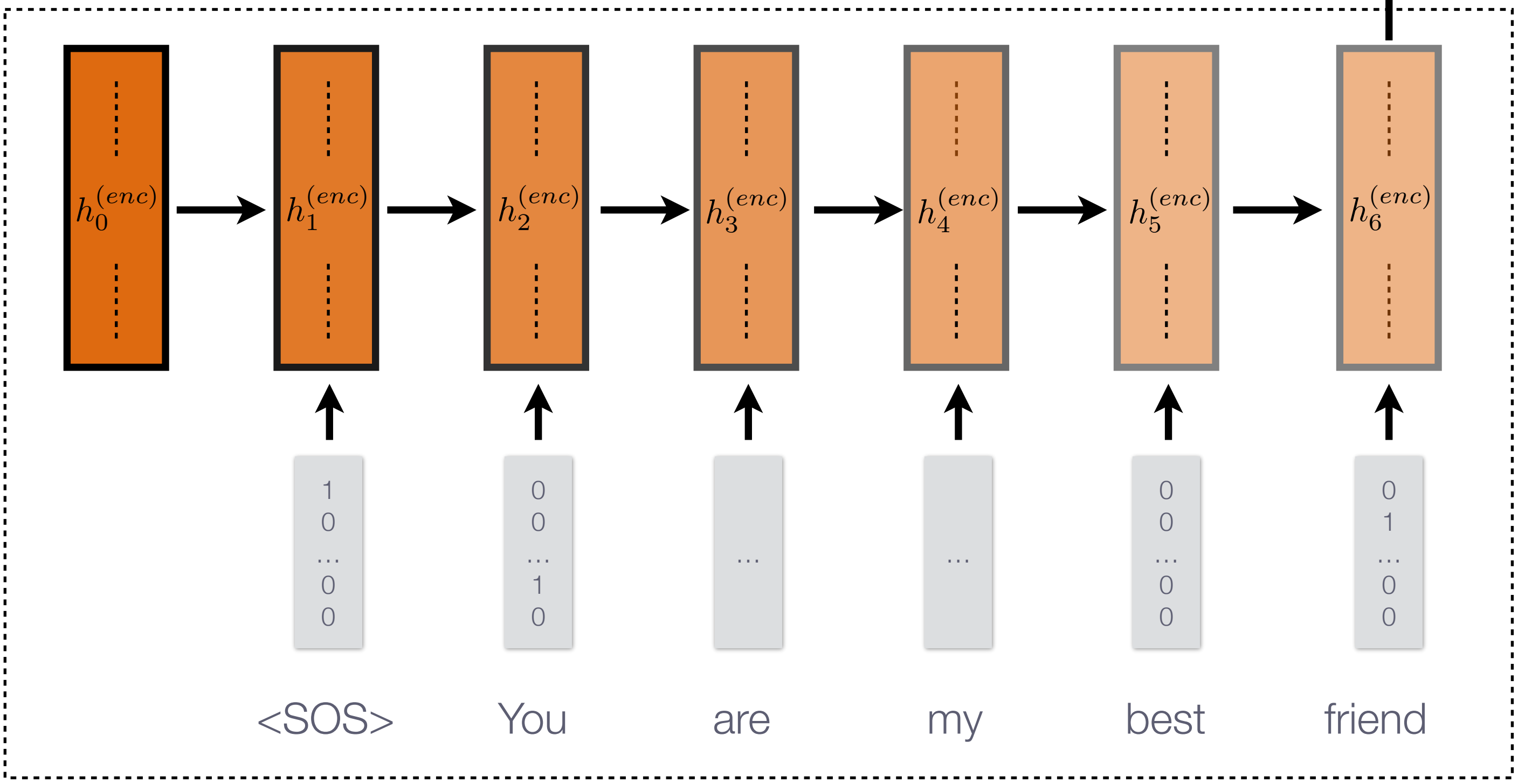
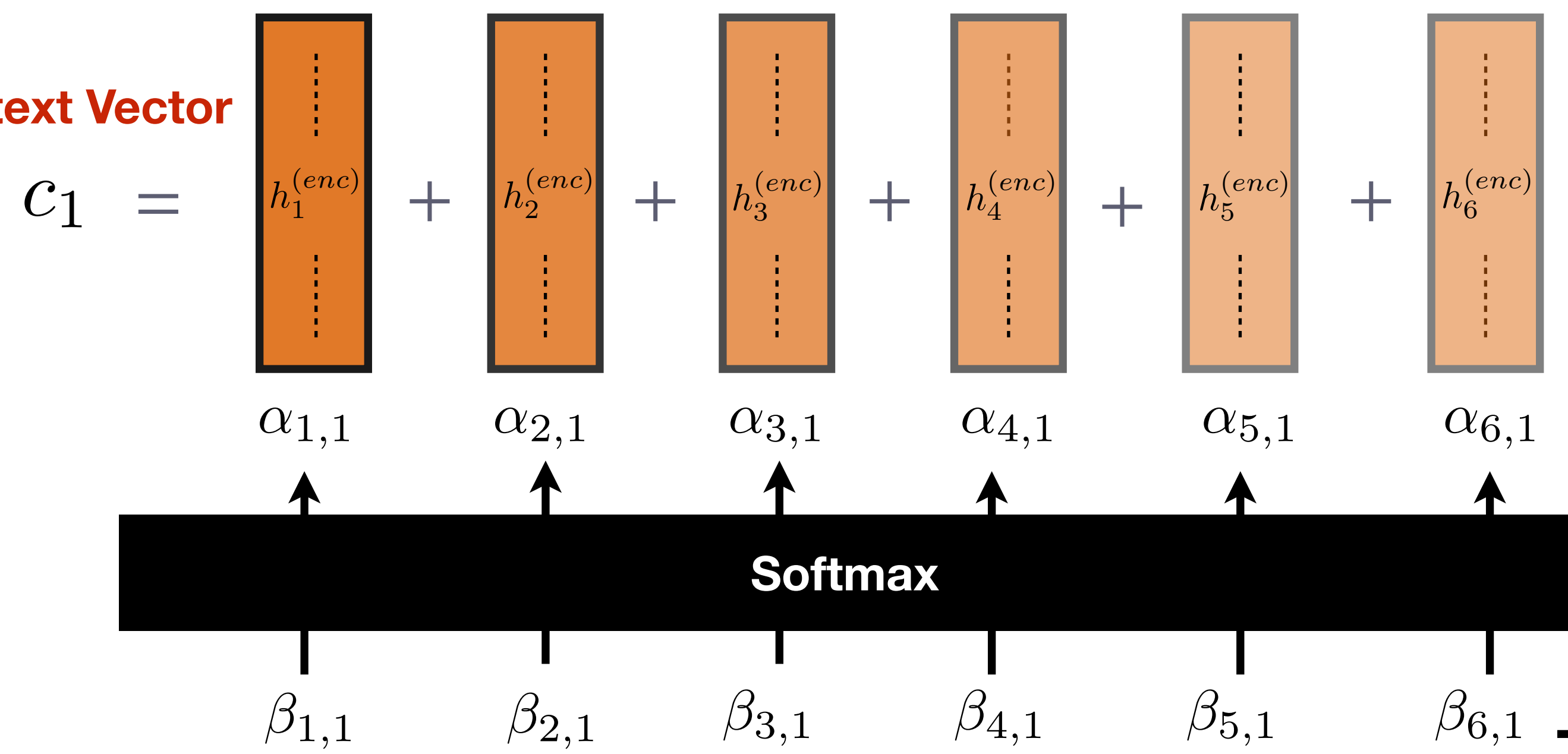
$$C_1 = h_1^{(enc)} + h_2^{(enc)} + h_3^{(enc)} + h_4^{(enc)} + h_5^{(enc)} + h_6^{(enc)}$$



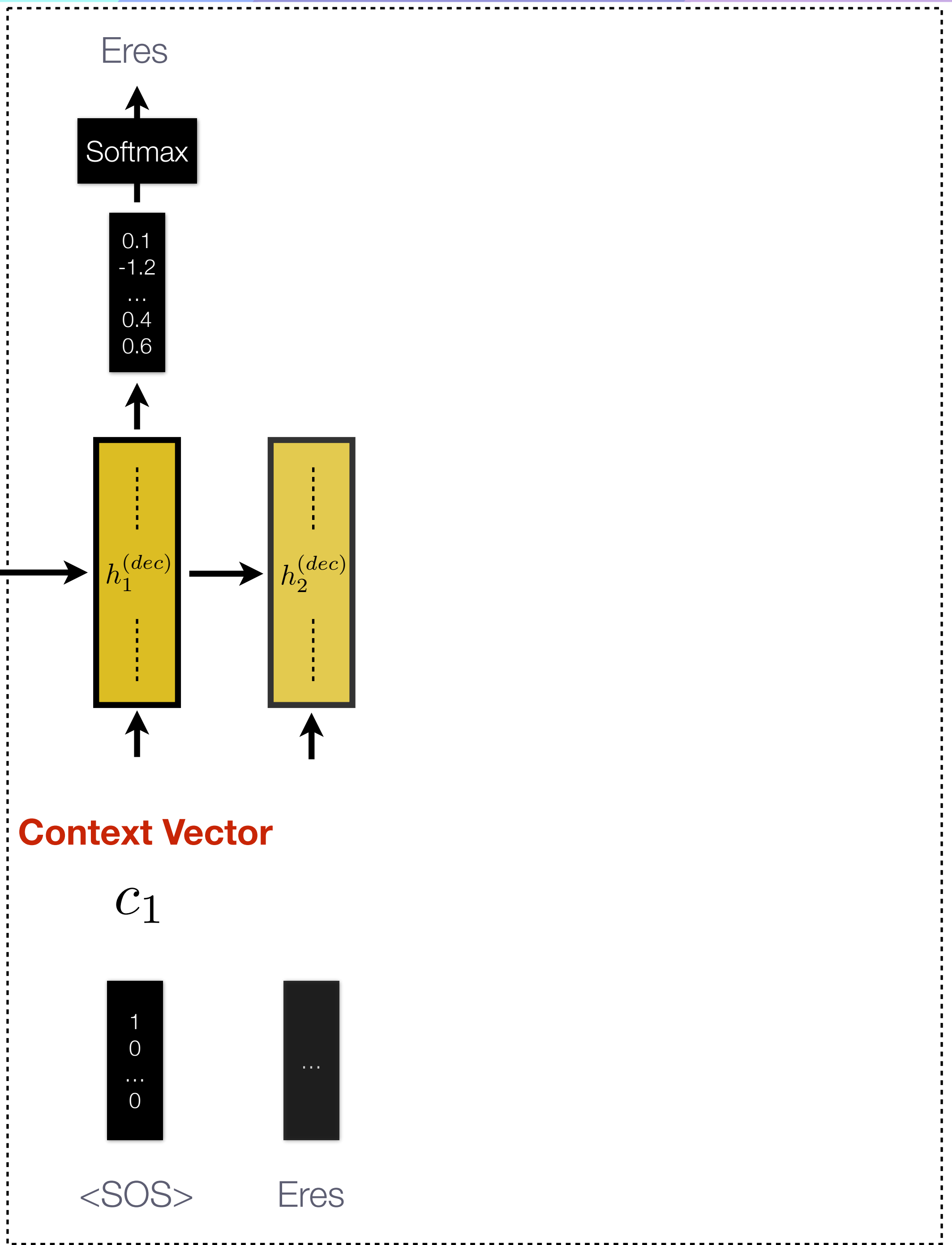
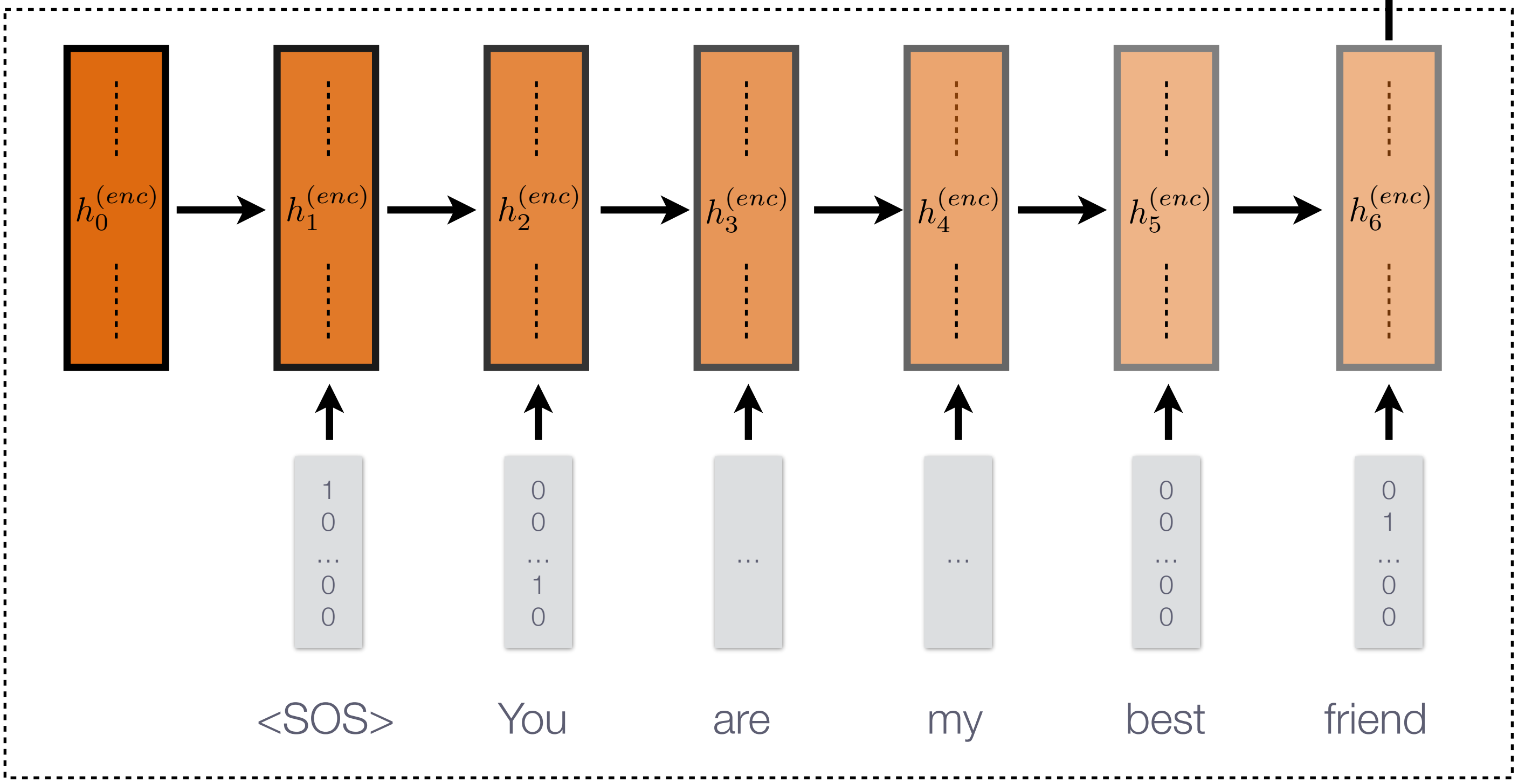
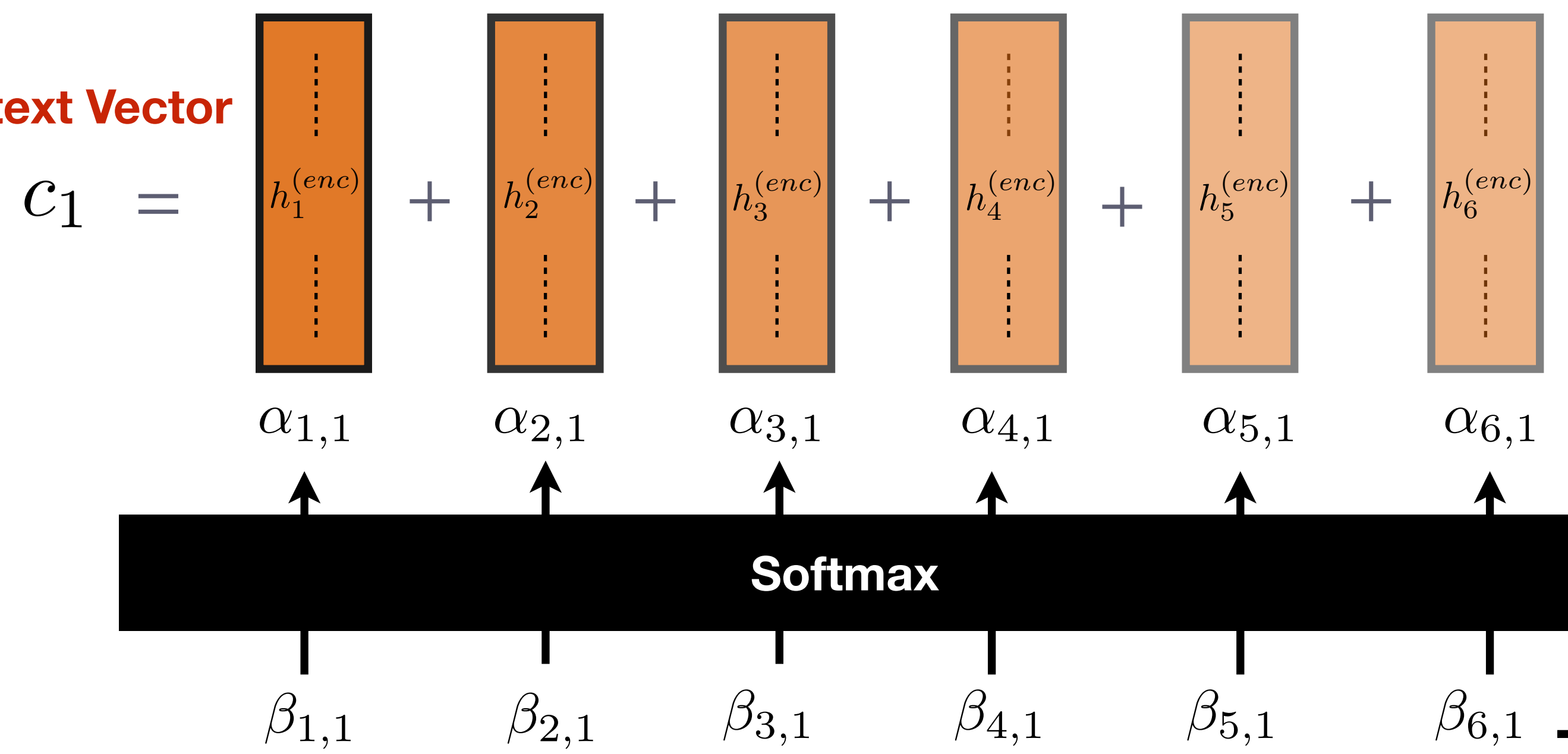
Context Vector



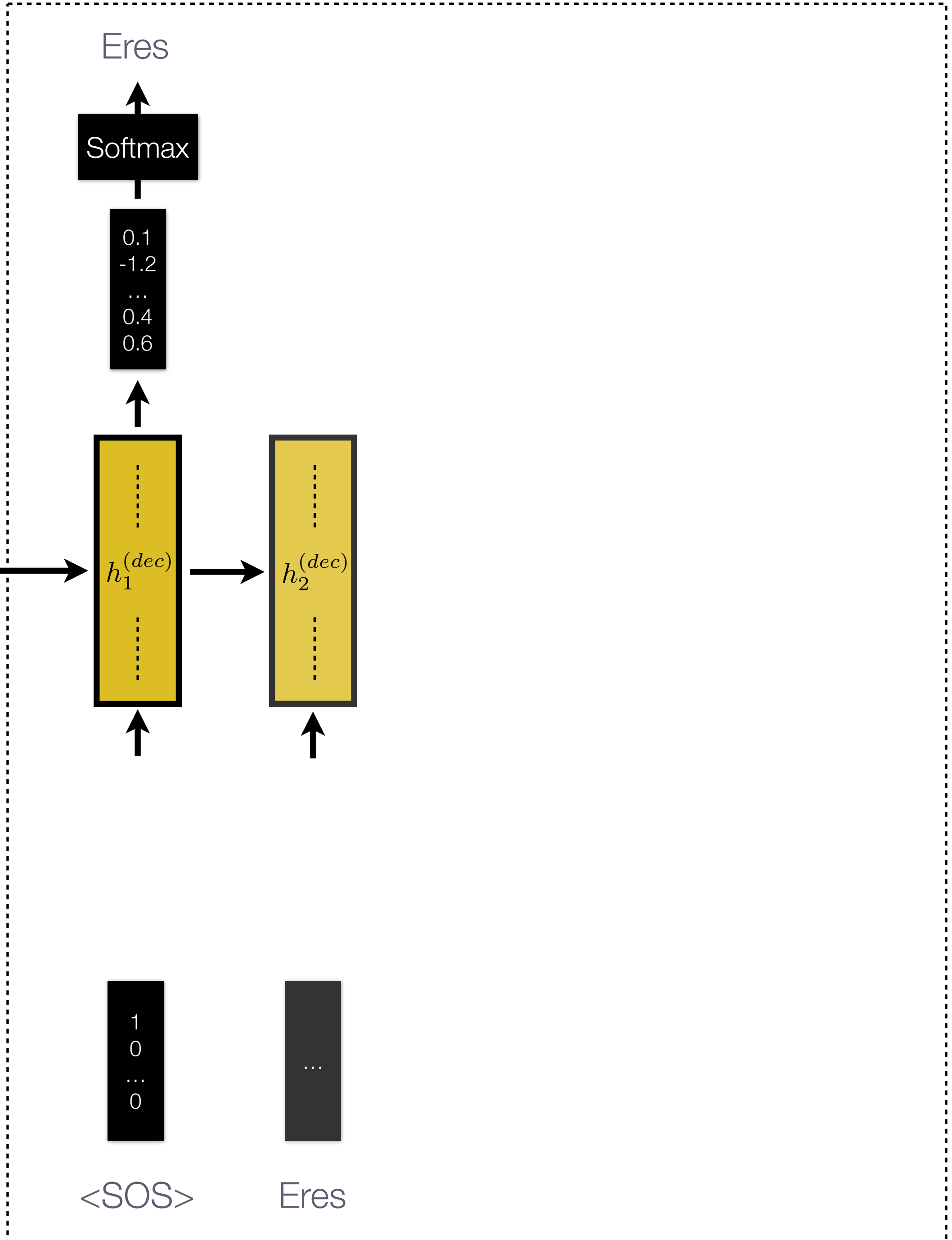
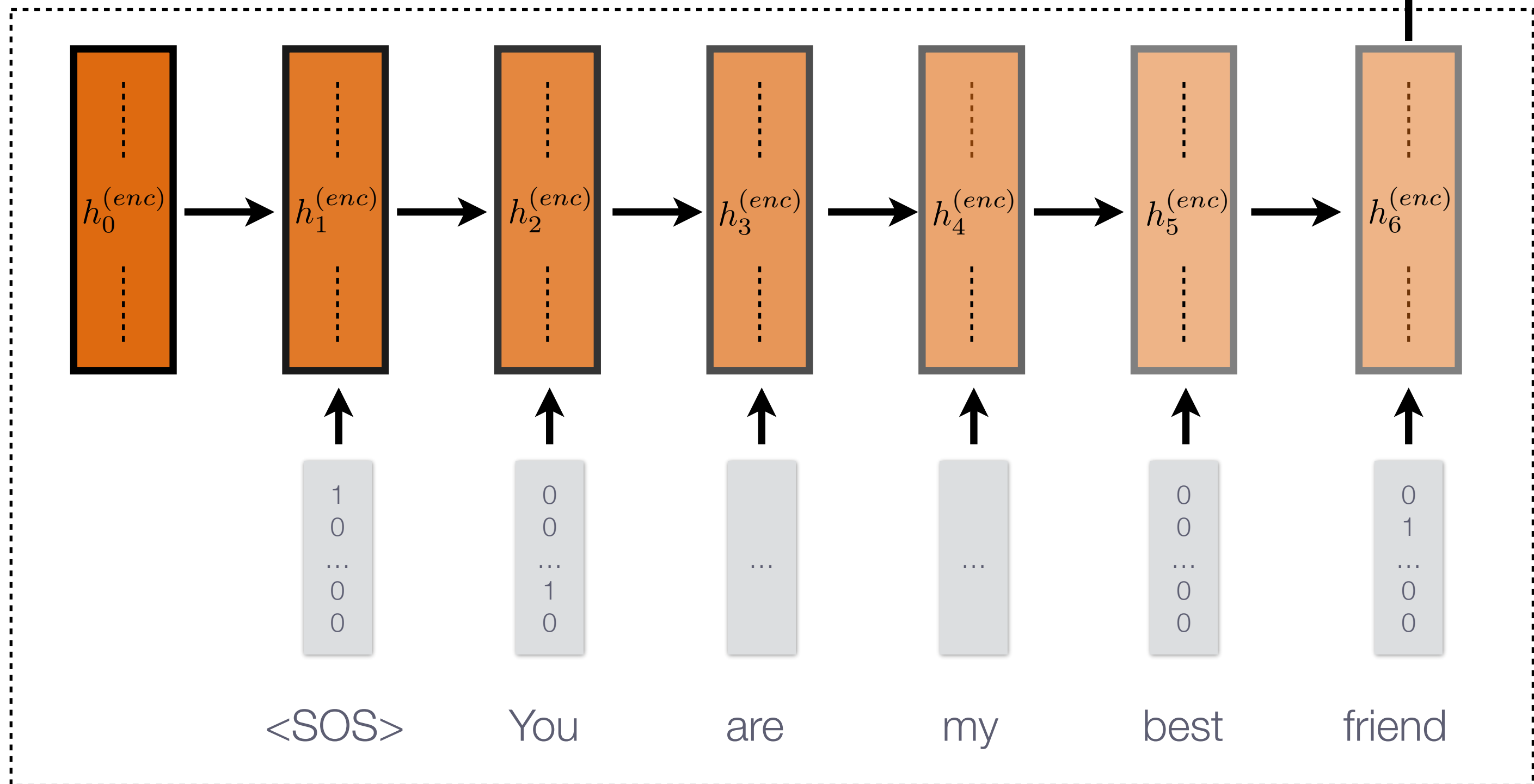
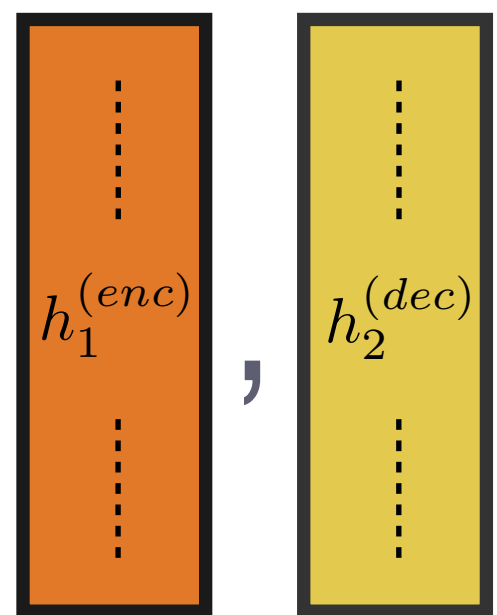
Context Vector



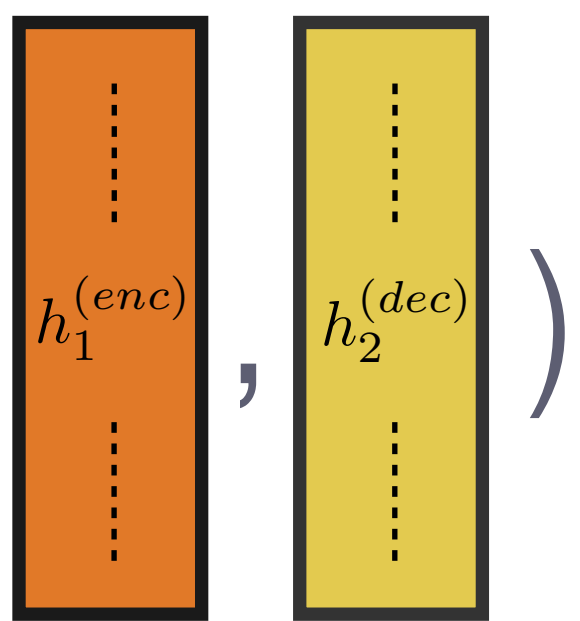
Context Vector



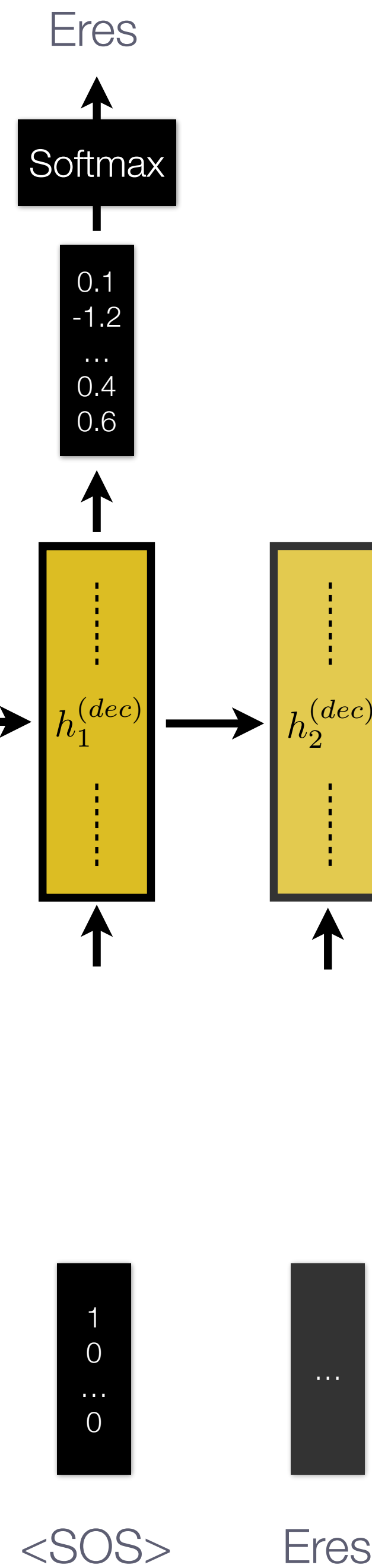
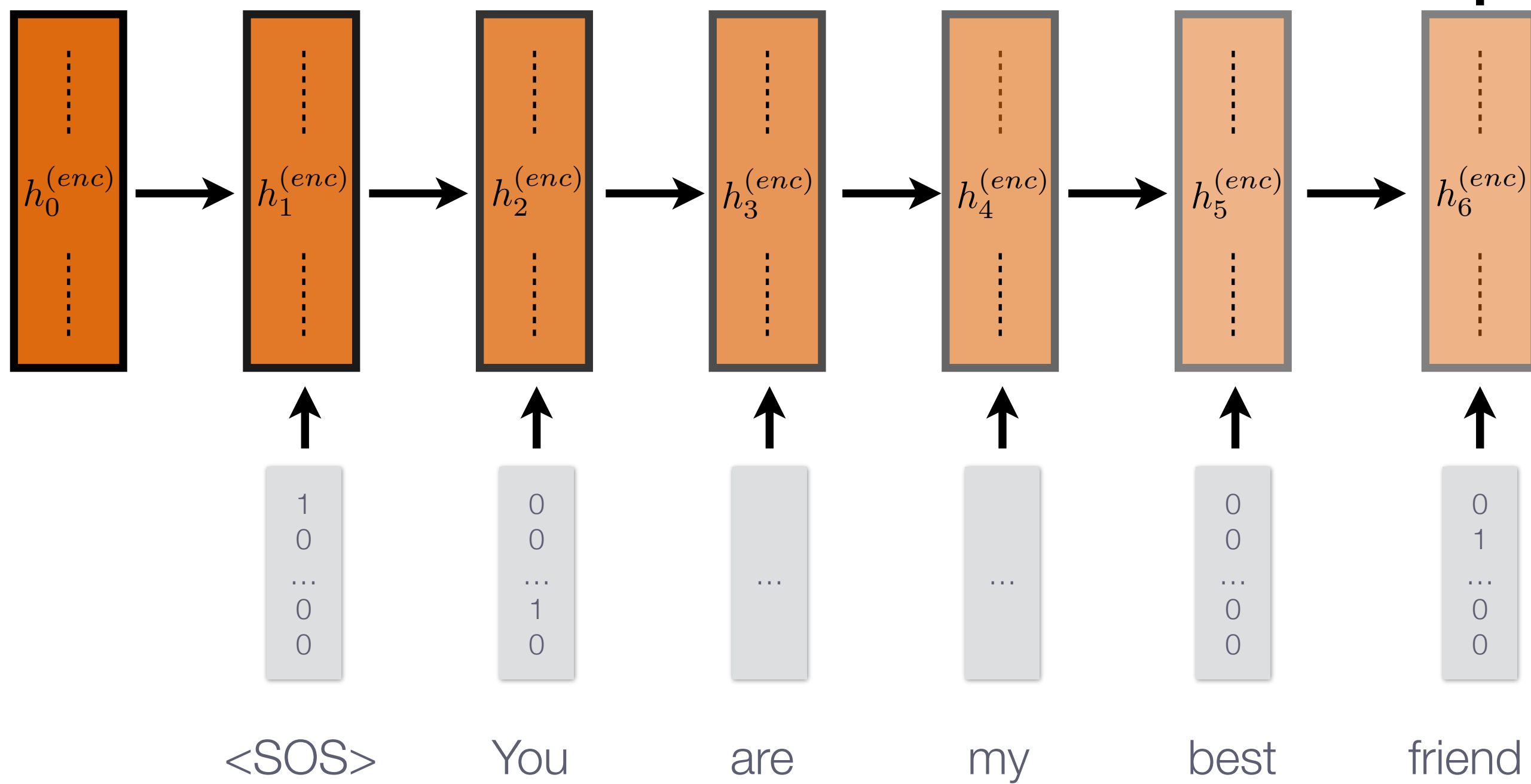
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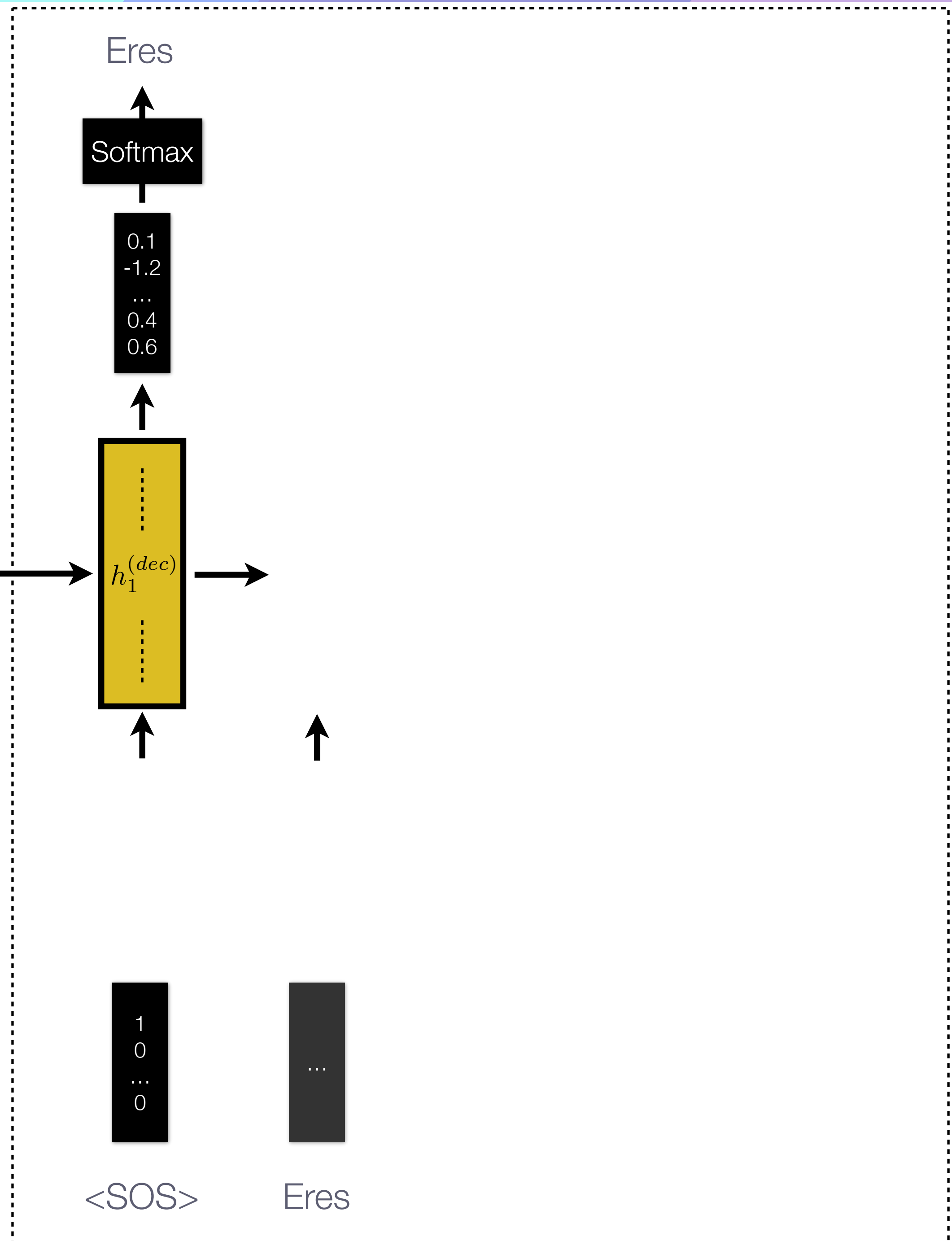
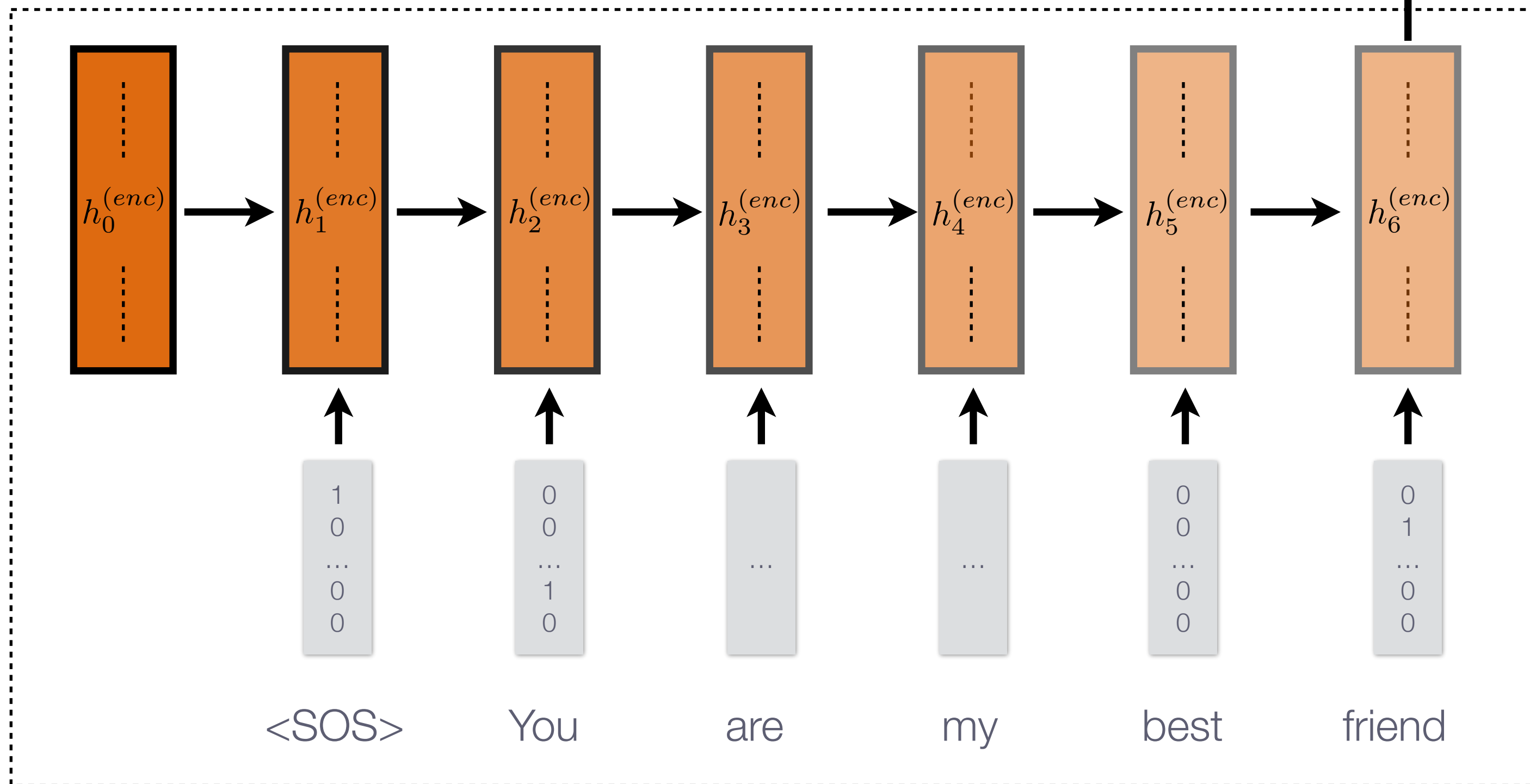


We don't have this
(we need a proxy)

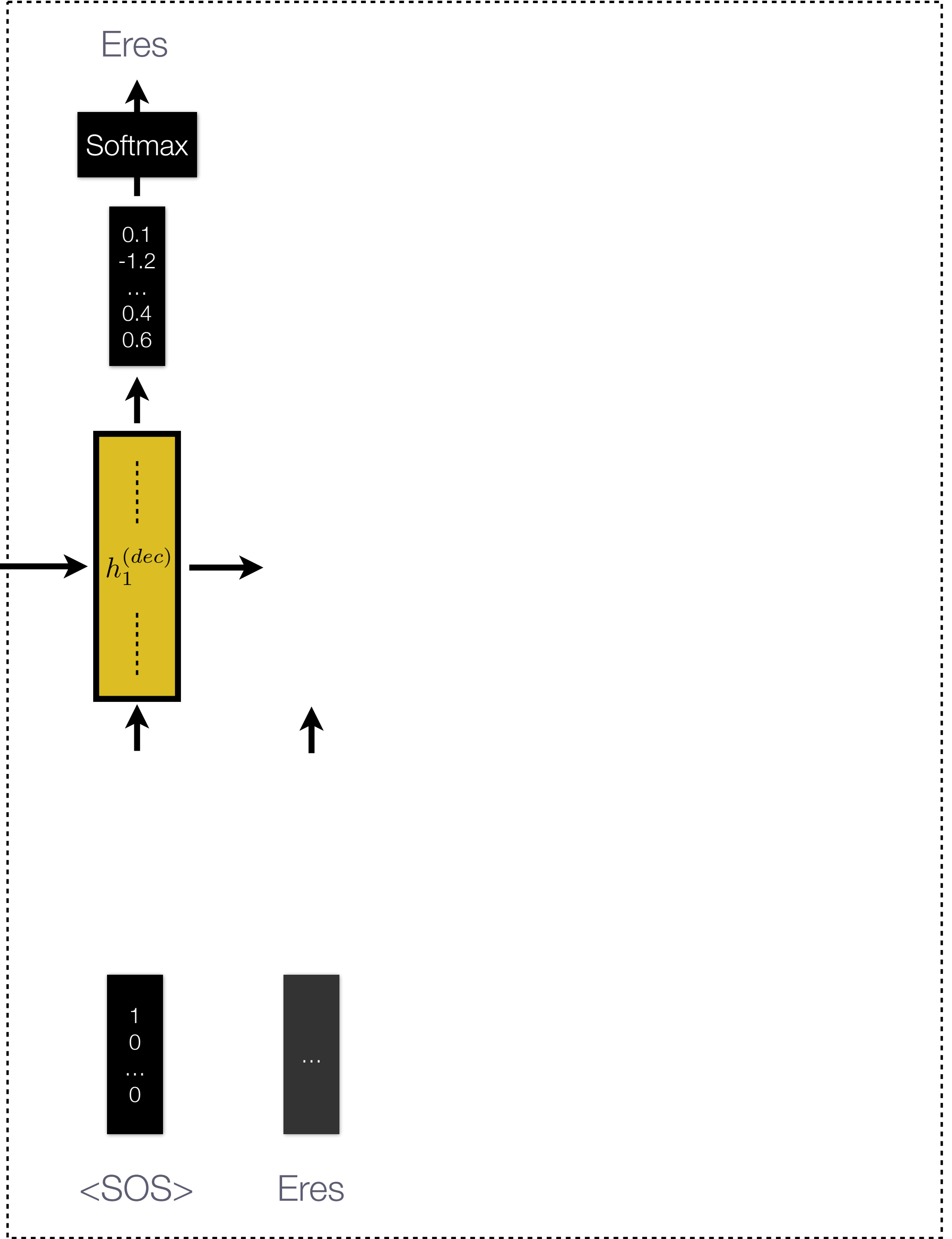
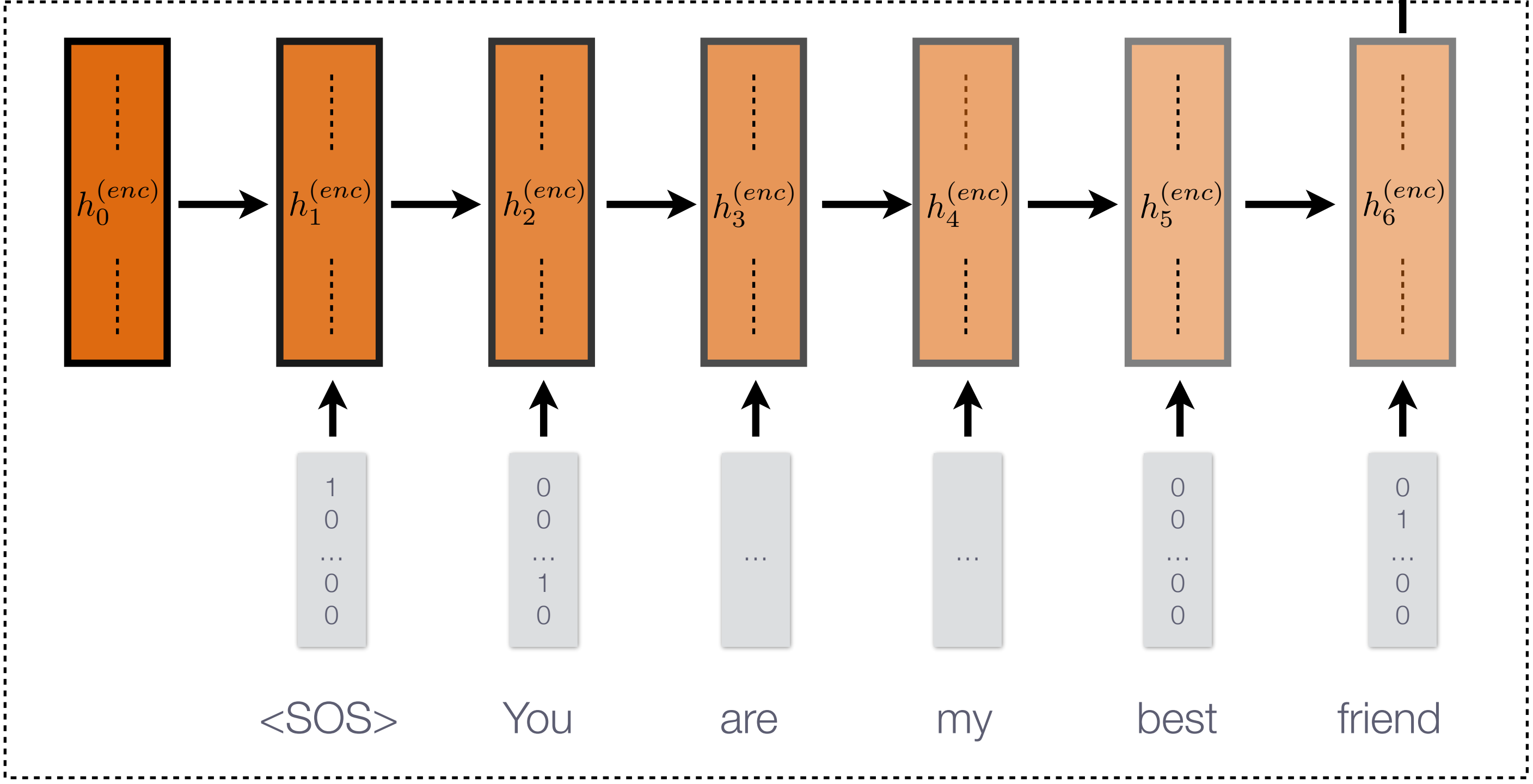
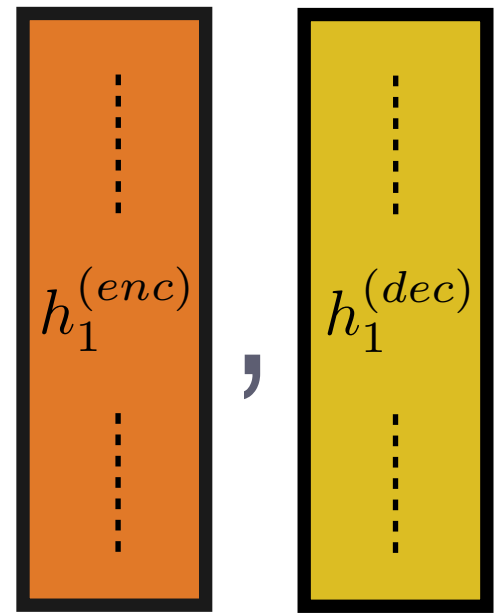


$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, \quad)$$

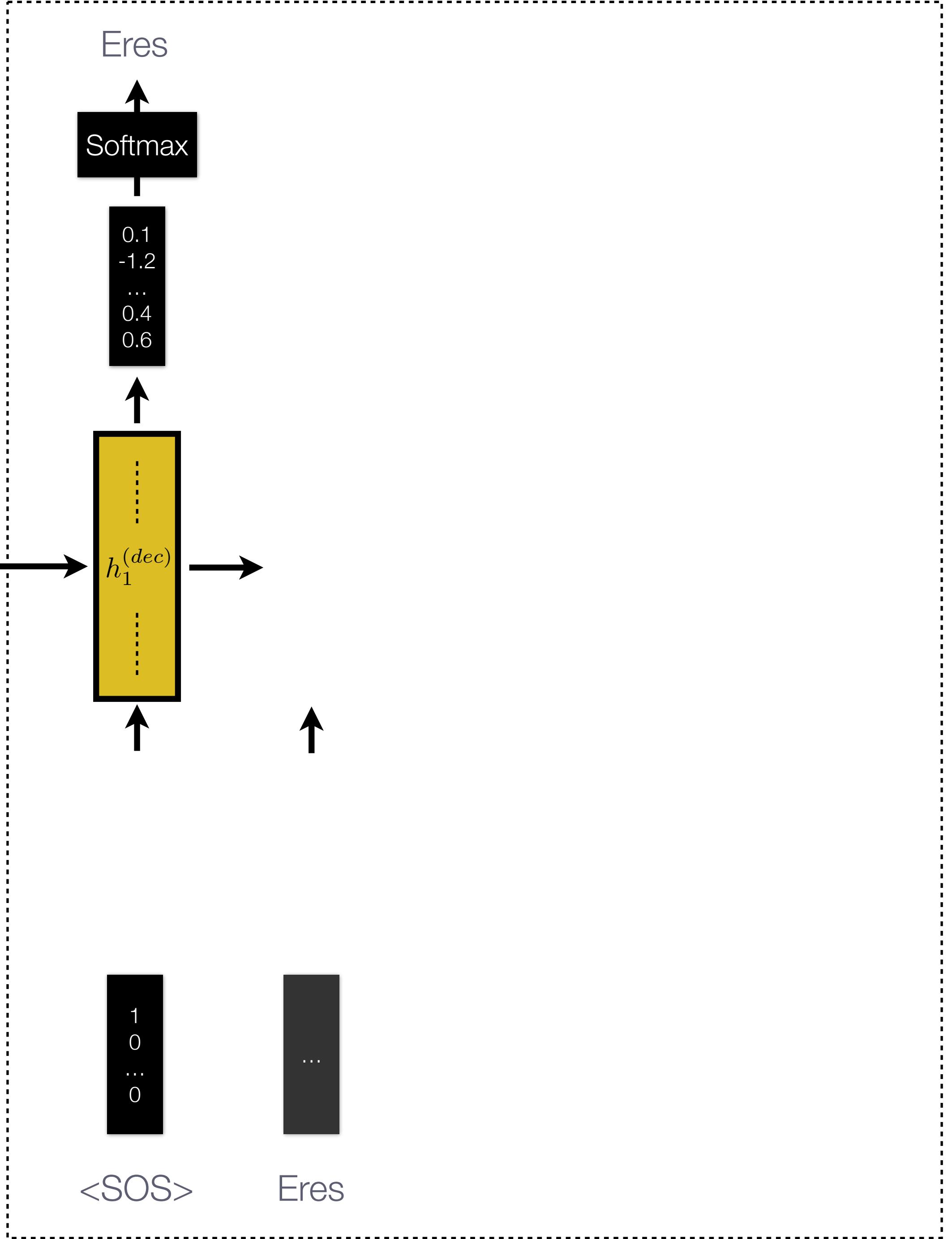
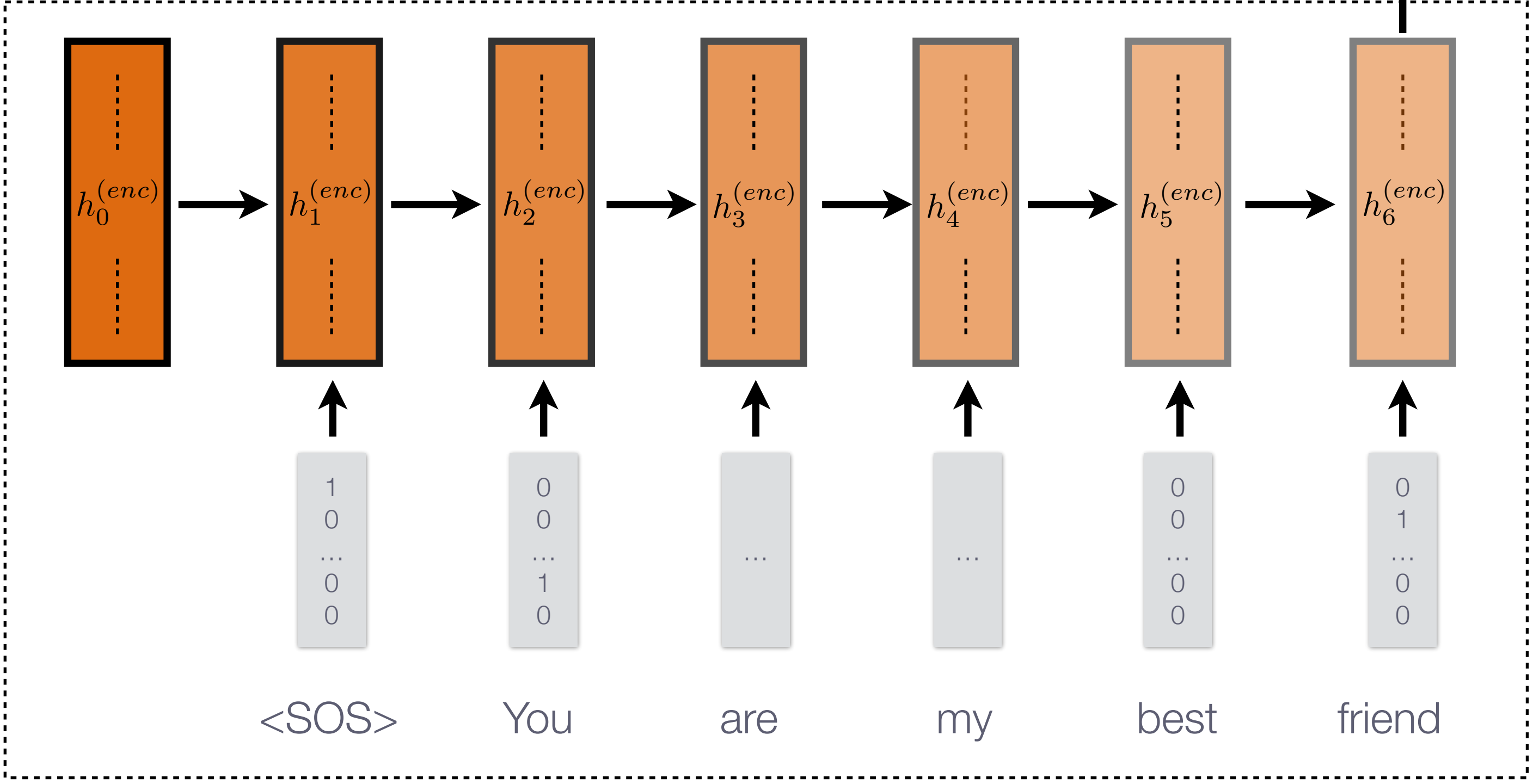
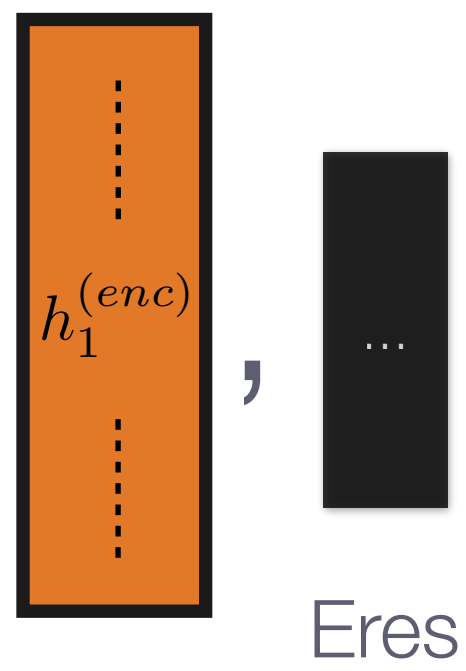
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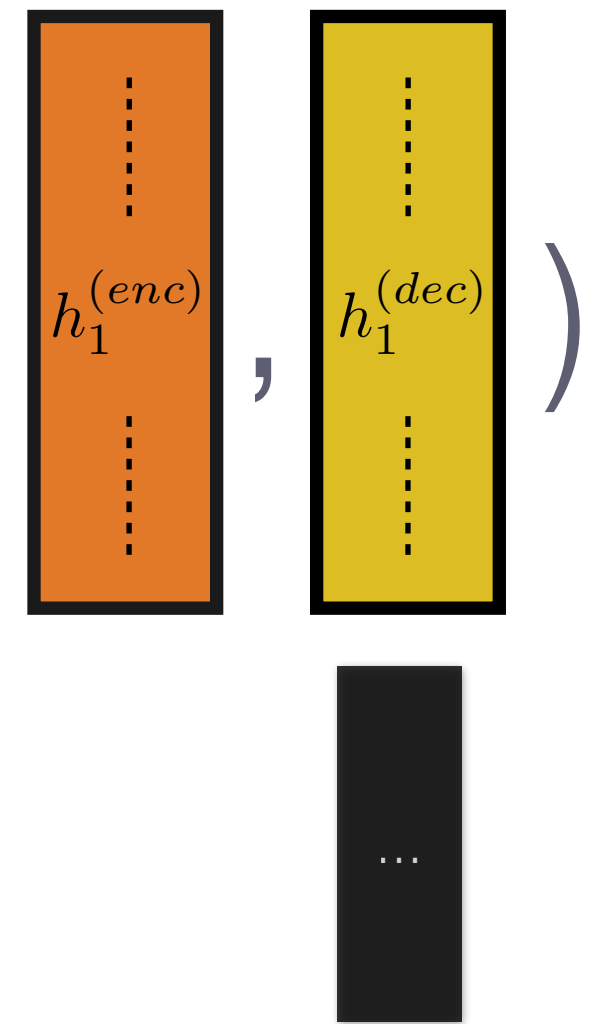
$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



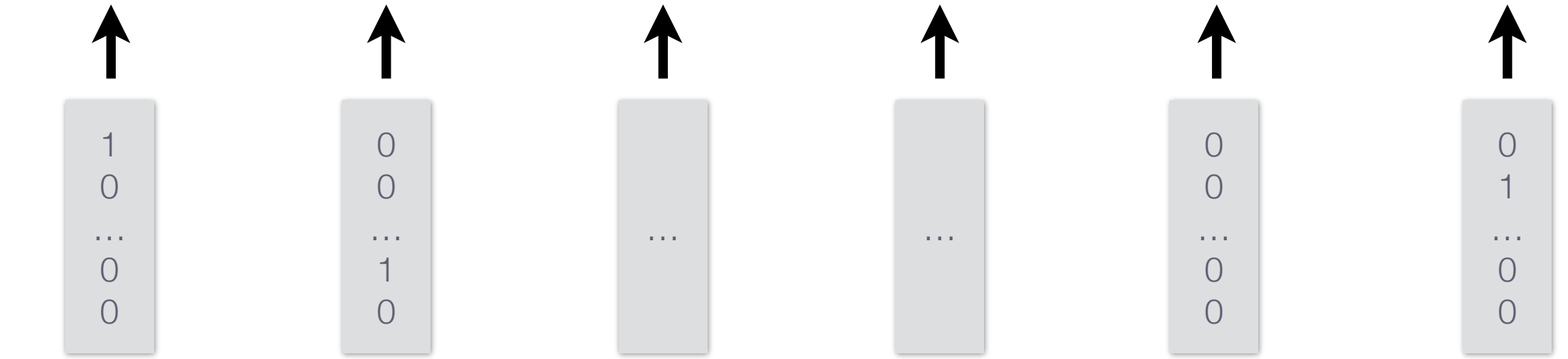
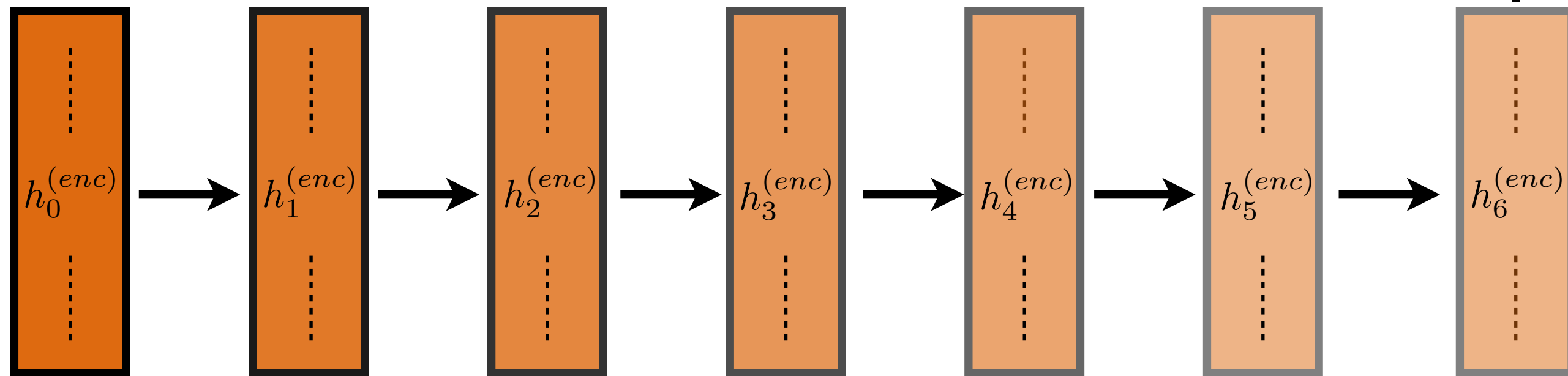
$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, \dots)$$



$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}(h_1^{(enc)}, h_1^{(dec)})$$



Eres

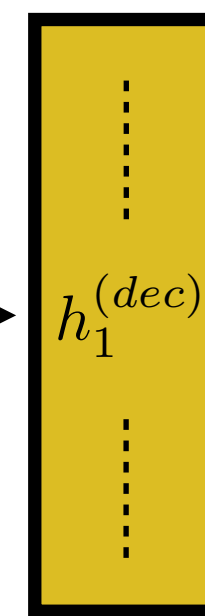


<SOS> You are my best friend

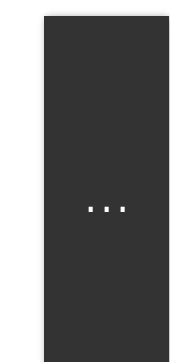
Eres



0.1
-1.2
...
0.4
0.6



<SOS>



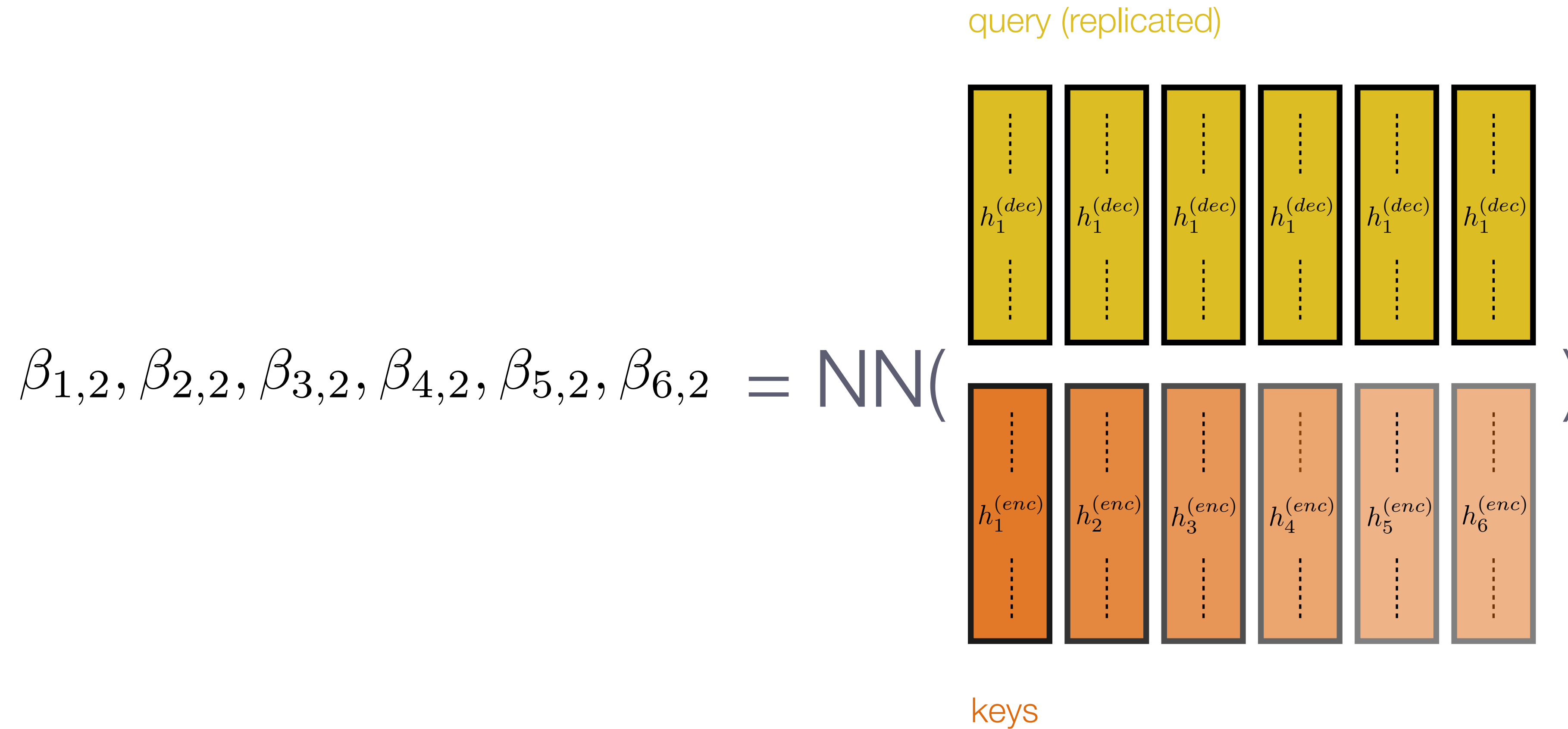
Eres

Additive Attention

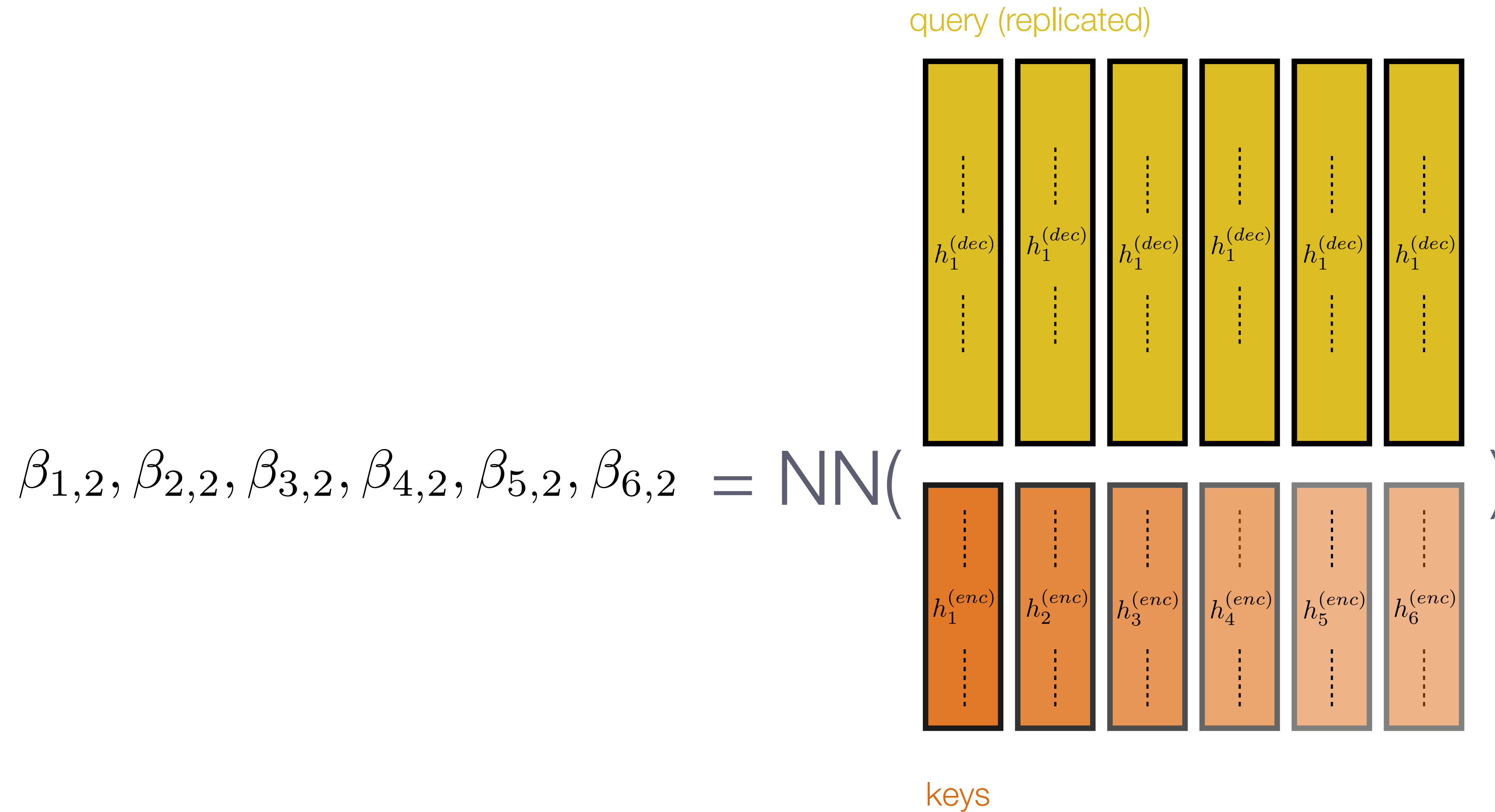
$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}\left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array}\right) = \text{NN}\left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array}\right)$$

key query

Additive Attention



Additive Attention



Dot-product Attention

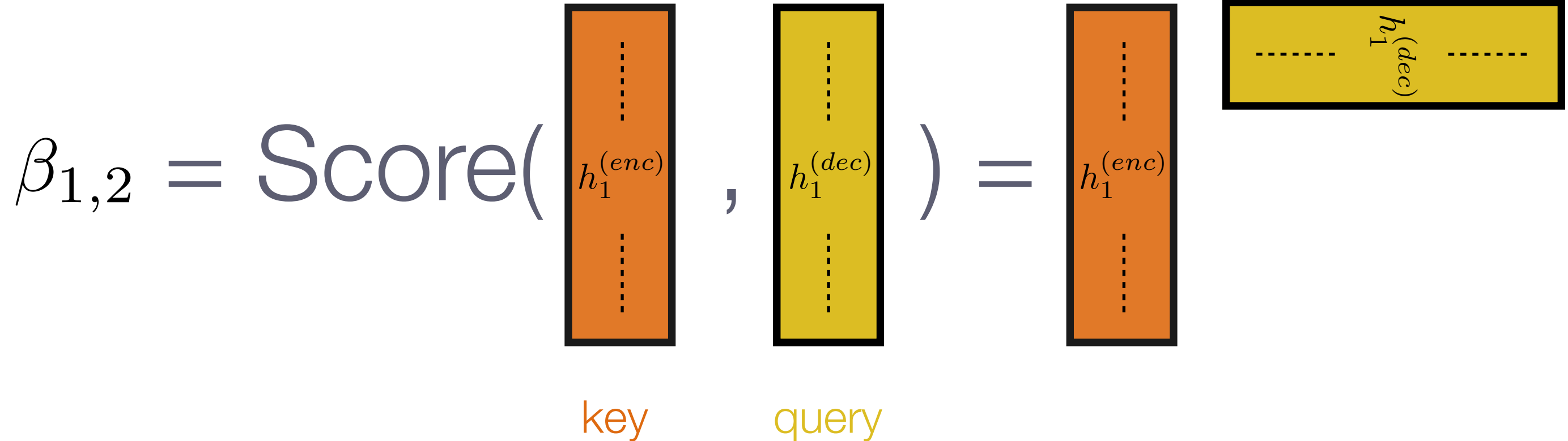
$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}\left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

key query

Dot-product Attention

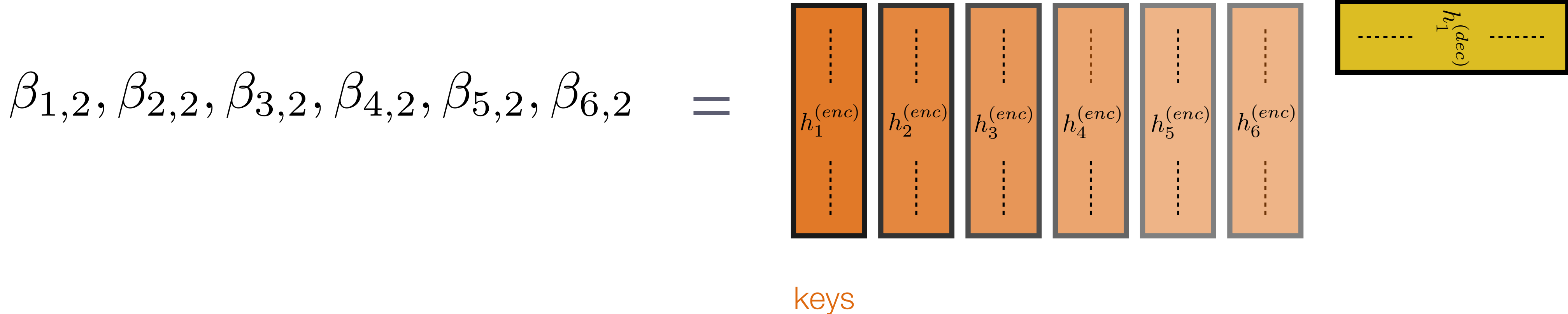
$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score}\left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

key query

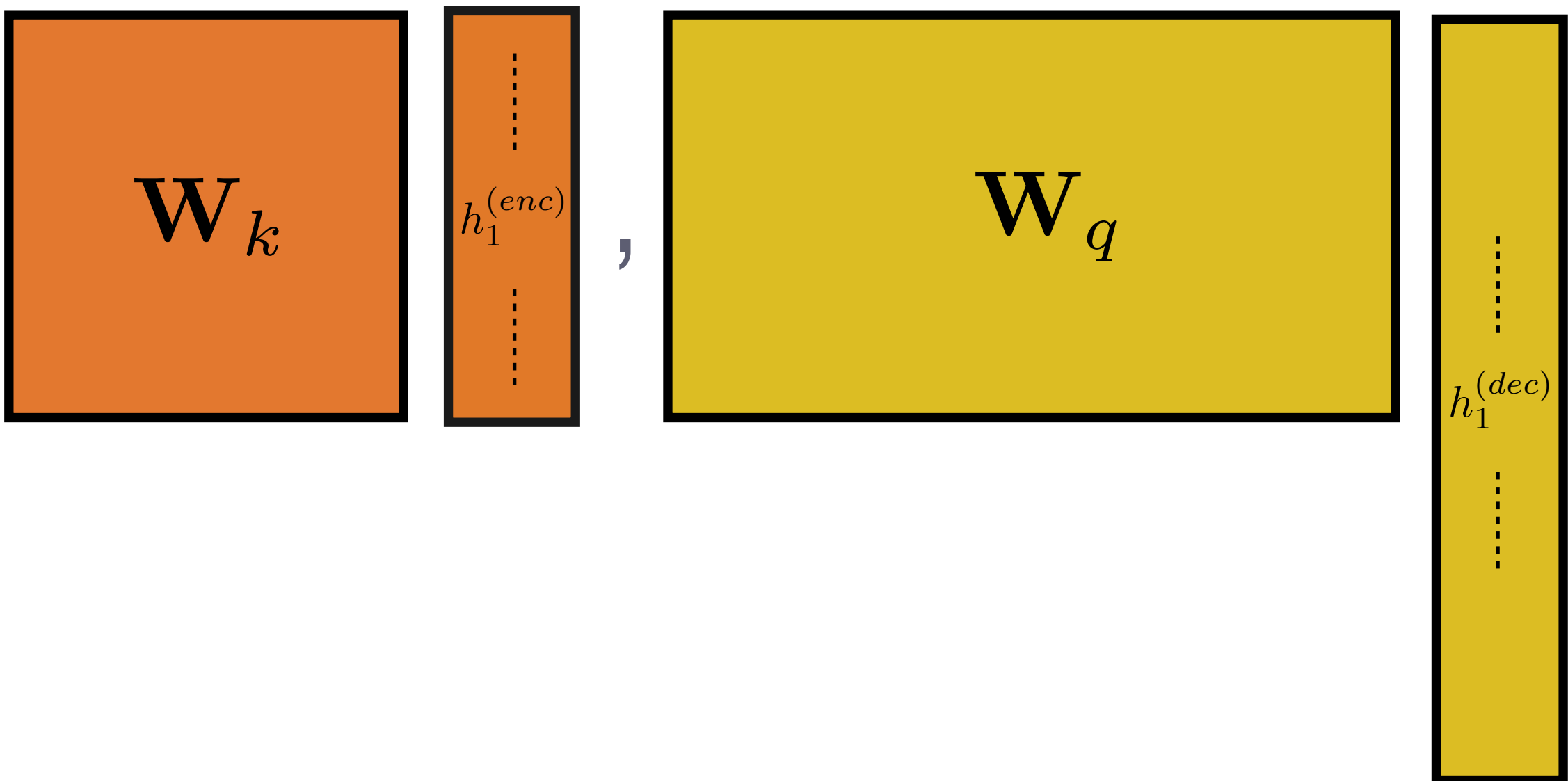


$$\beta_{1,2}, \beta_{2,2}, \beta_{3,2}, \beta_{4,2}, \beta_{5,2}, \beta_{6,2} = \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_2^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_3^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_4^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_5^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ h_6^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

keys



General Dot-product Attention

$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_k \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_q \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$


Scaled General Dot-product Attention

$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_k \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_q \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{1,2} = \frac{\beta_{1,2}}{\sqrt{n}} \quad n = \text{Length} \left(h_i^{(enc)} \right)$$

Scaled General Dot-product Attention

$$\beta_{1,2} = \text{Score} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_k \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(enc)} \\ \vdots \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W}_q \\ \vdots \\ h_1^{(dec)} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{1,2} = \frac{\beta_{1,2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n = \text{Length} \left(h_i^{(enc)} \right)$$

$$n = \text{Length} \left(h_i^{(dec)} \right)$$

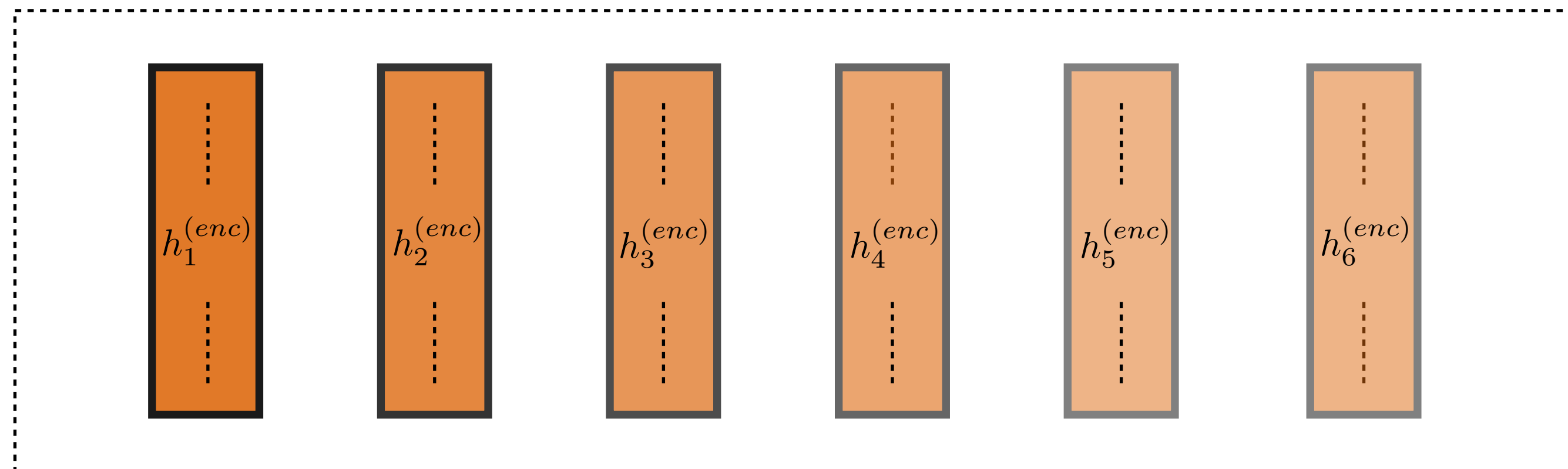
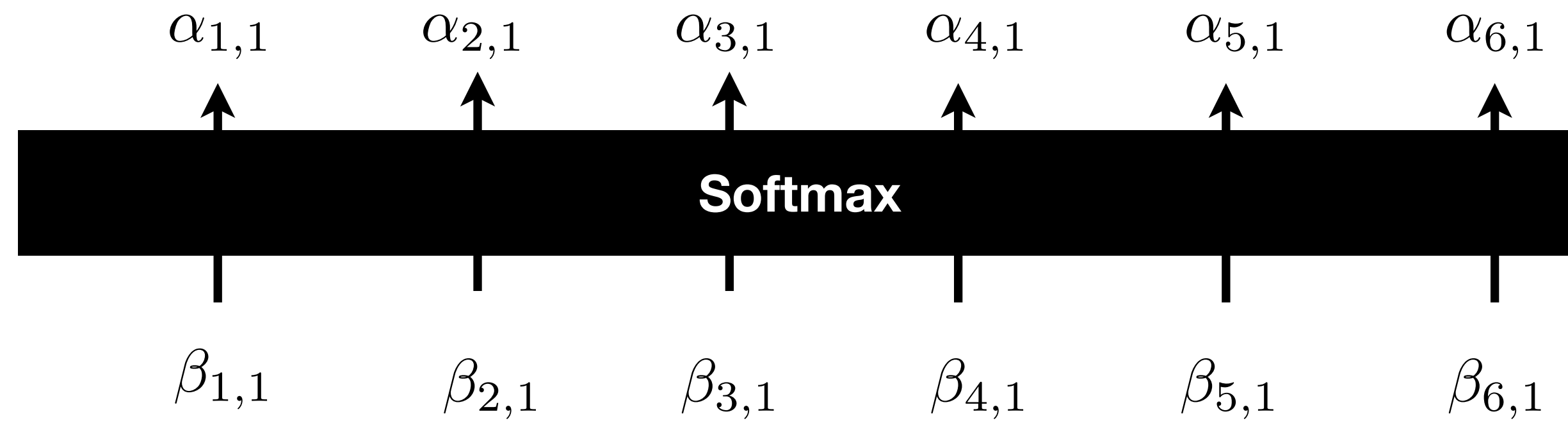
Soft **Attention** in details

Name	Alignment score function	Citation
Content-base attention	$\text{score}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i) = \text{cosine}[\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i]$	Graves2014
Additive(*)	$\text{score}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i) = \mathbf{v}_a^\top \tanh(\mathbf{W}_a[\mathbf{s}_t; \mathbf{h}_i])$	Bahdanau2015
Location-Base	$\alpha_{t,i} = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_a \mathbf{s}_t)$ Note: This simplifies the softmax alignment to only depend on the target position.	Luong2015
General	$\text{score}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i) = \mathbf{s}_t^\top \mathbf{W}_a \mathbf{h}_i$ where \mathbf{W}_a is a trainable weight matrix in the attention layer.	Luong2015
Dot-Product	$\text{score}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i) = \mathbf{s}_t^\top \mathbf{h}_i$	Luong2015
Scaled Dot-Product(^)	$\text{score}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{h}_i) = \frac{\mathbf{s}_t^\top \mathbf{h}_i}{\sqrt{n}}$ Note: very similar to the dot-product attention except for a scaling factor; where n is the dimension of the source hidden state.	Vaswani2017

Forming a **Context** Vector

Context Vector

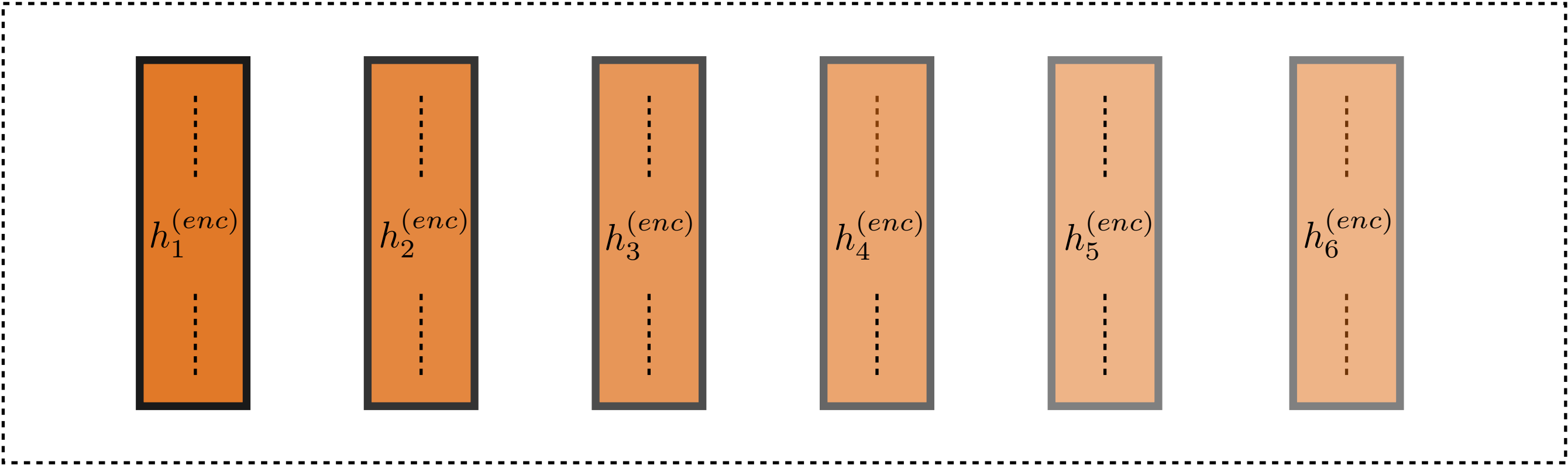
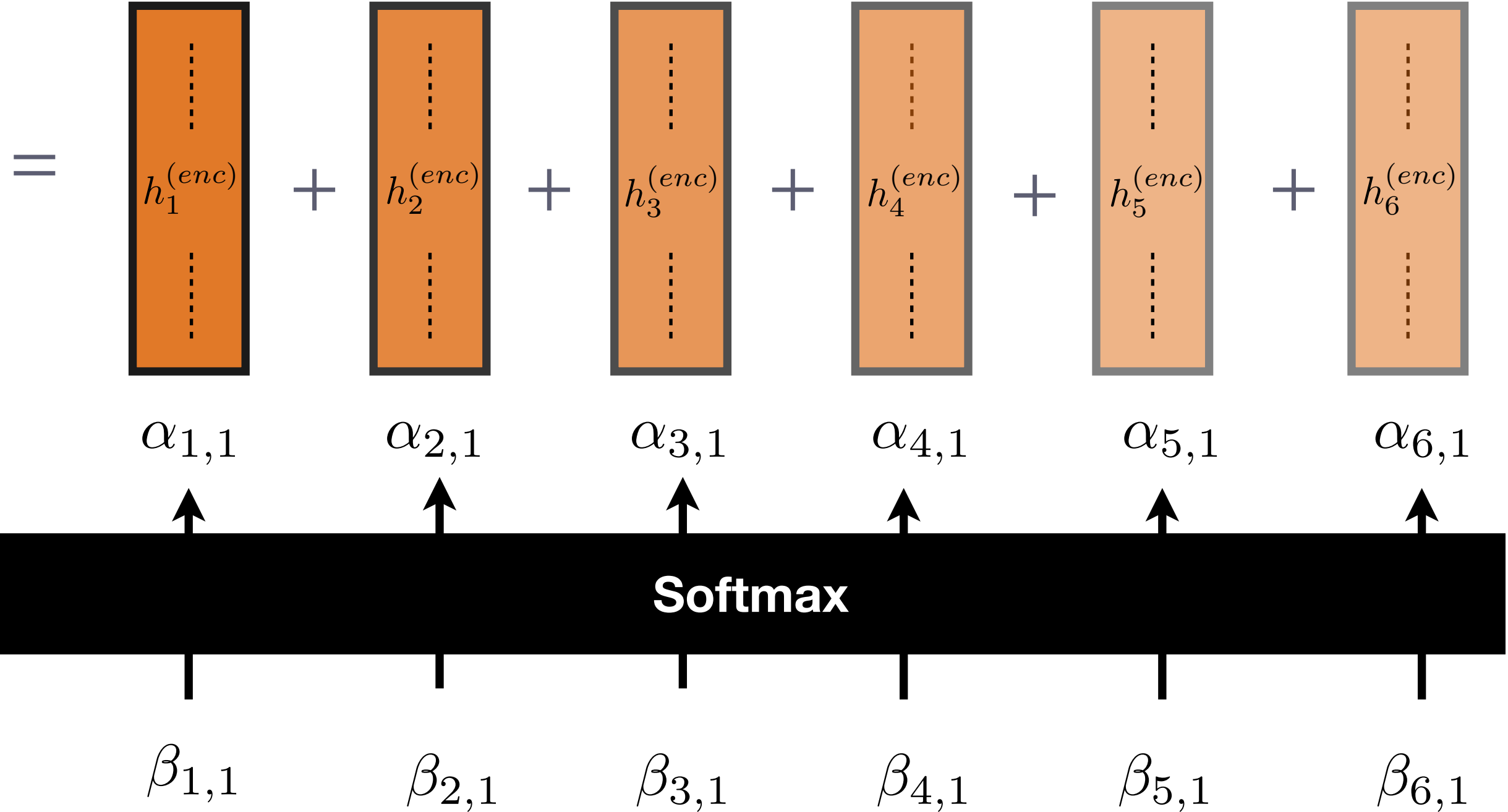
$$c_1 =$$



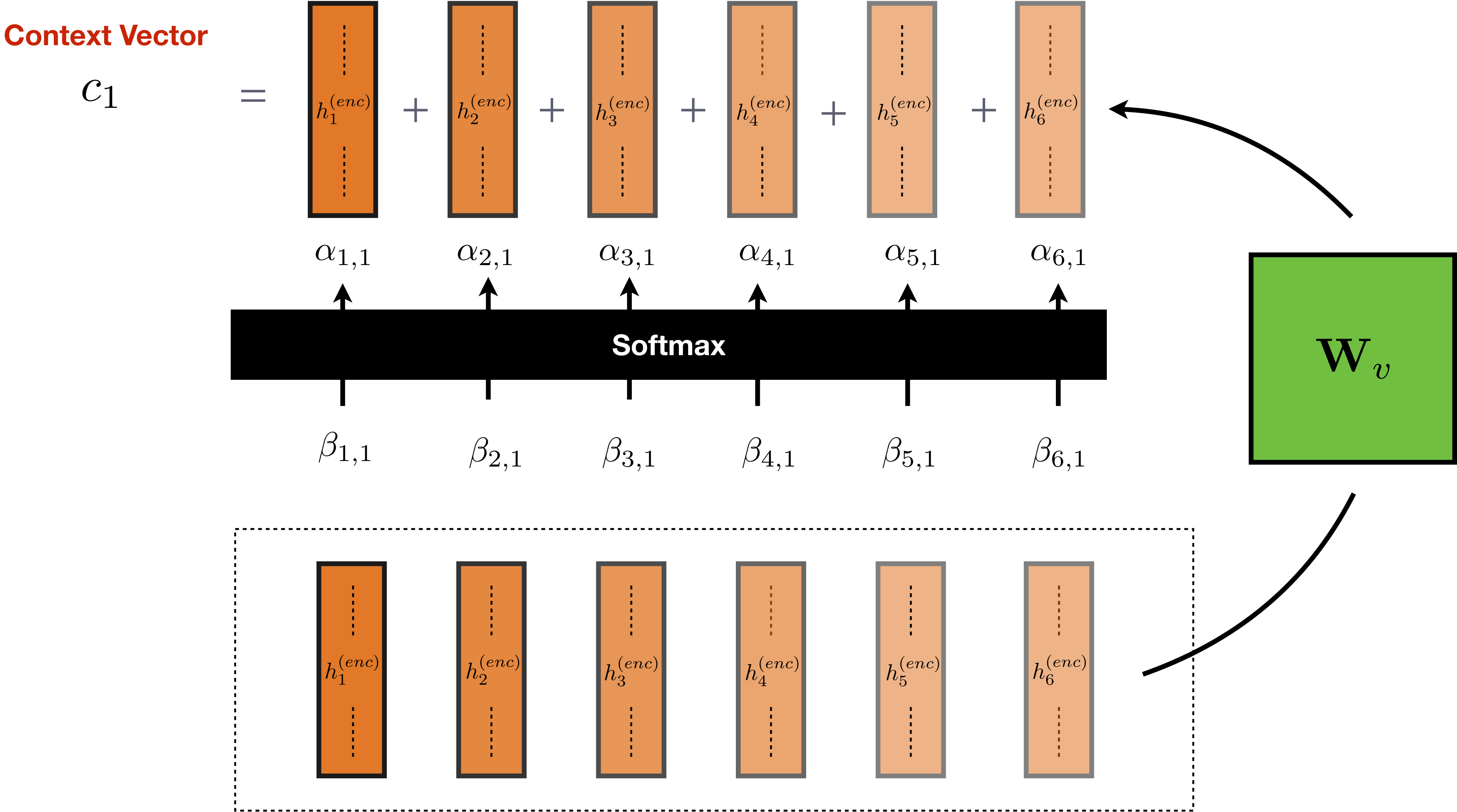
Forming a **Context** Vector

Context Vector

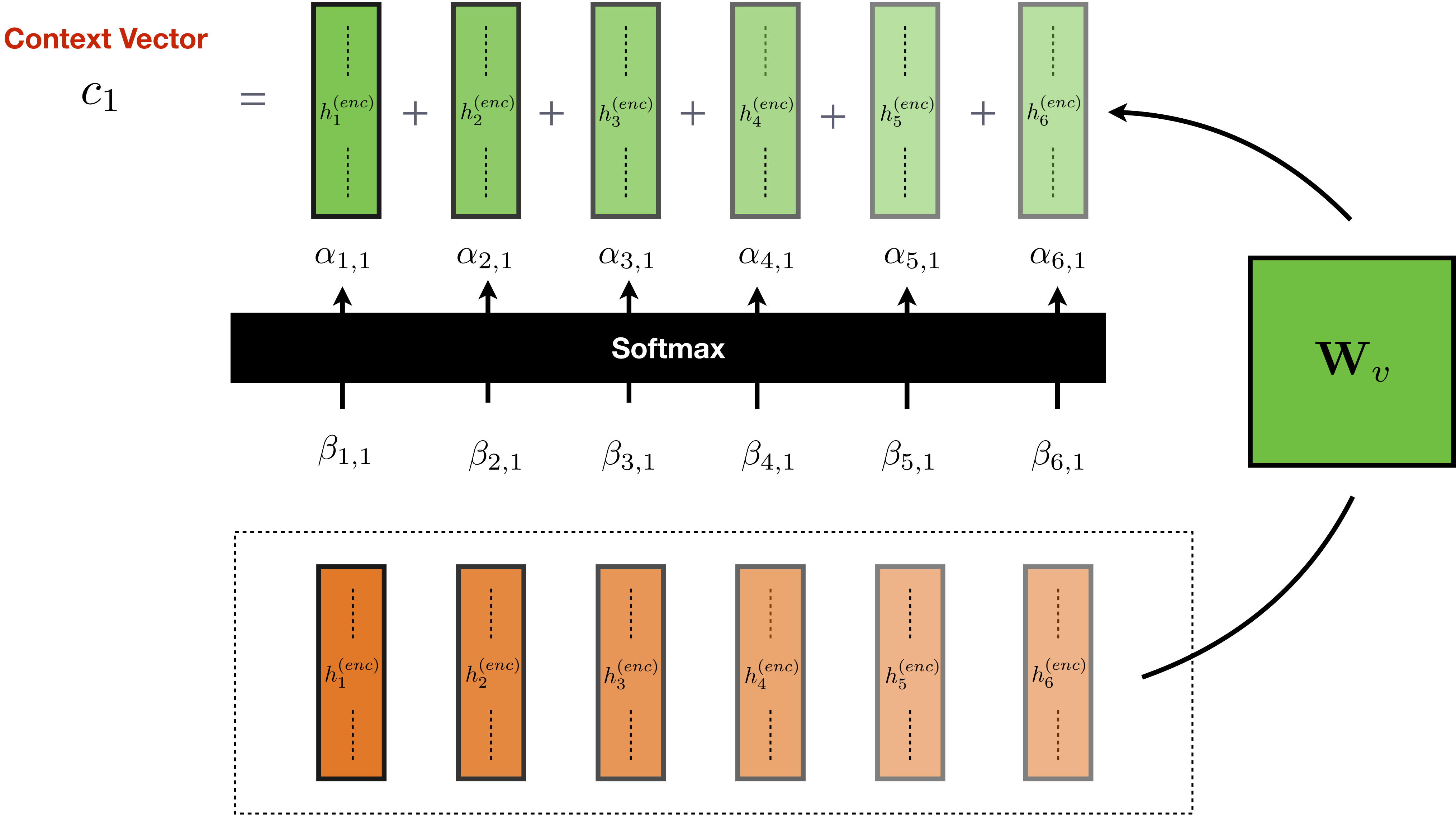
c_1



Forming a **Context** Vector



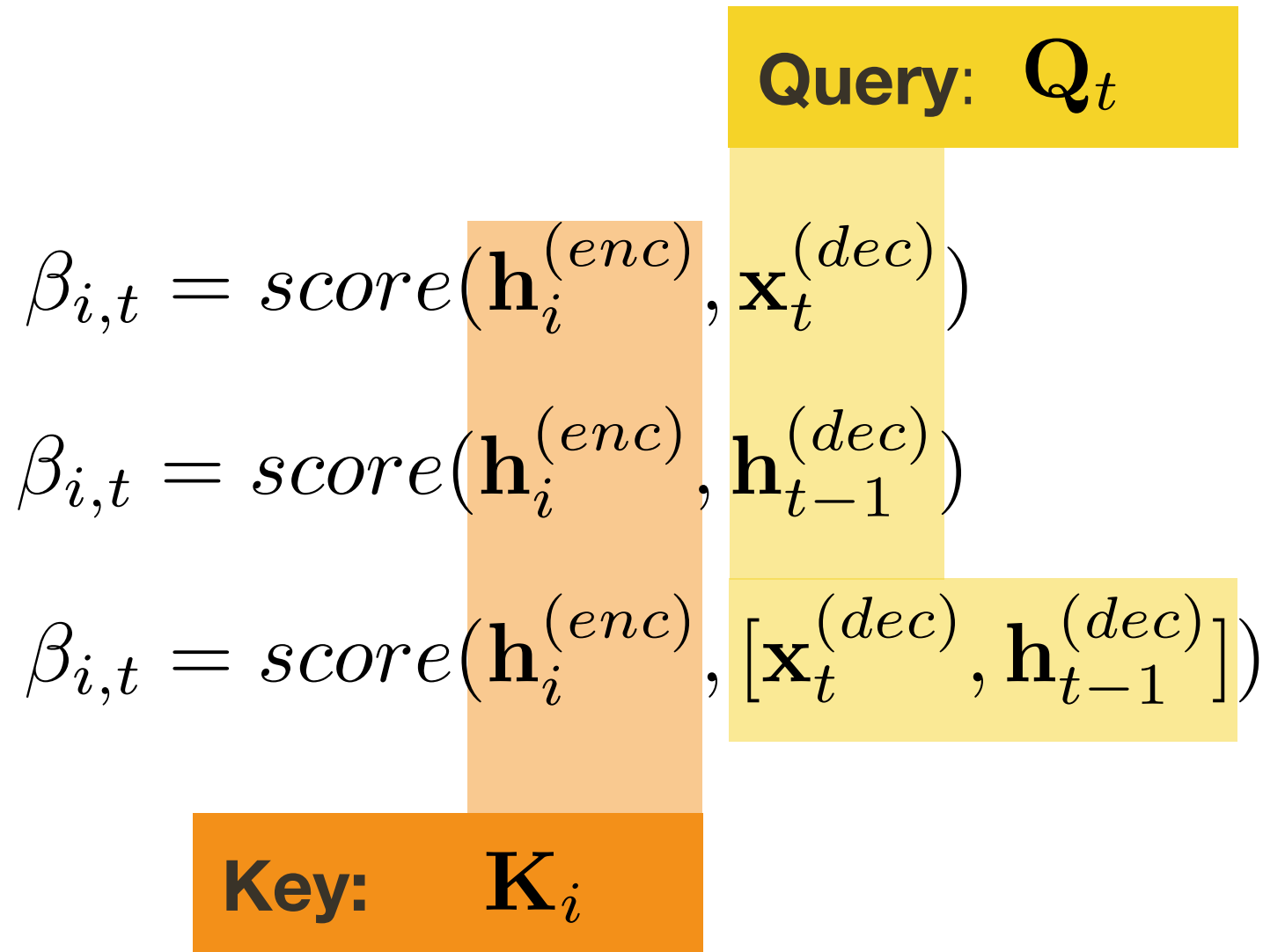
Forming a **General Context** Vector



Soft Attention in details

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{h}_t^{(dec)})$$

Relevance of encoding at token i for decoding token t



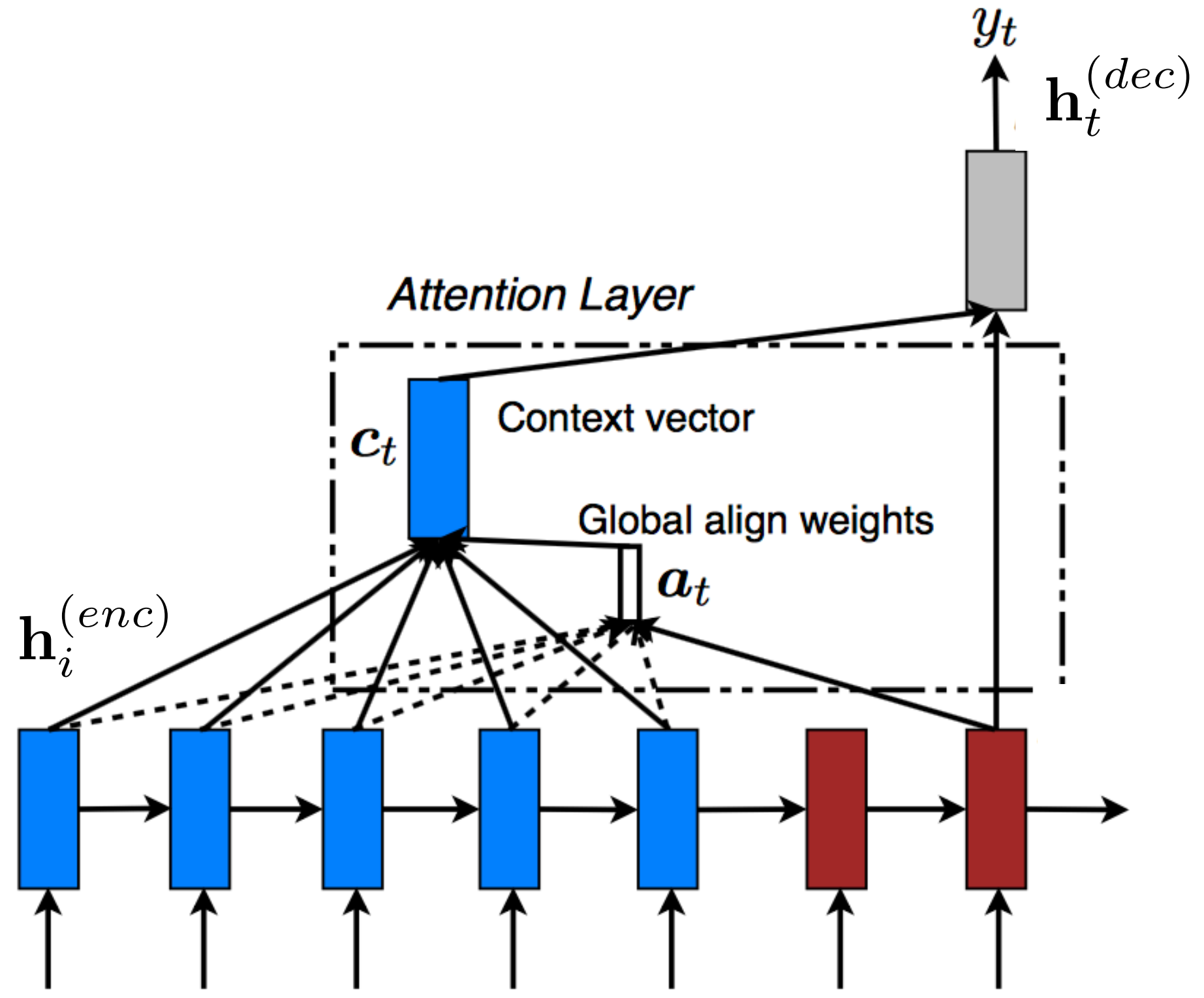
$$\alpha_{i,t} = \text{Softmax}(\beta_{i,t})$$

Normalize the weights to sum to 1

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \sum_i \alpha_{i,t} \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}$$

Value: V_i

Form a context vector that would simply be added to the standard decoder input



Generalized Soft Attention in details

~~$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{h}_t^{(dec)})$$~~

Relevance of encoding at token i for decoding token t

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{W}_q \mathbf{x}_t^{(dec)})$$

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{W}_q \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{(dec)})$$

$$\beta_{i,t} = \text{score}(\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}, \mathbf{W}_q [\mathbf{x}_t^{(dec)}, \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{(dec)}])$$

Key: \mathbf{K}_i

Query: \mathbf{Q}_t

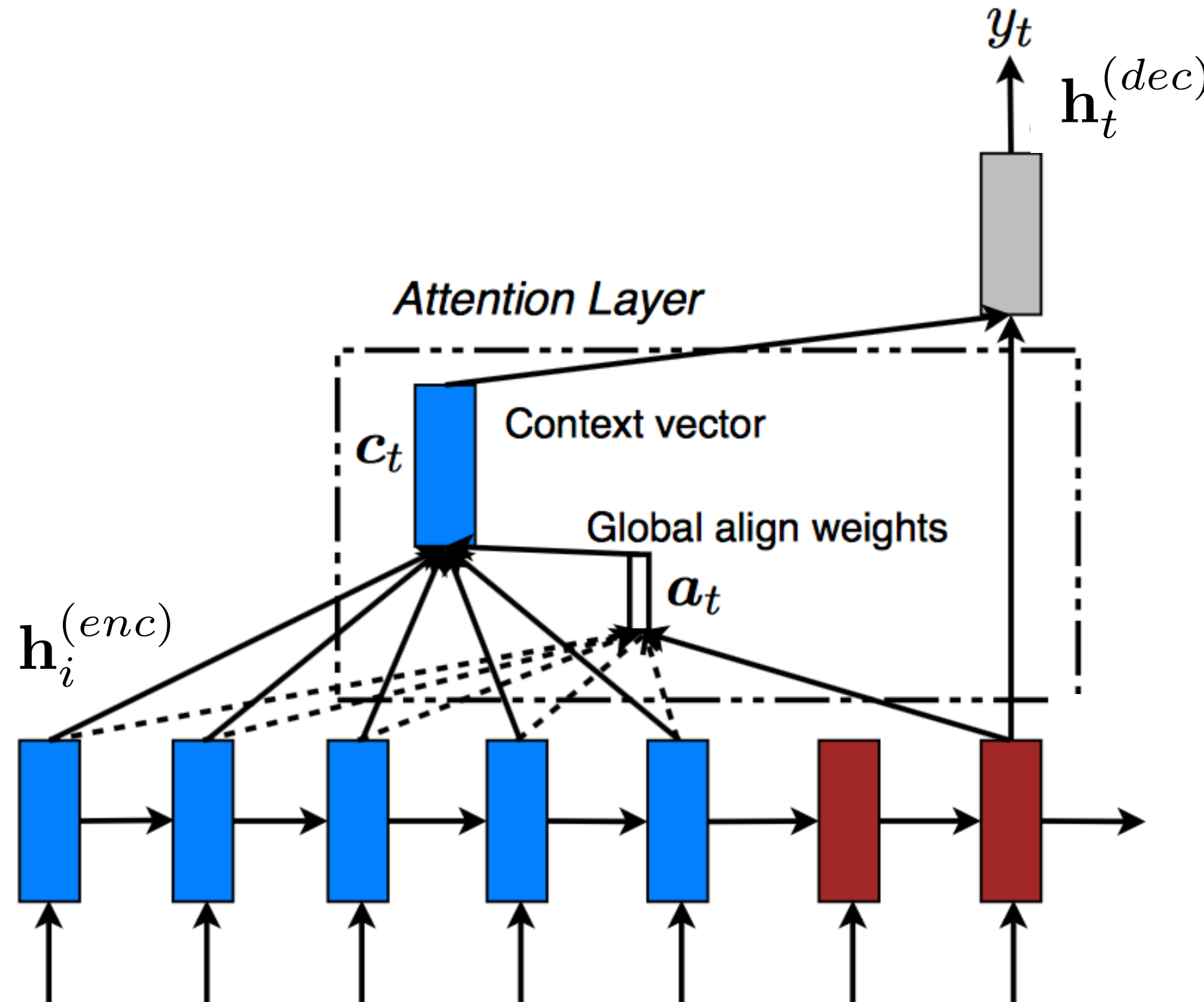
$$\alpha_{i,t} = \text{Softmax}(\beta_{i,t})$$

Normalize the weights to sum to 1

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \sum_i \alpha_{i,t} \mathbf{W}_v \mathbf{h}_i^{(enc)}$$

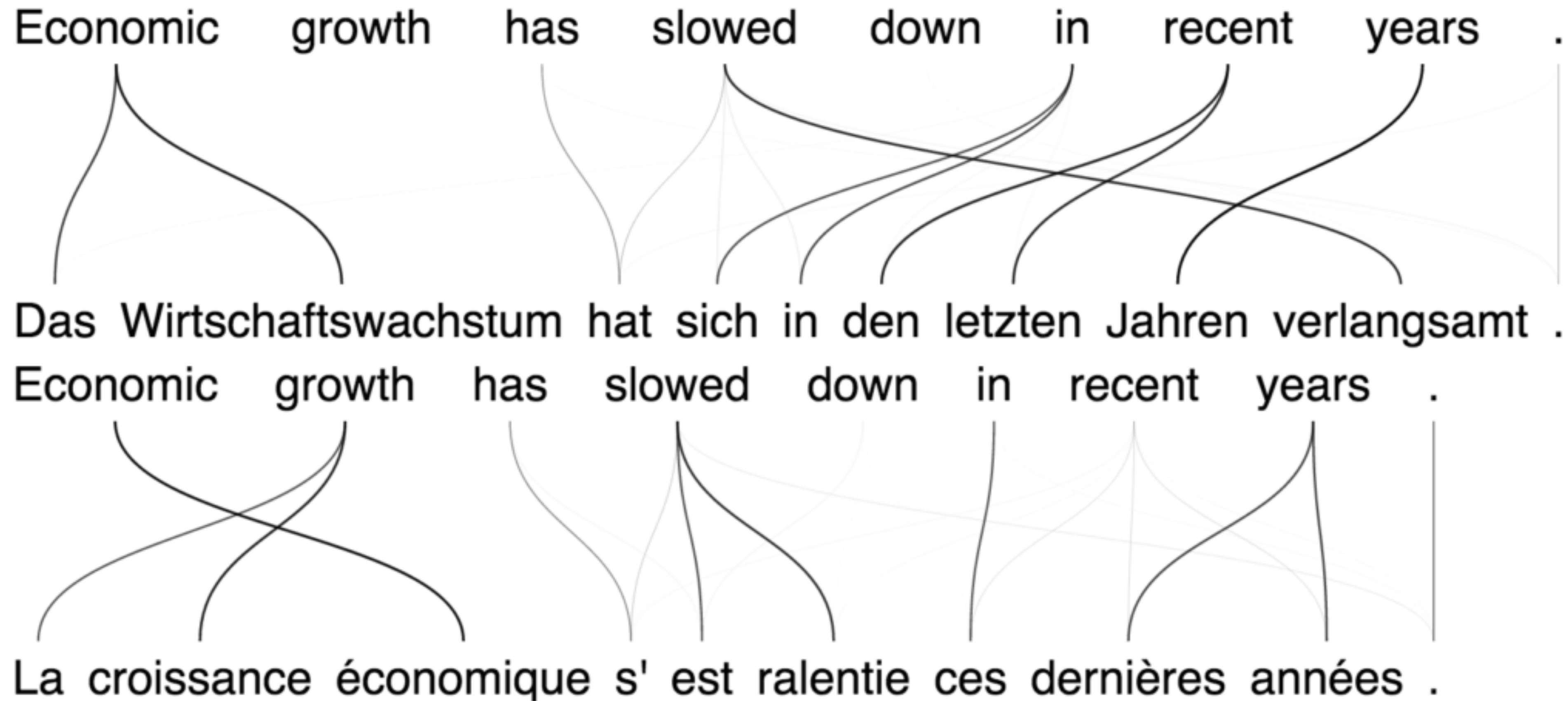
Value: \mathbf{V}_i

Form a context vector that would simply be added to the standard decoder input



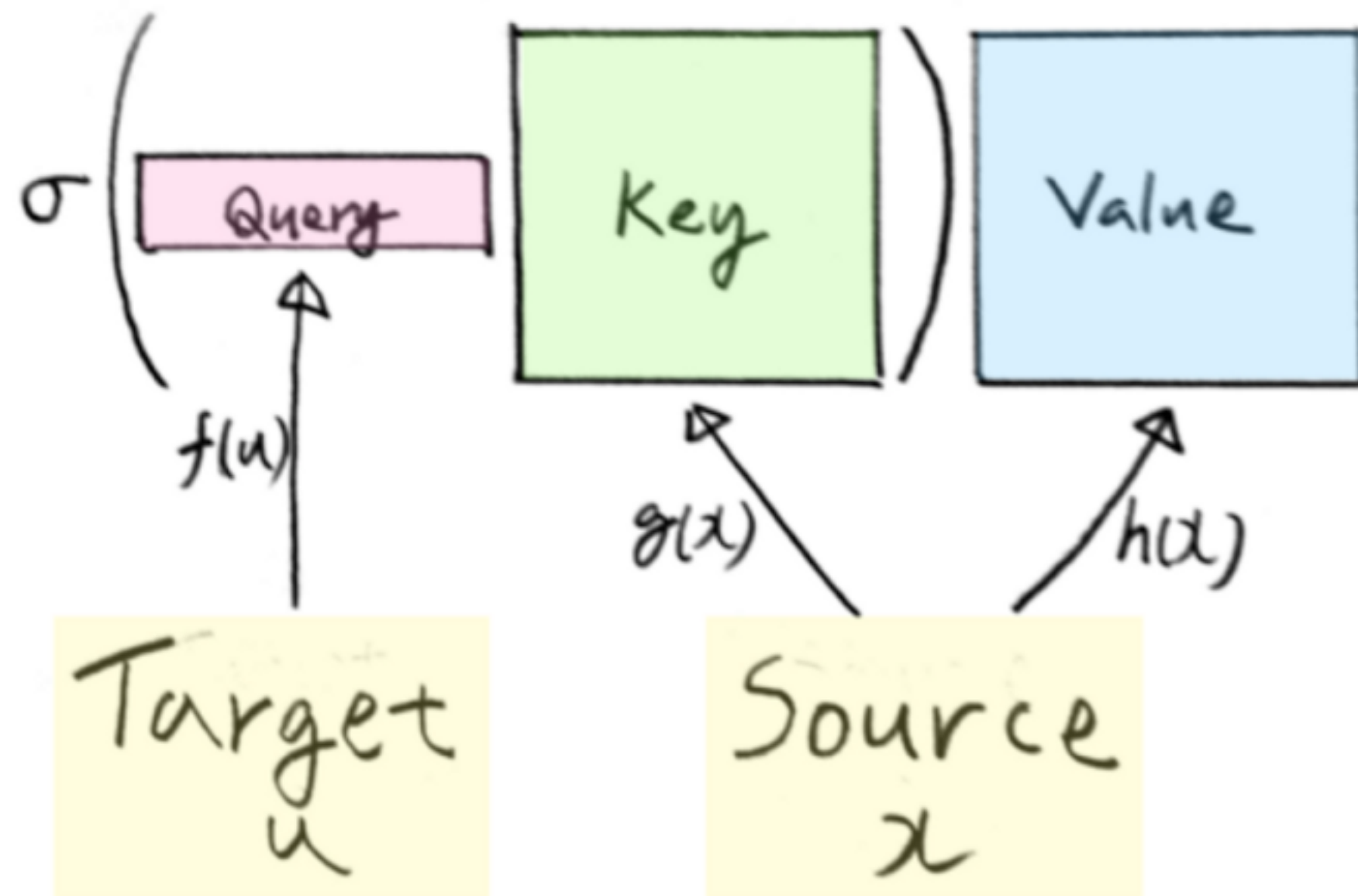
Attention Mechanisms and RNNs

[Cho et al., 2015]

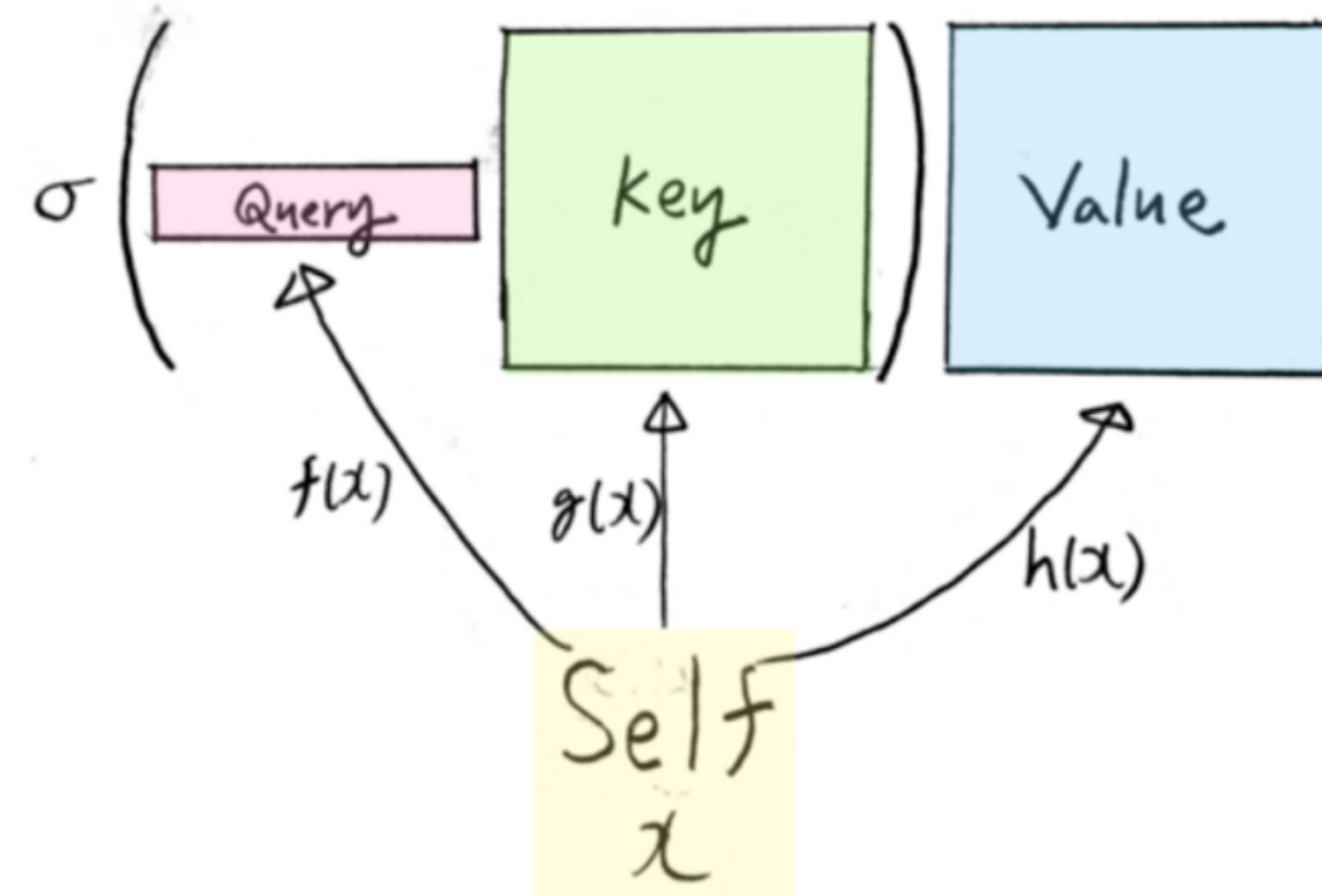


Self Attention

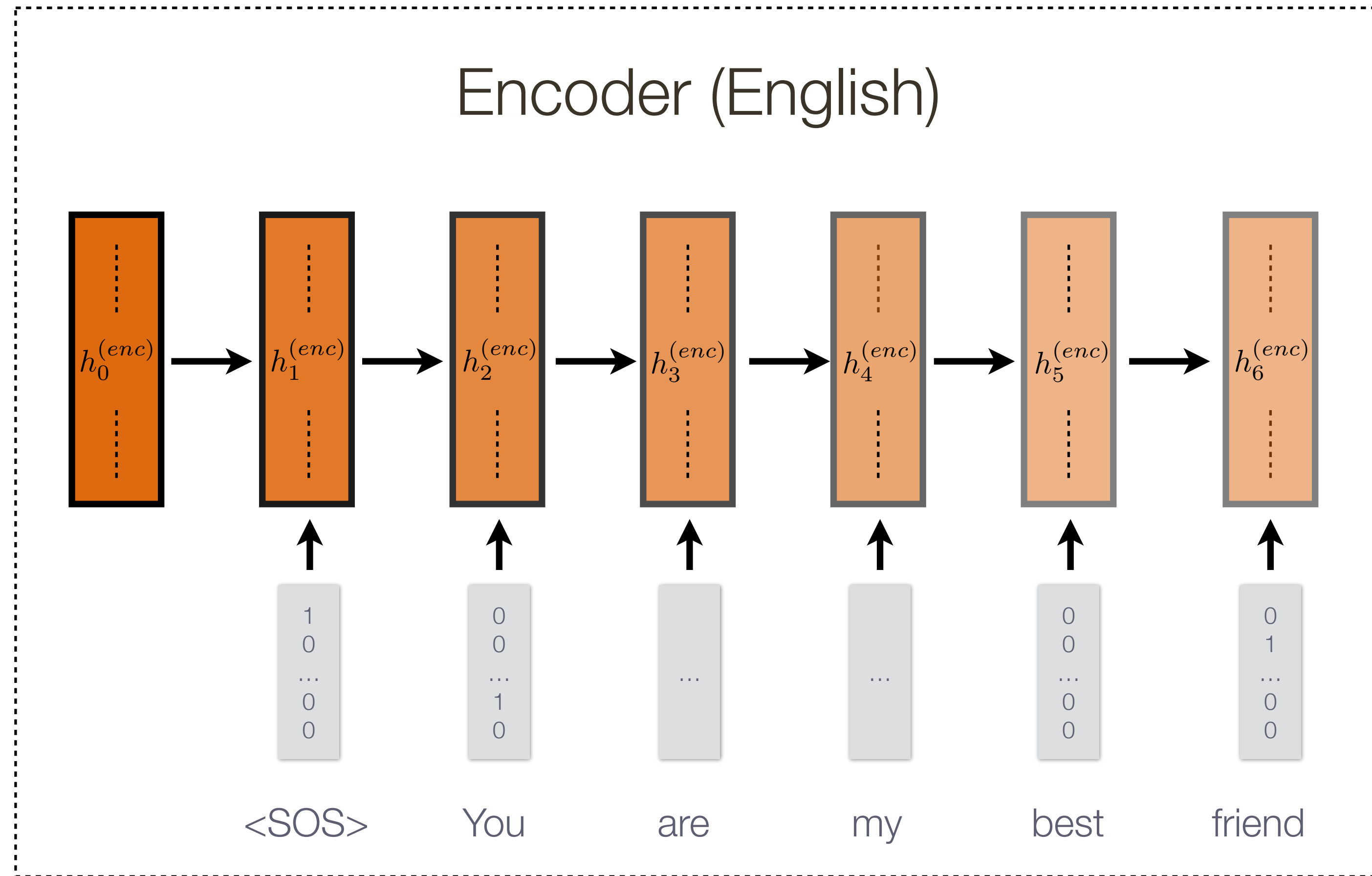
(Source-Target-Attention)



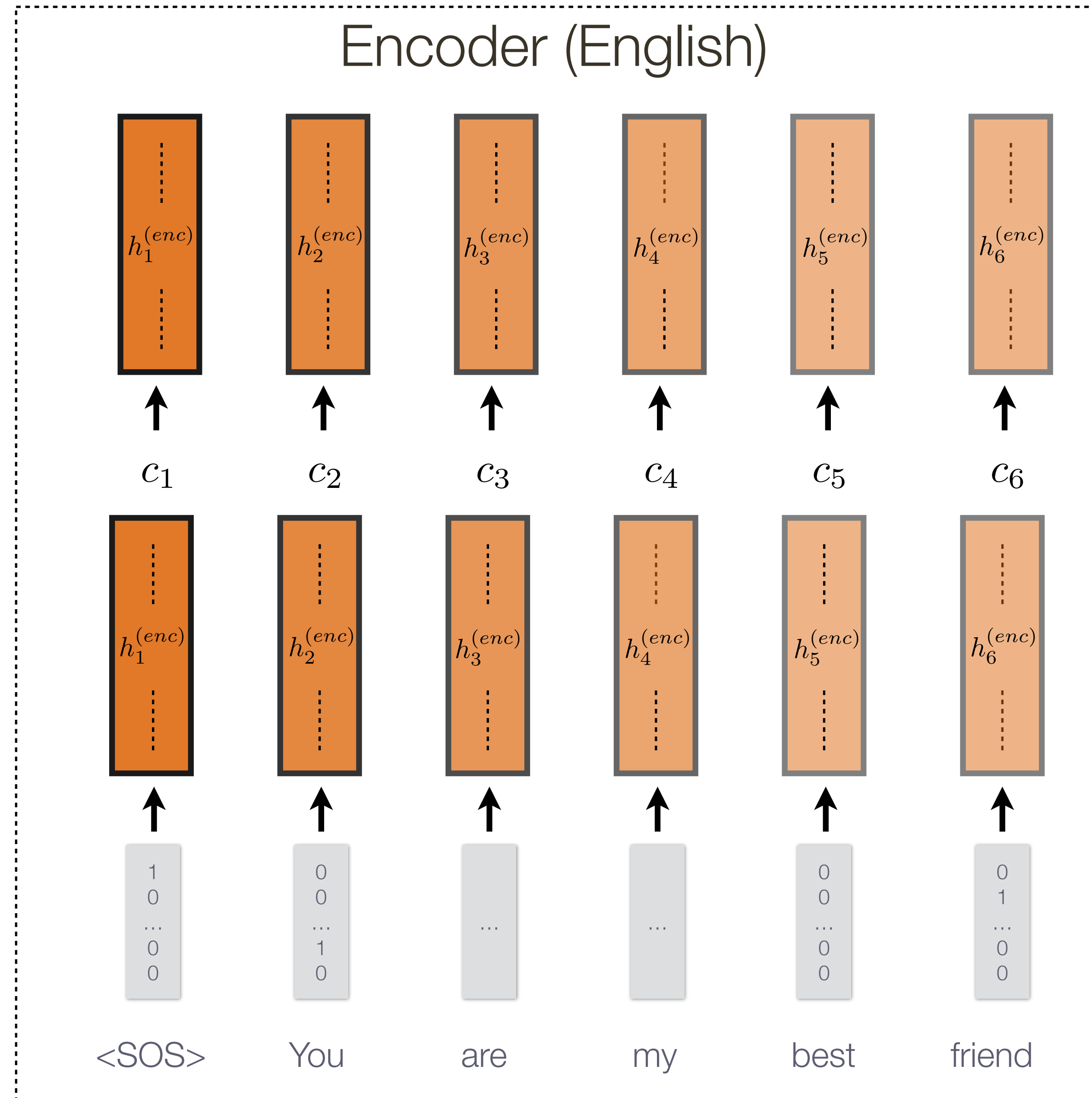
(Self-Attention)



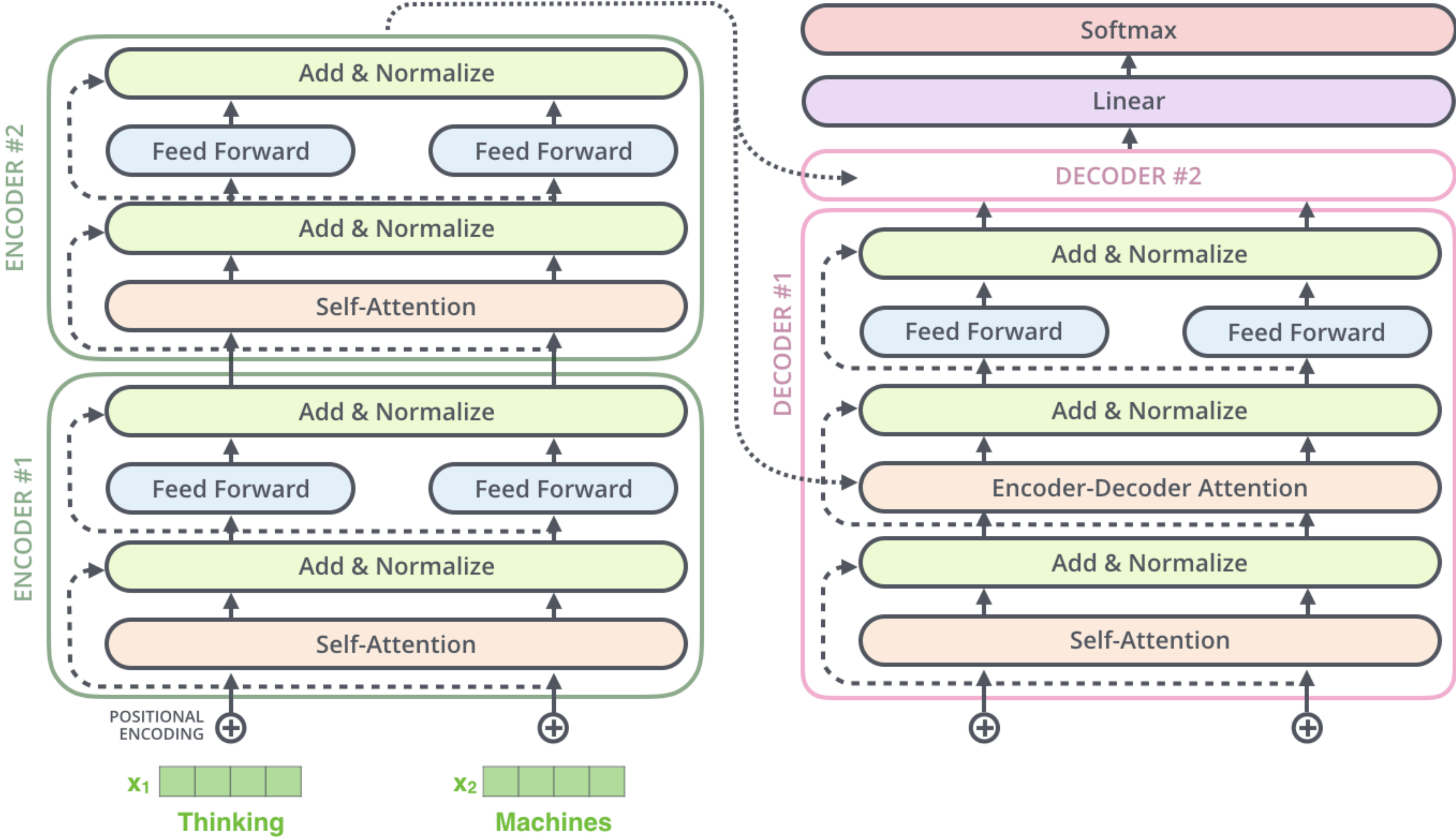
Self Attention



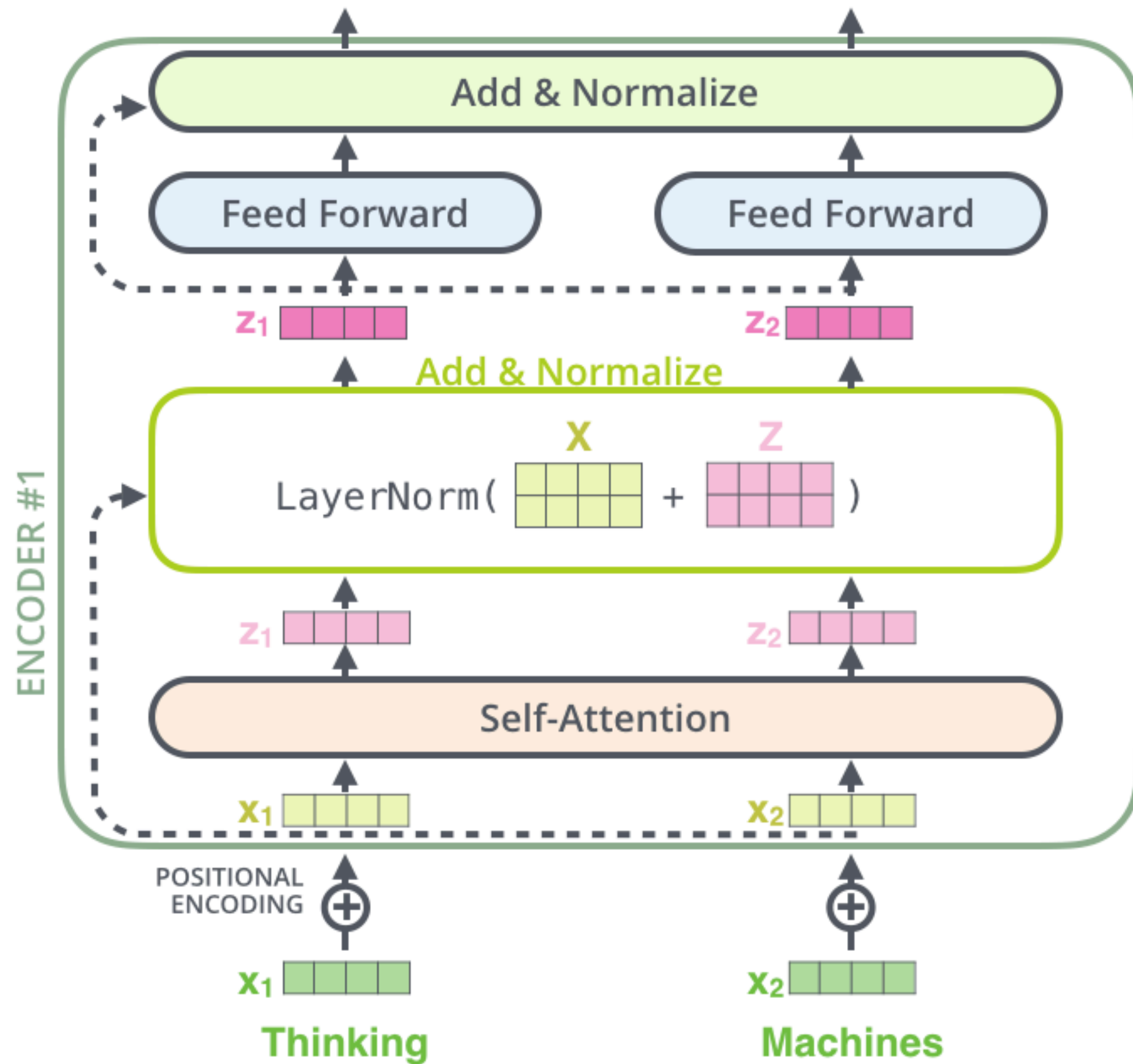
Self Attention



Transformers: Attention is all you need

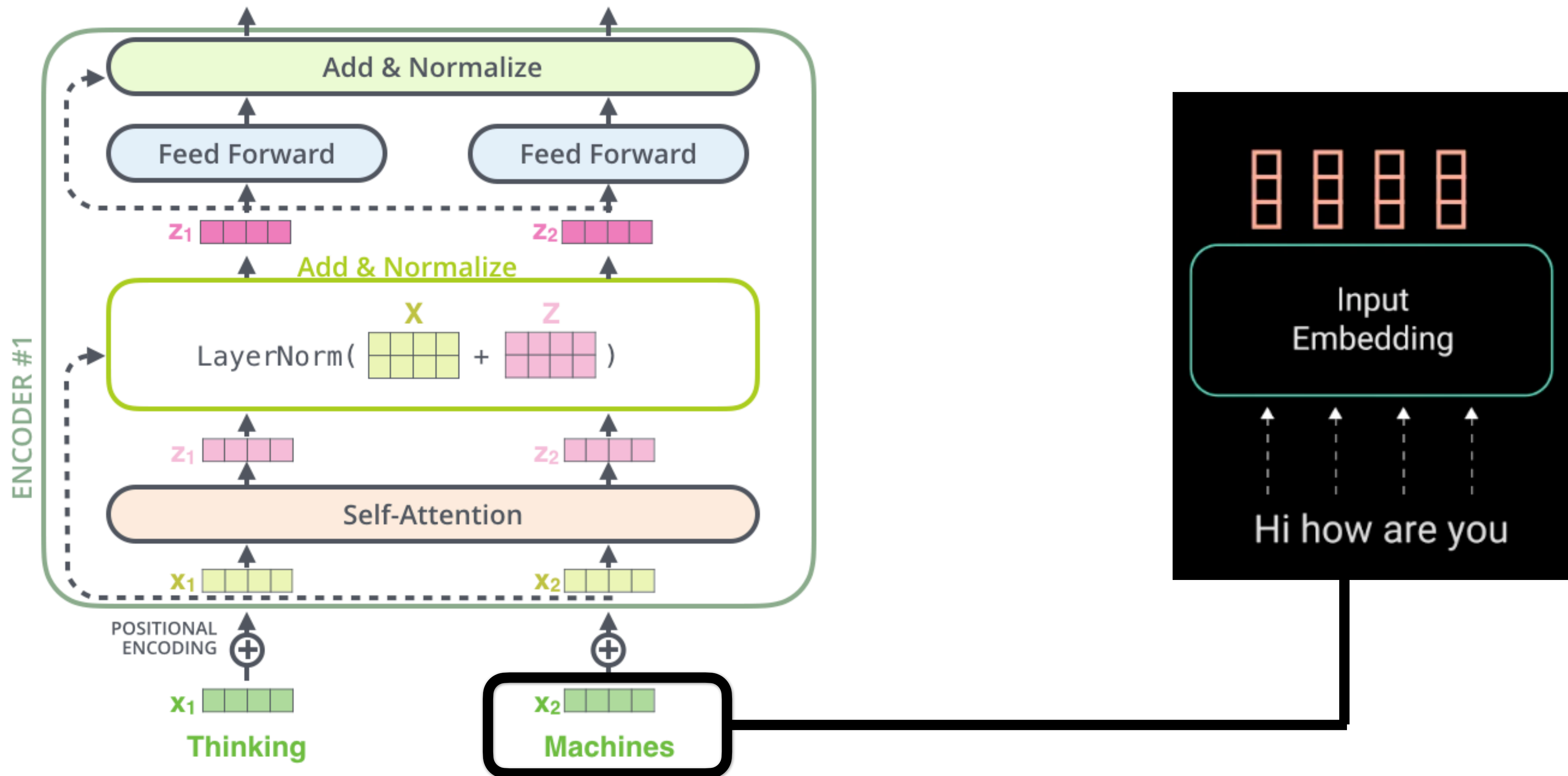


Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



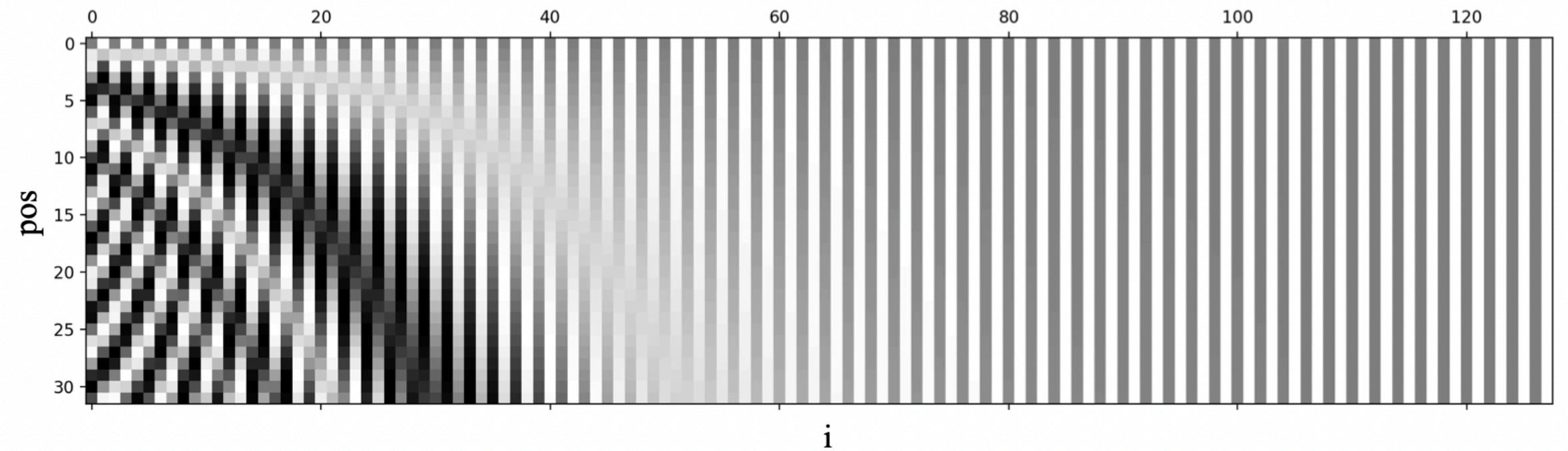
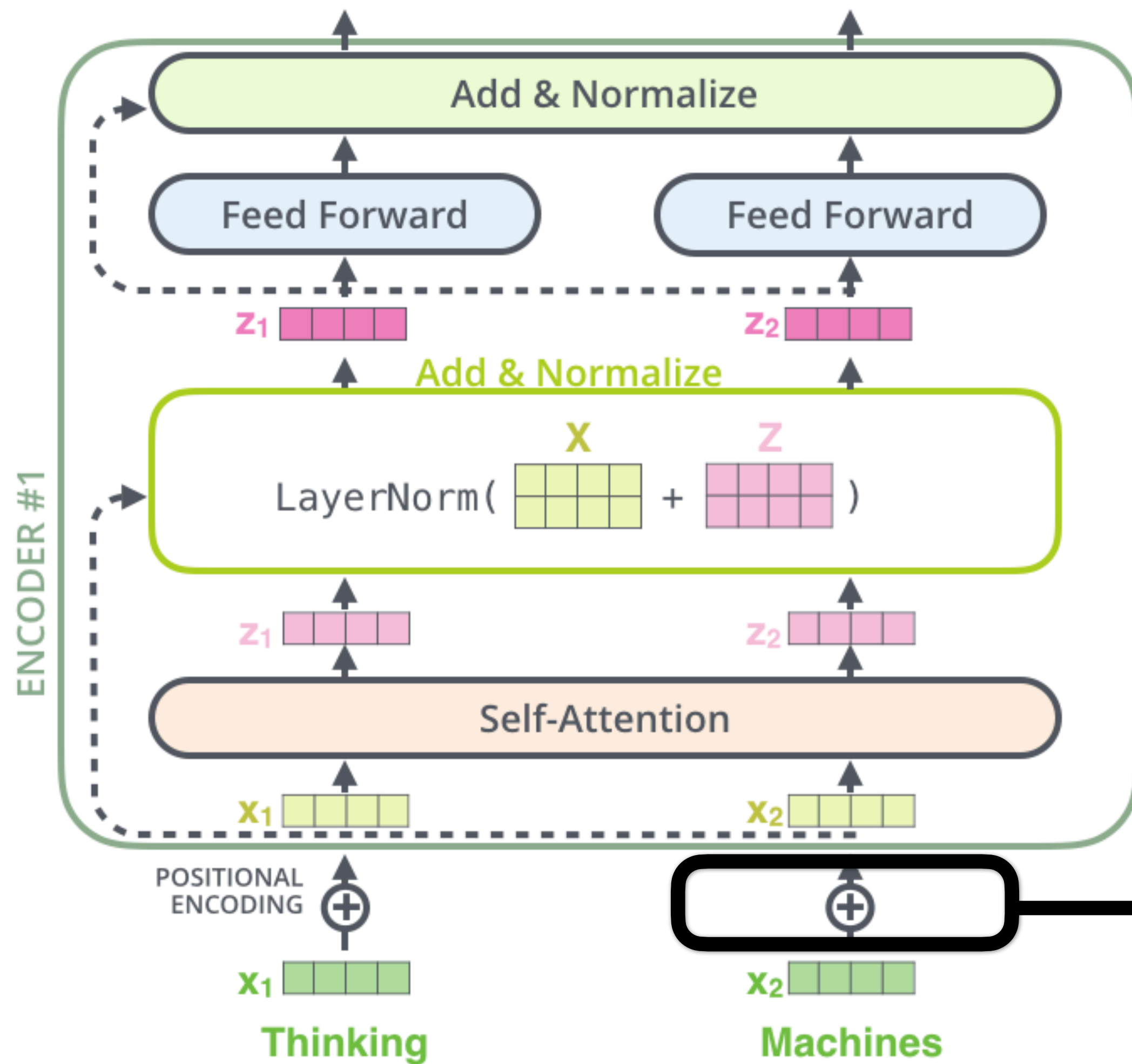
Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)

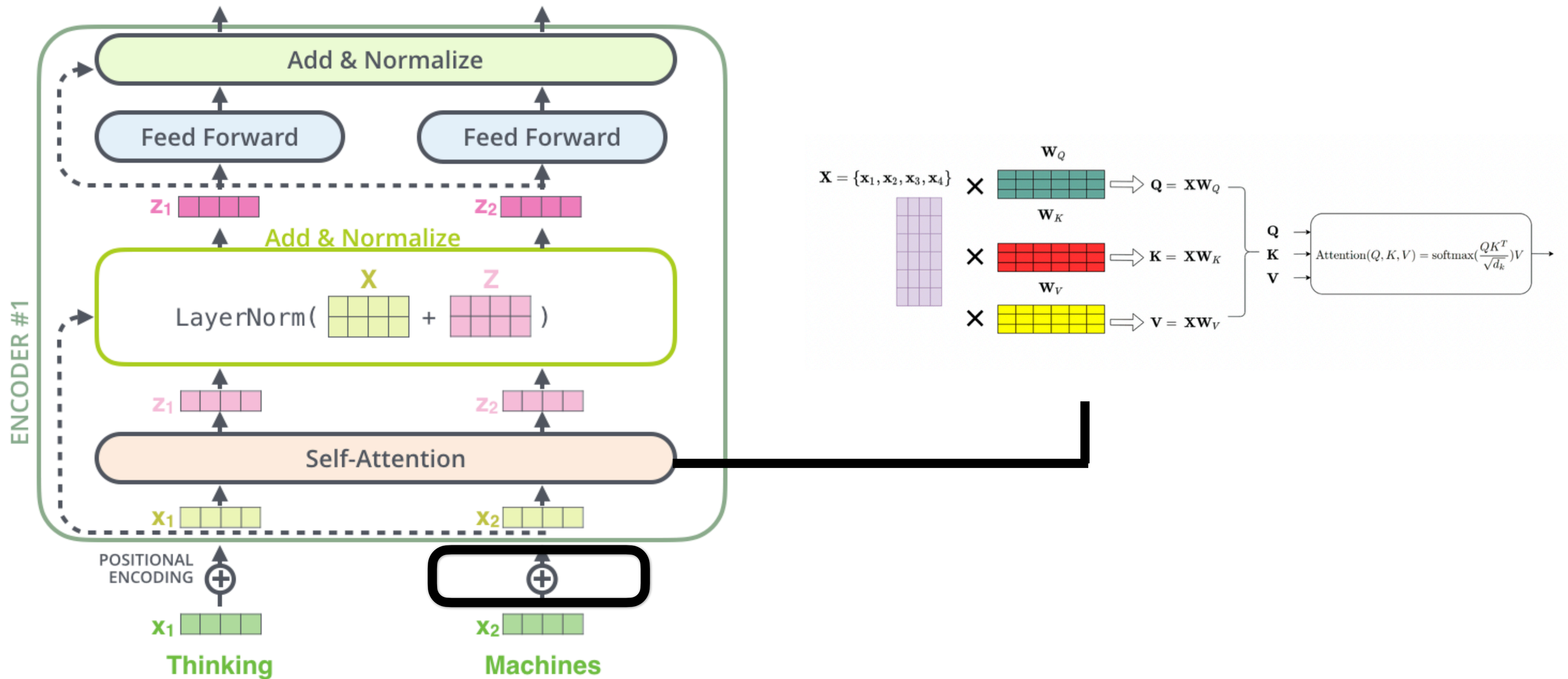


$$PE_{(pos,2i)} = \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}})$$

$$PE_{(pos,2i+1)} = \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}})$$

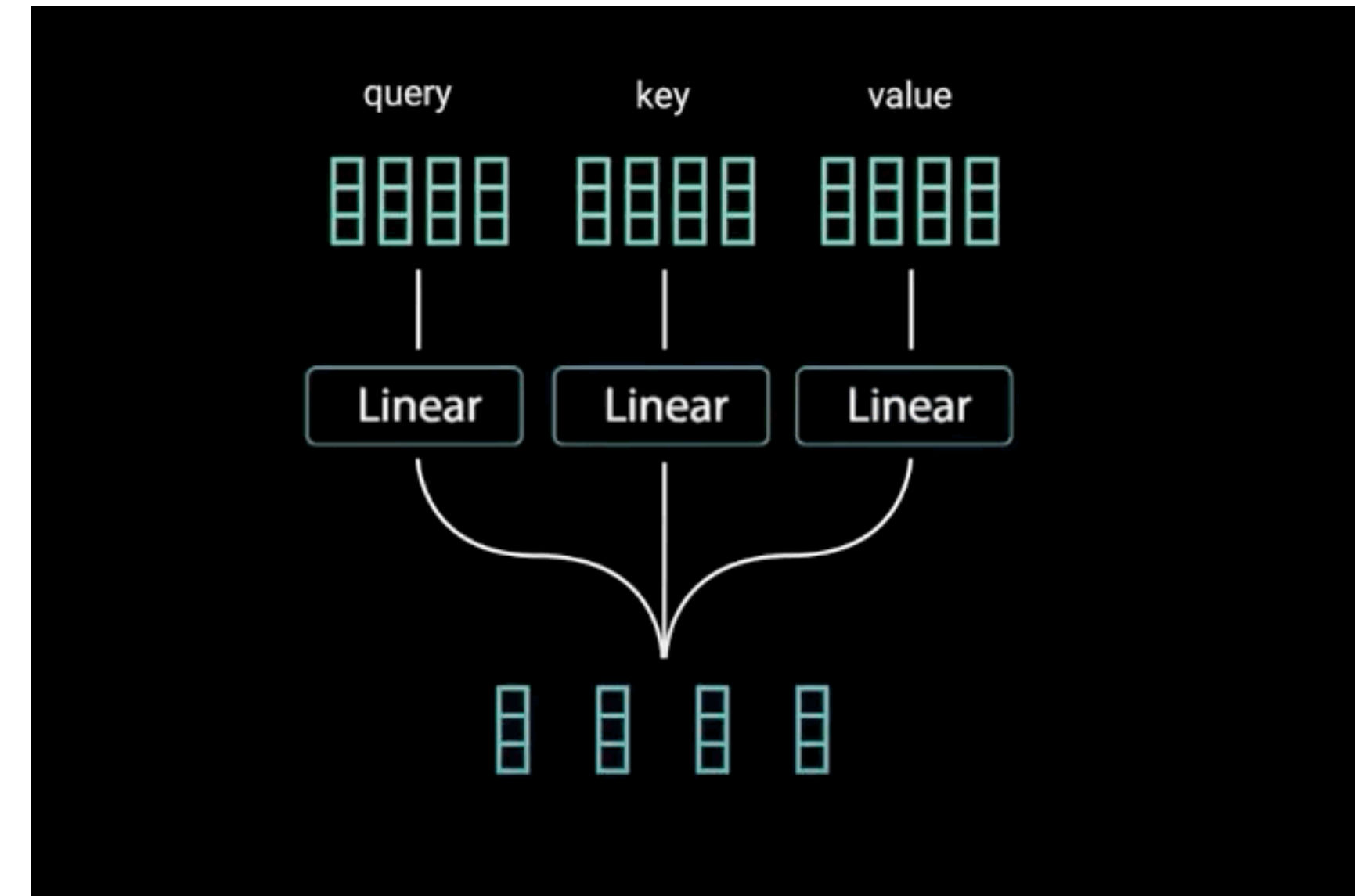
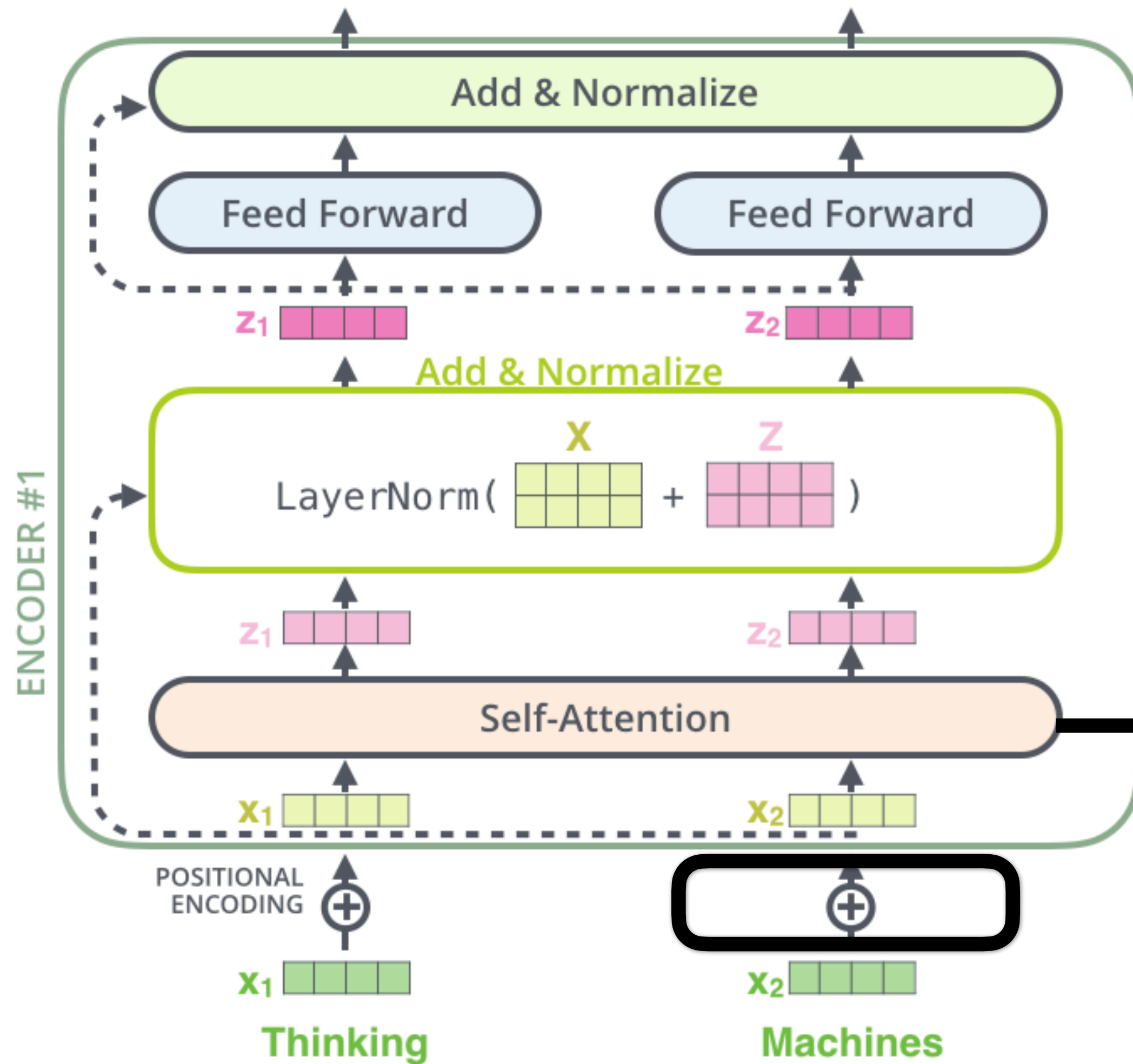
Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

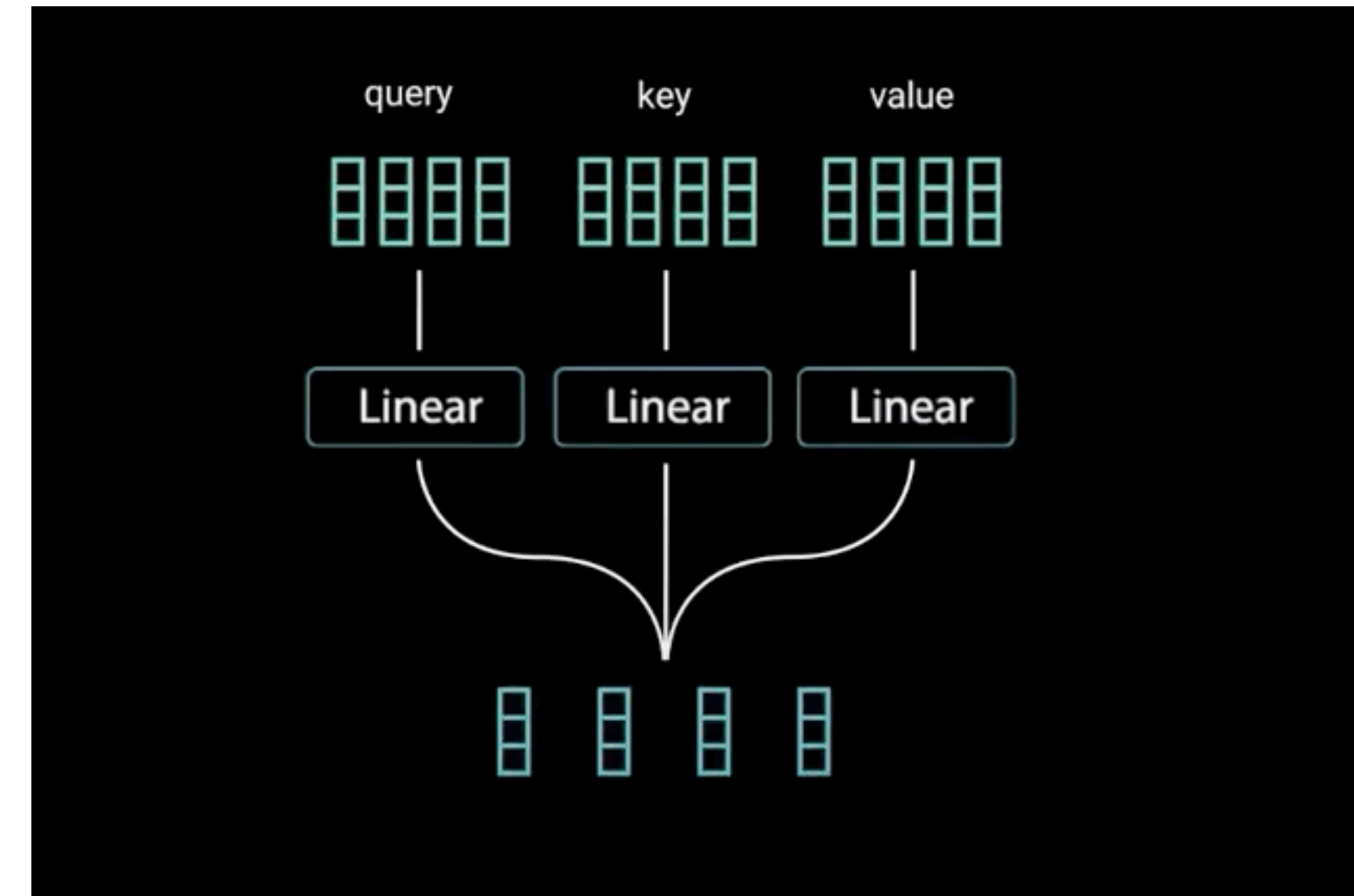
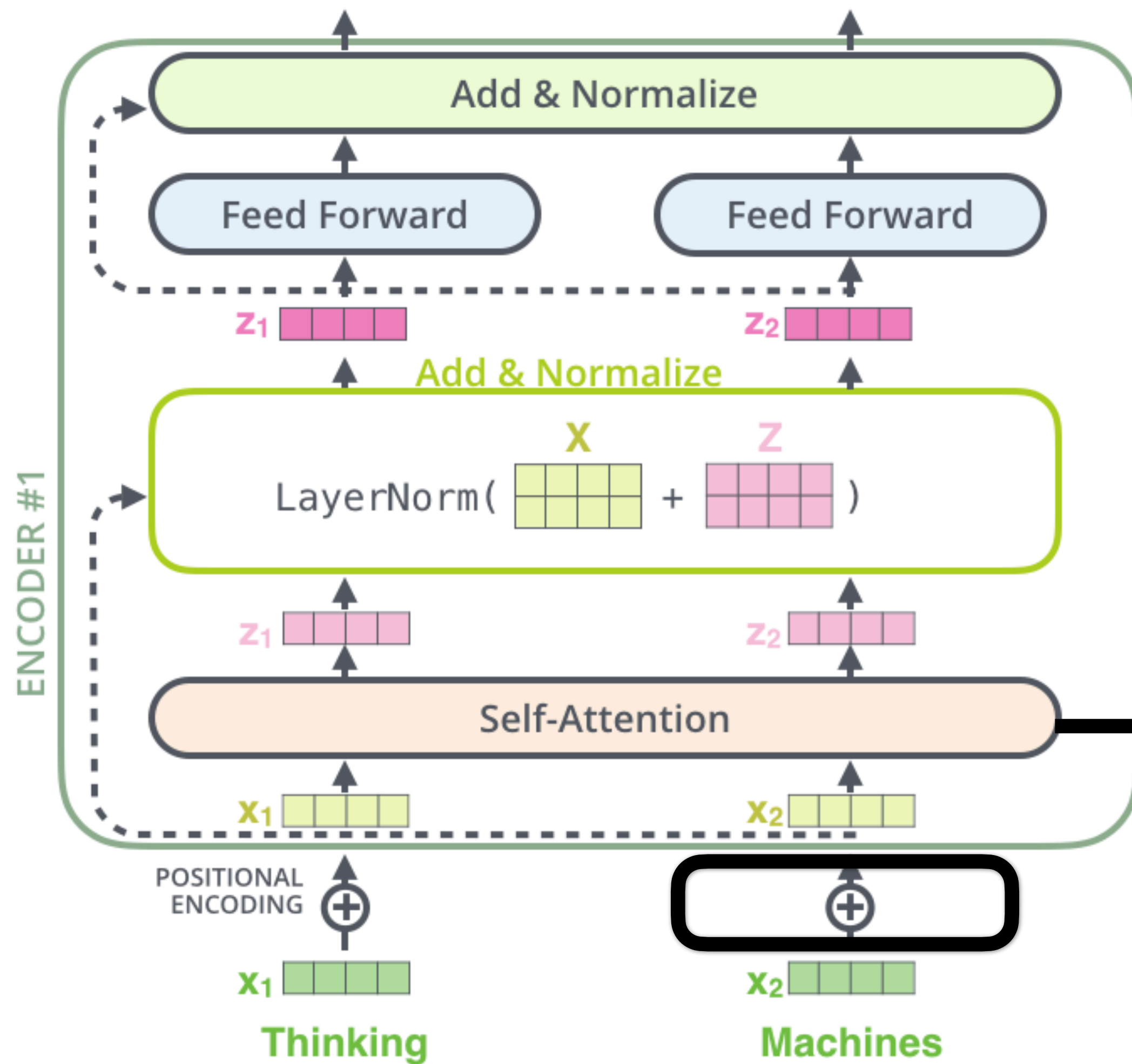
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	98	27	10	12
how	27	89	31	67
are	10	31	91	54
you	12	67	54	92

Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)

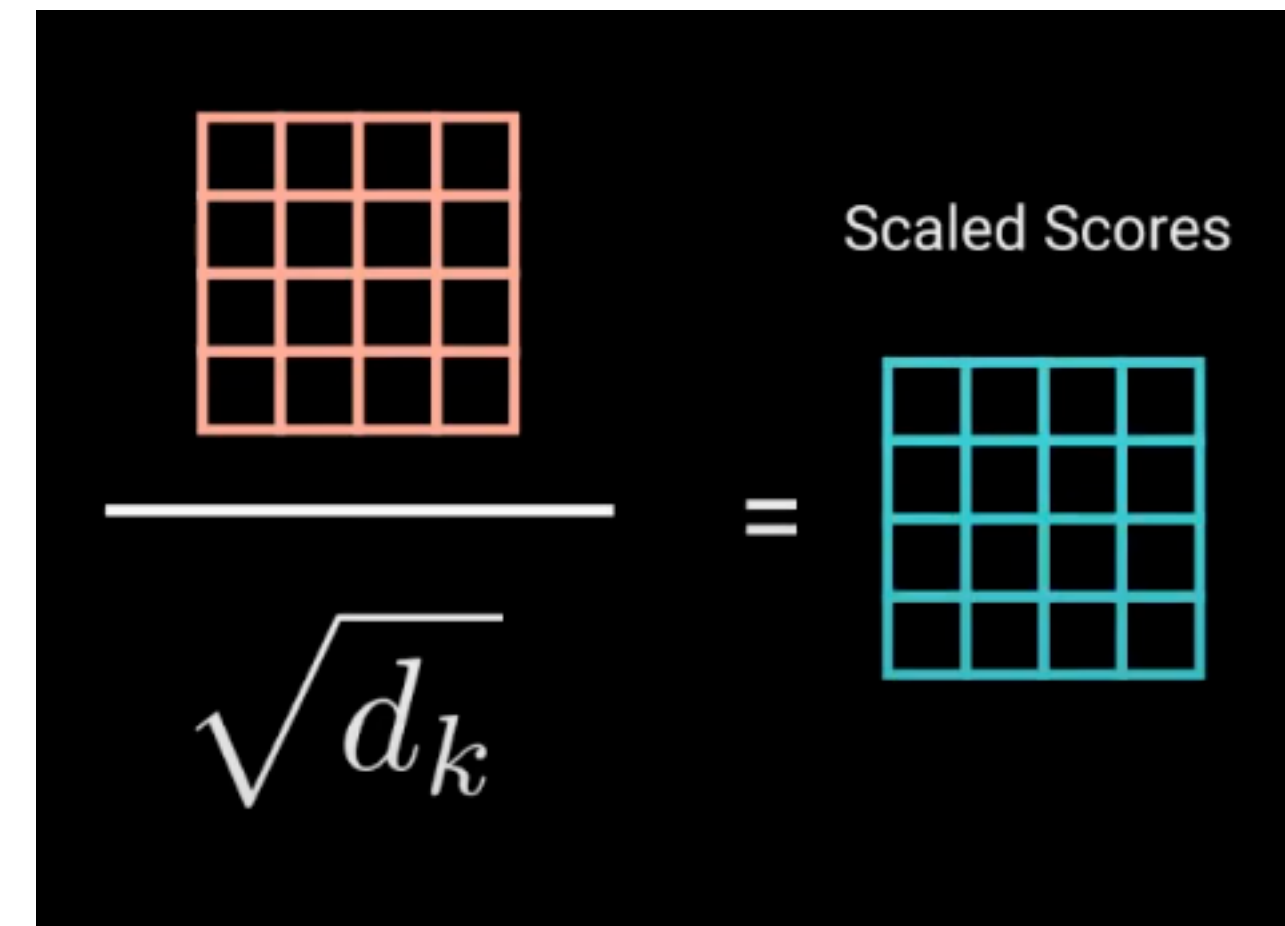
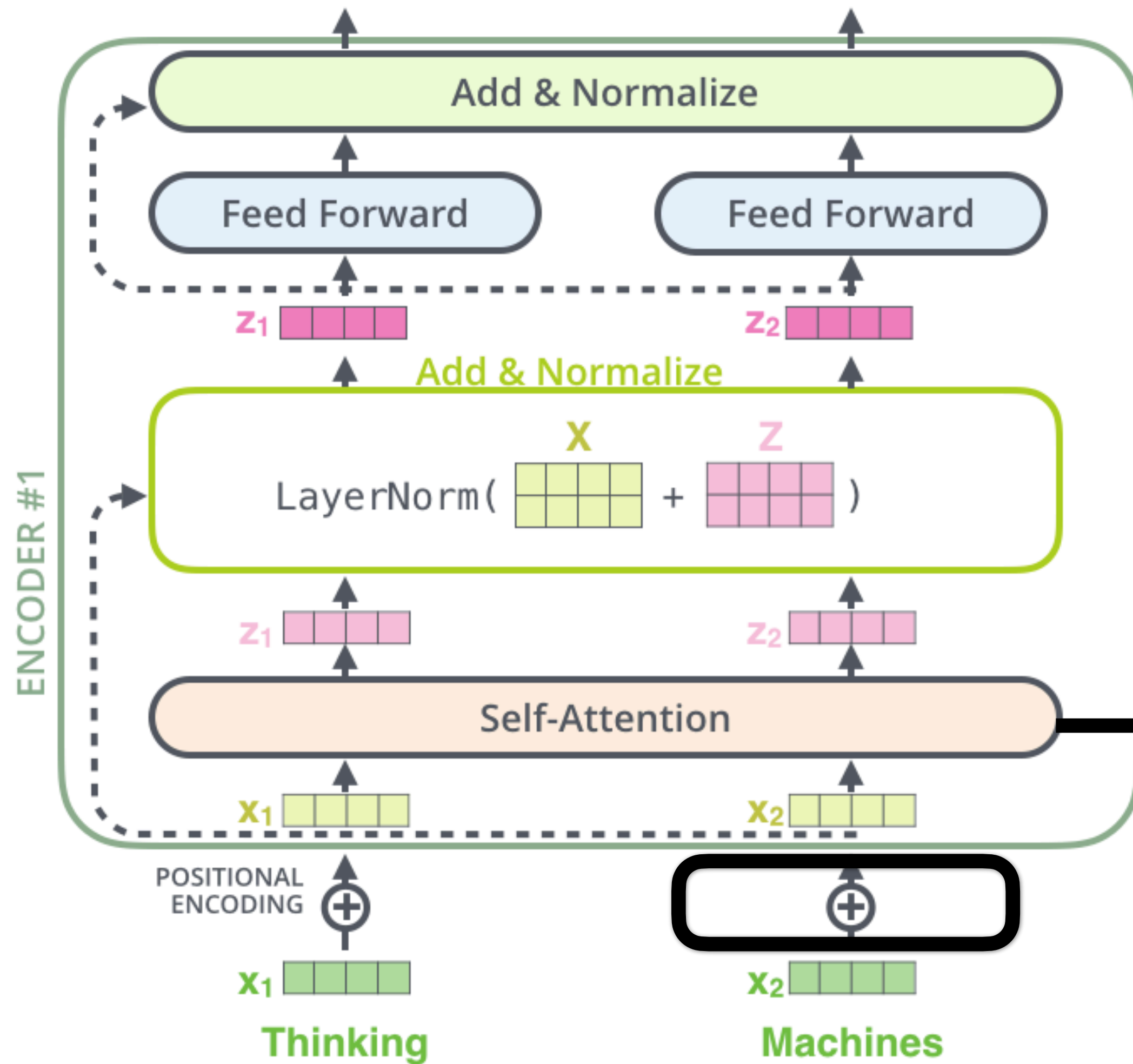


	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	98	27	10	12
how	27	89	31	67
are	10	31	91	54
you	12	67	54	92

Note: for assignment you are not implementing transformer encoder

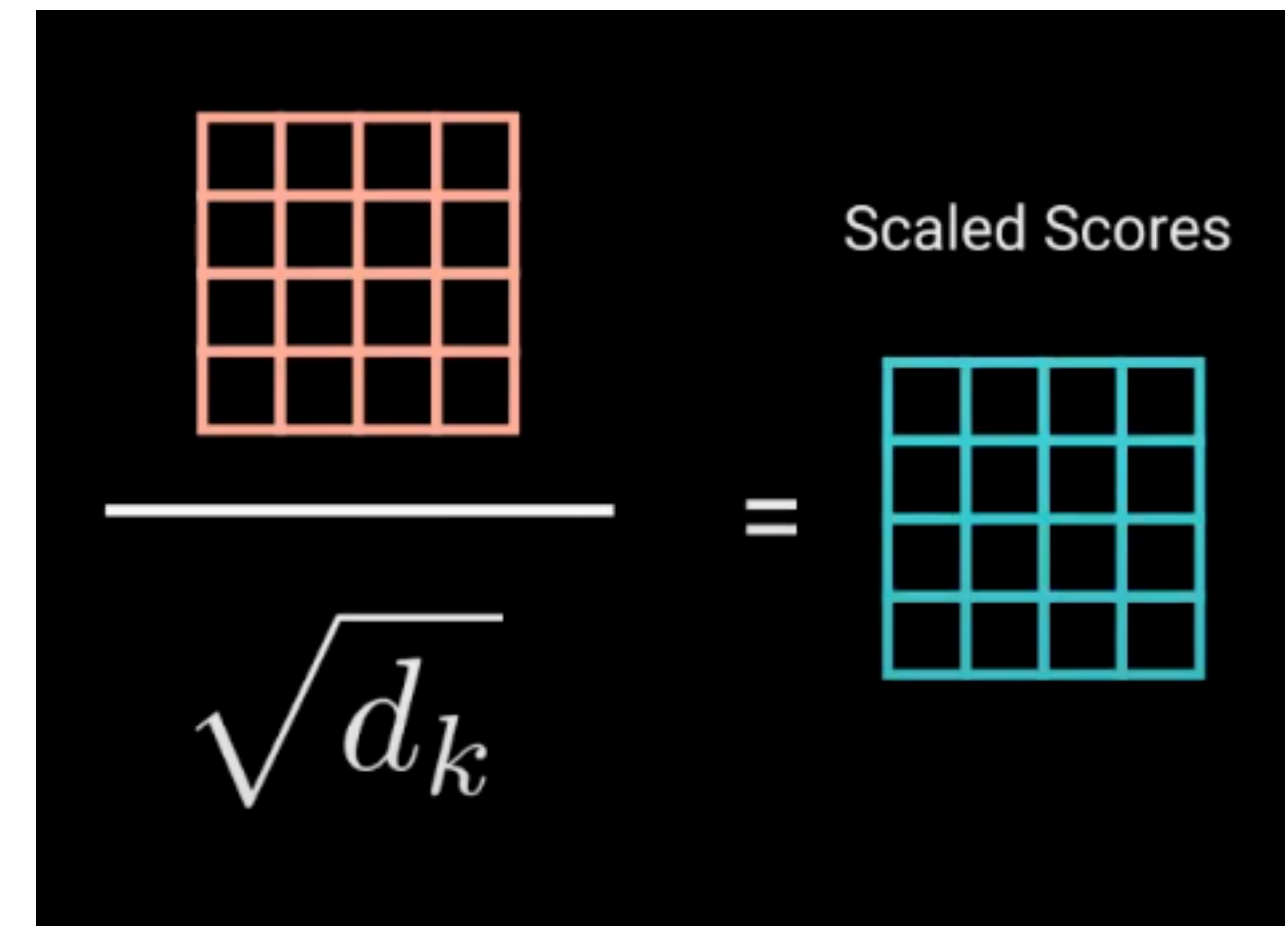
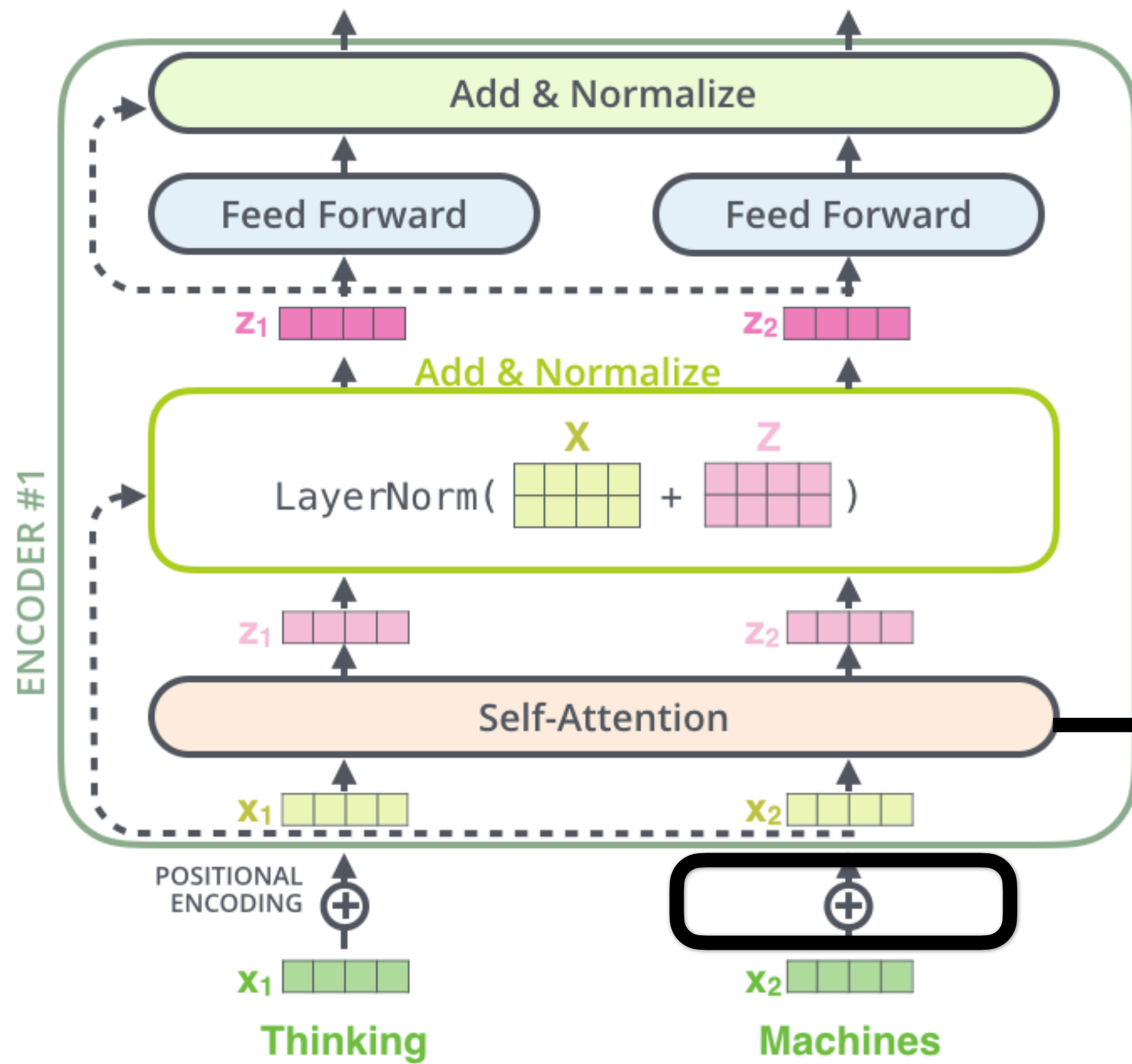
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)

Normalize by sqrt of dimensionality
(leads to more stable gradients)



	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	98	27	10	12
how	27	89	31	67
are	10	31	91	54
you	12	67	54	92

Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)

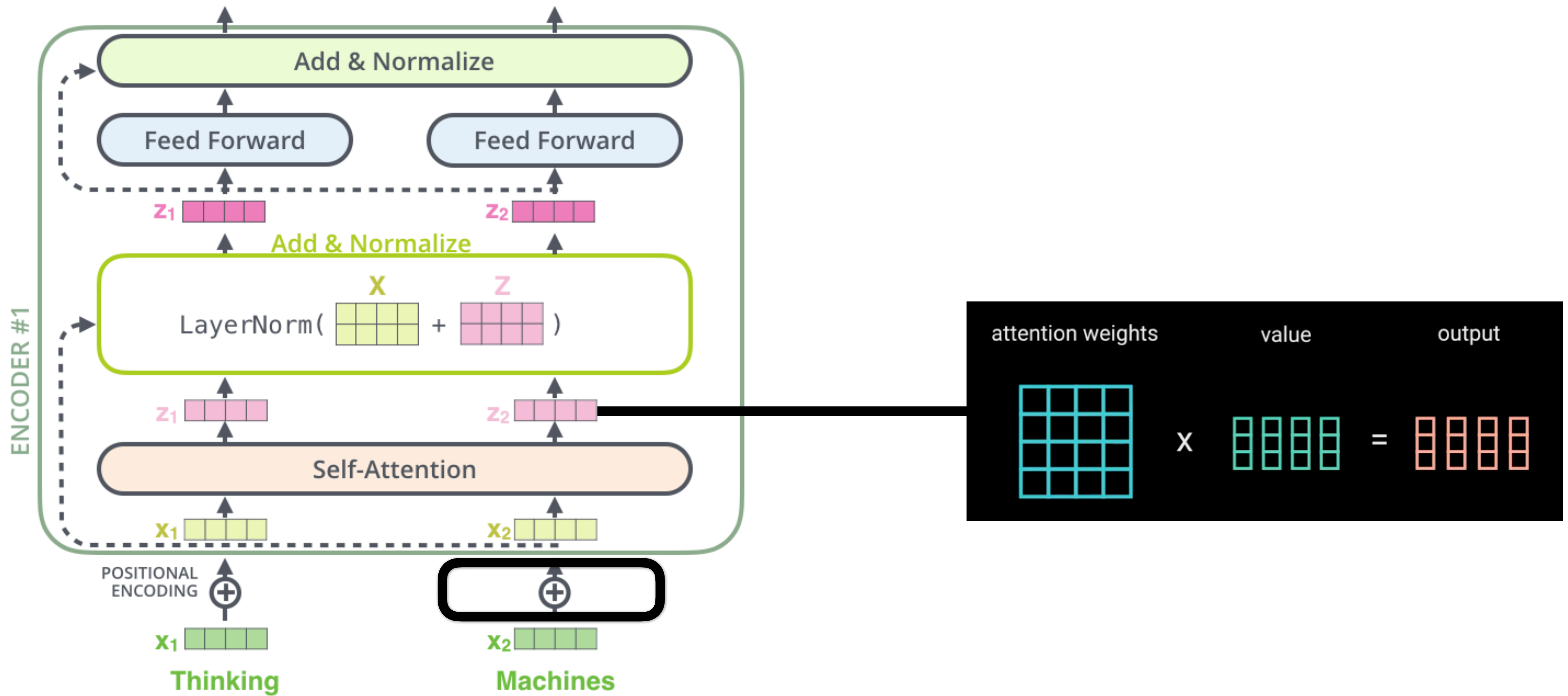


Softmax($\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$) =

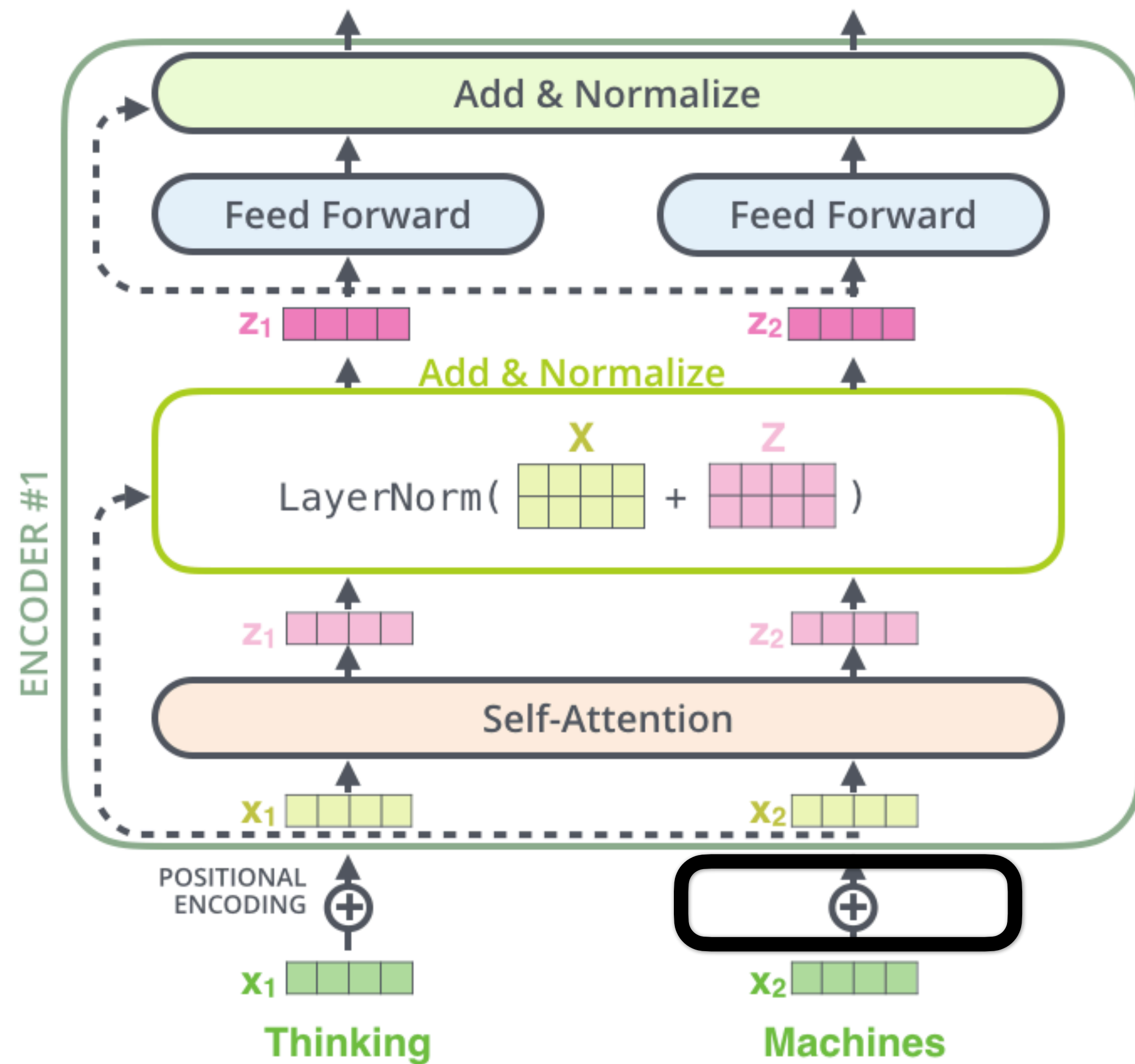
	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
how	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
are	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
you	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

$$\text{softmax}(x)_i = \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum_j \exp(x_j)}$$

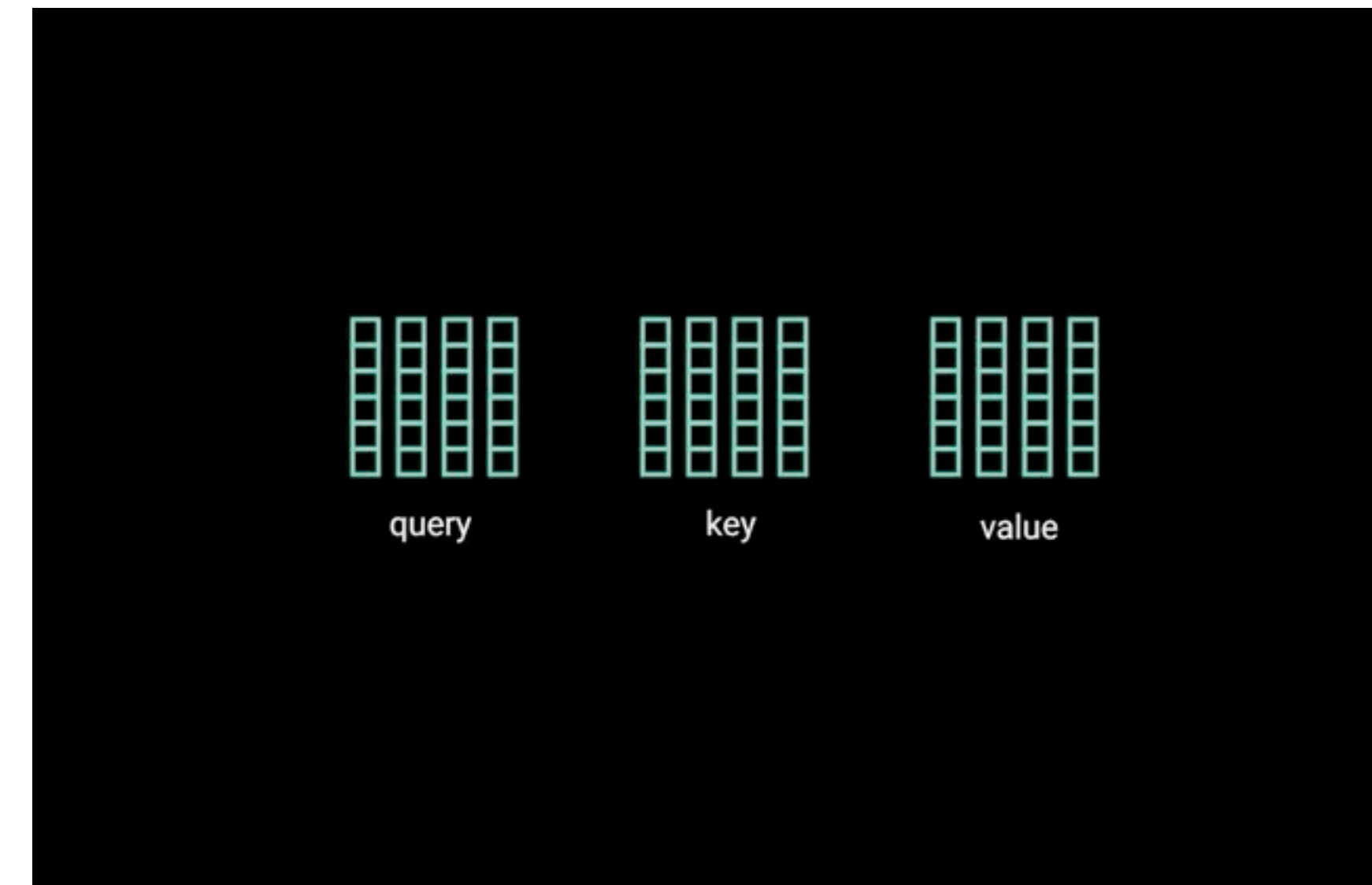
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



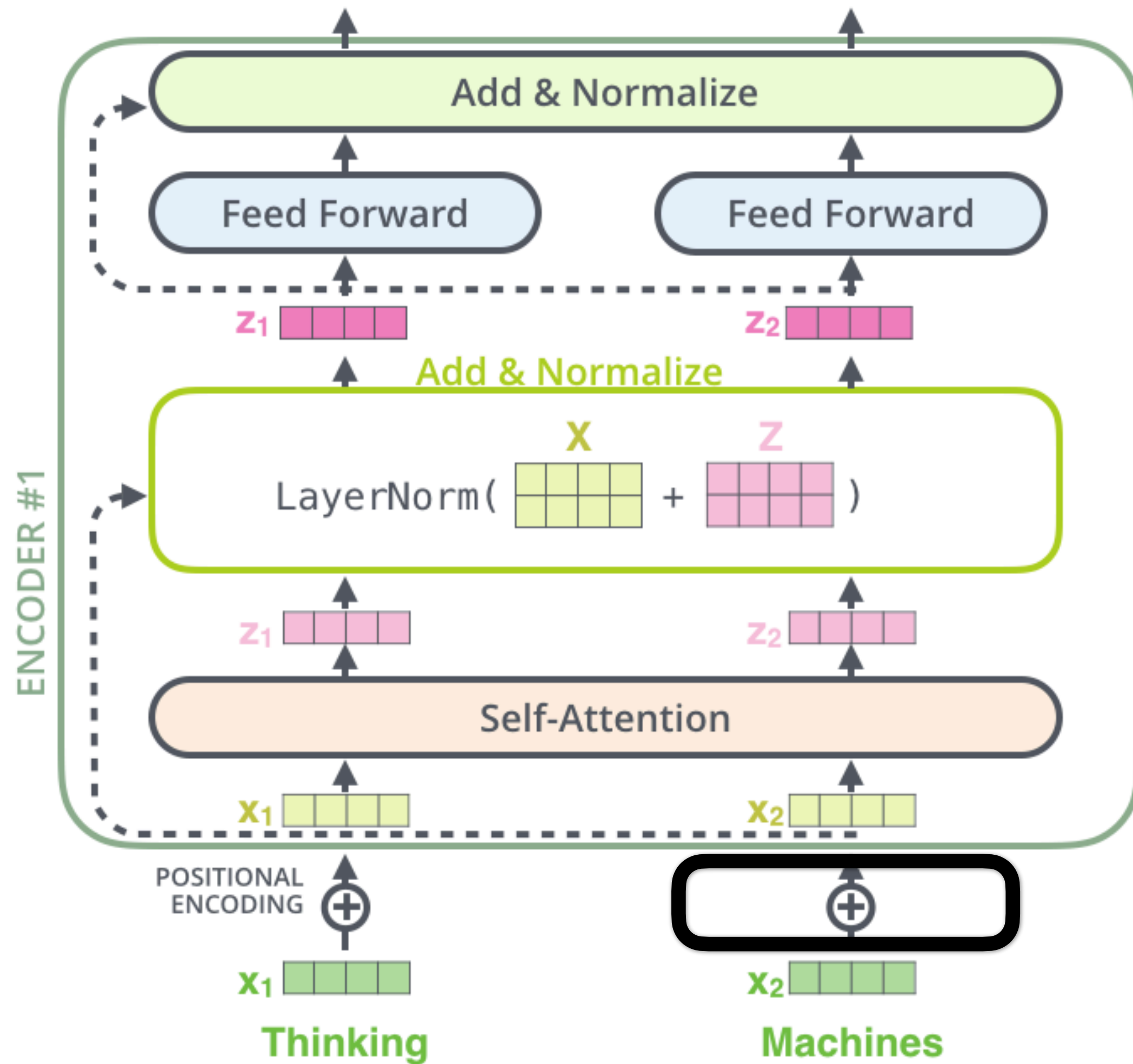
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



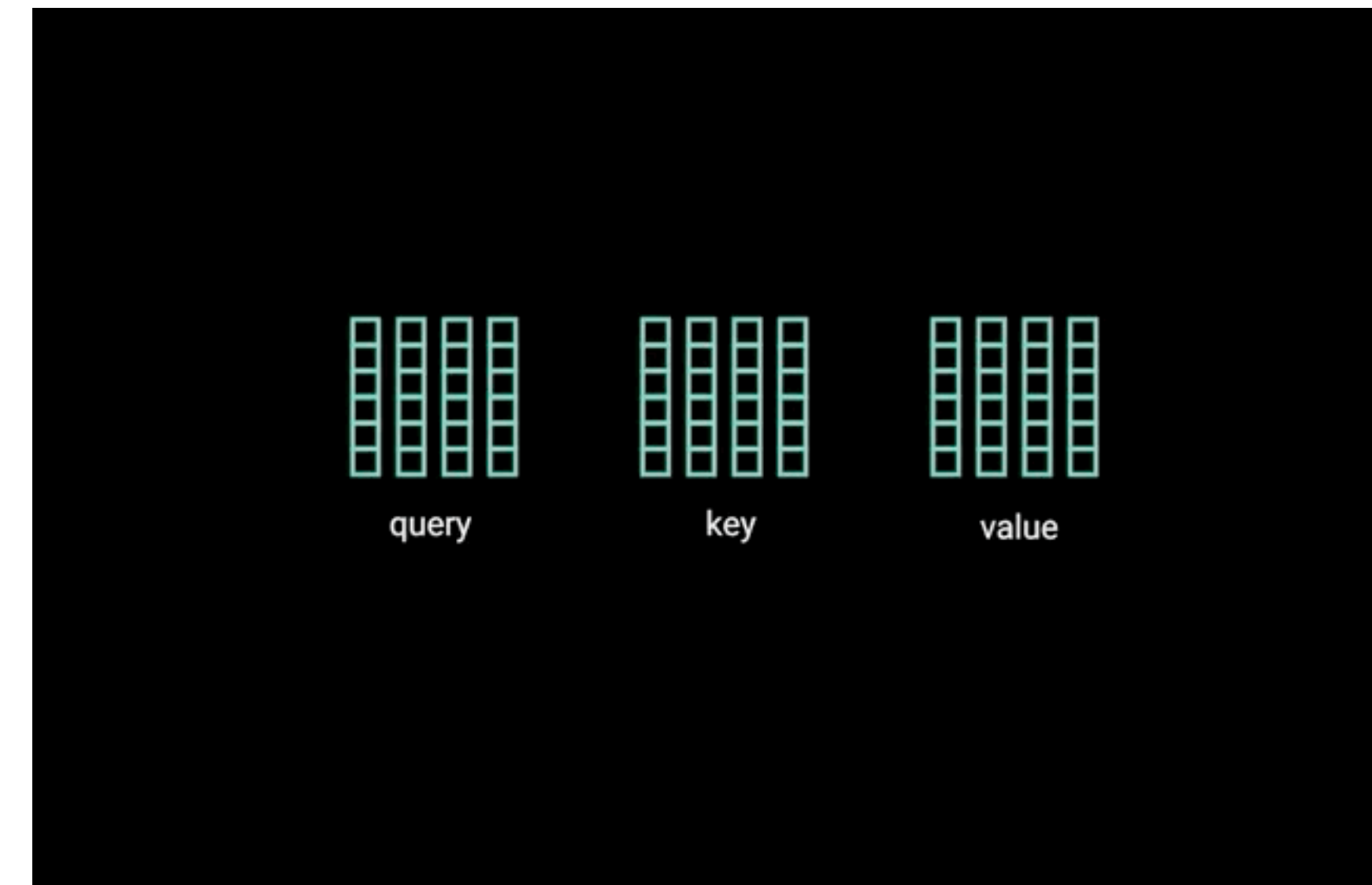
In practice, we use multiple self-attention heads



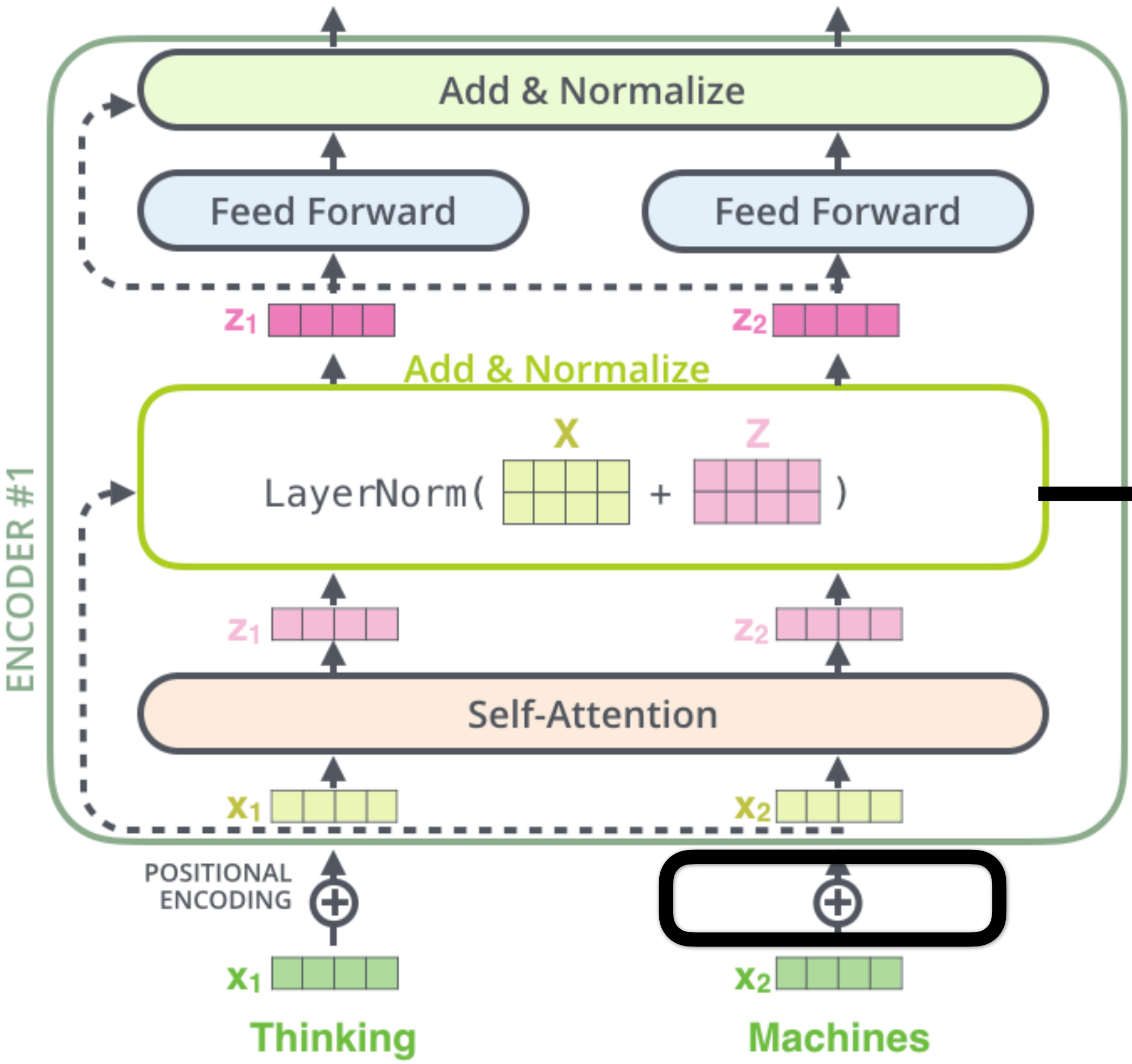
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



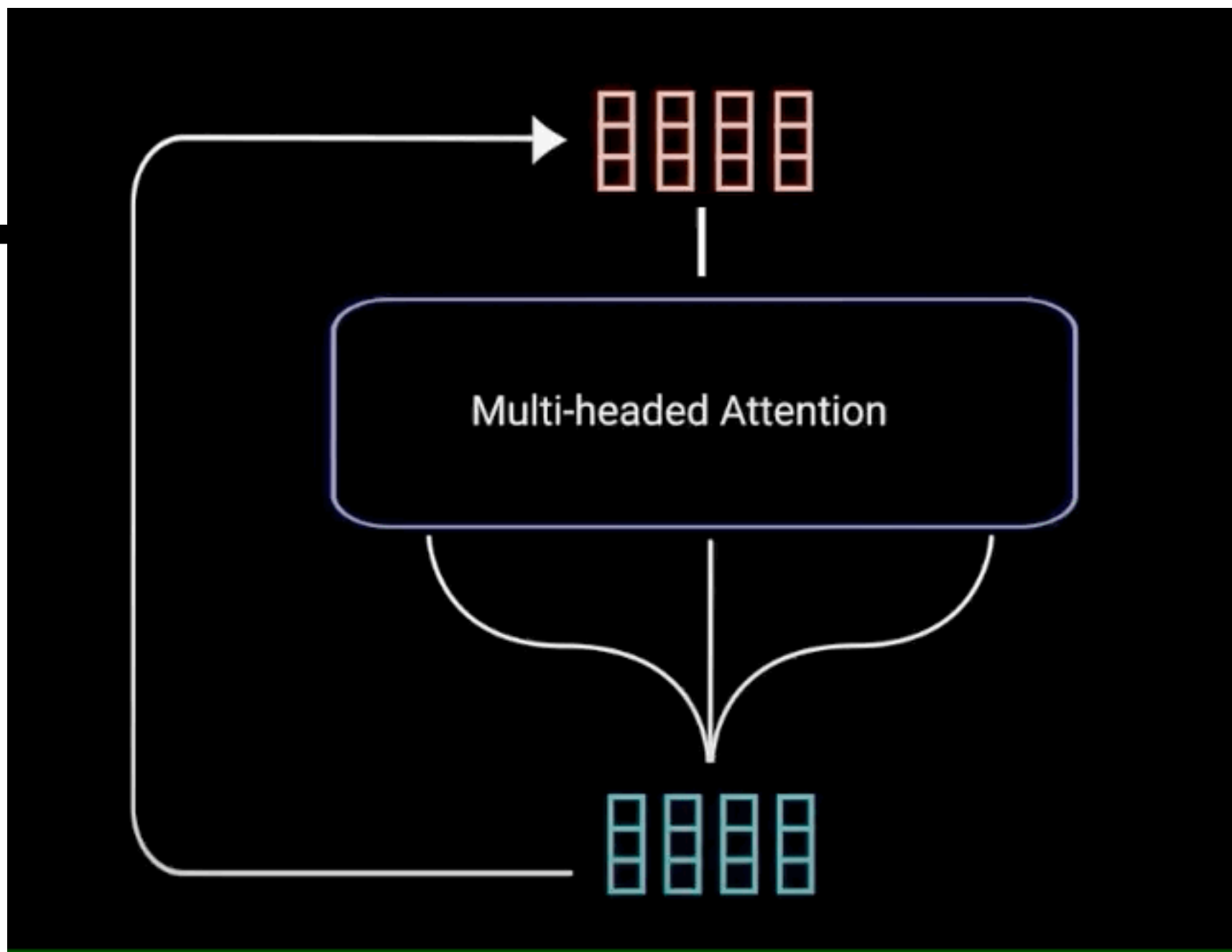
In practice, we use multiple self-attention heads



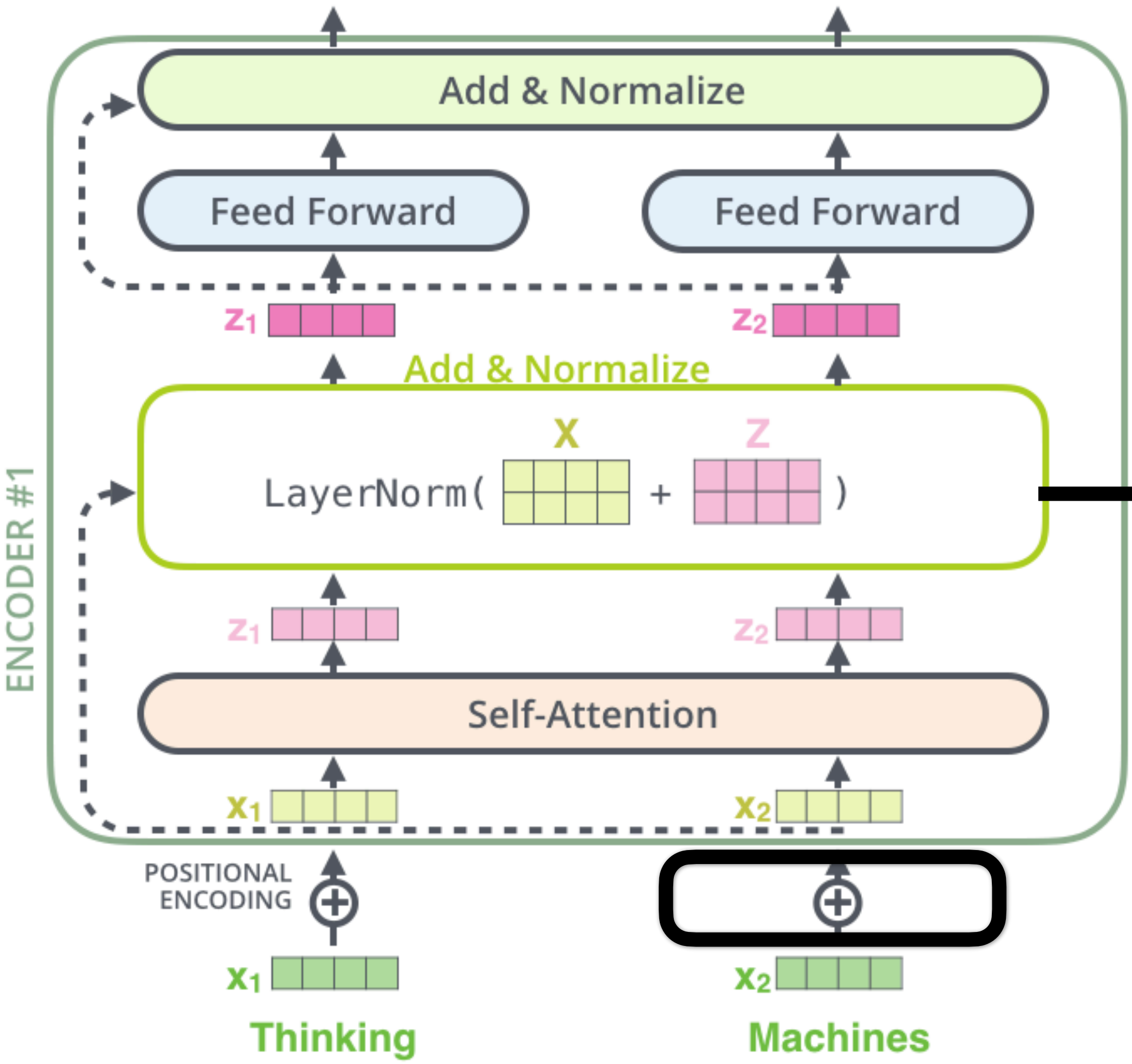
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



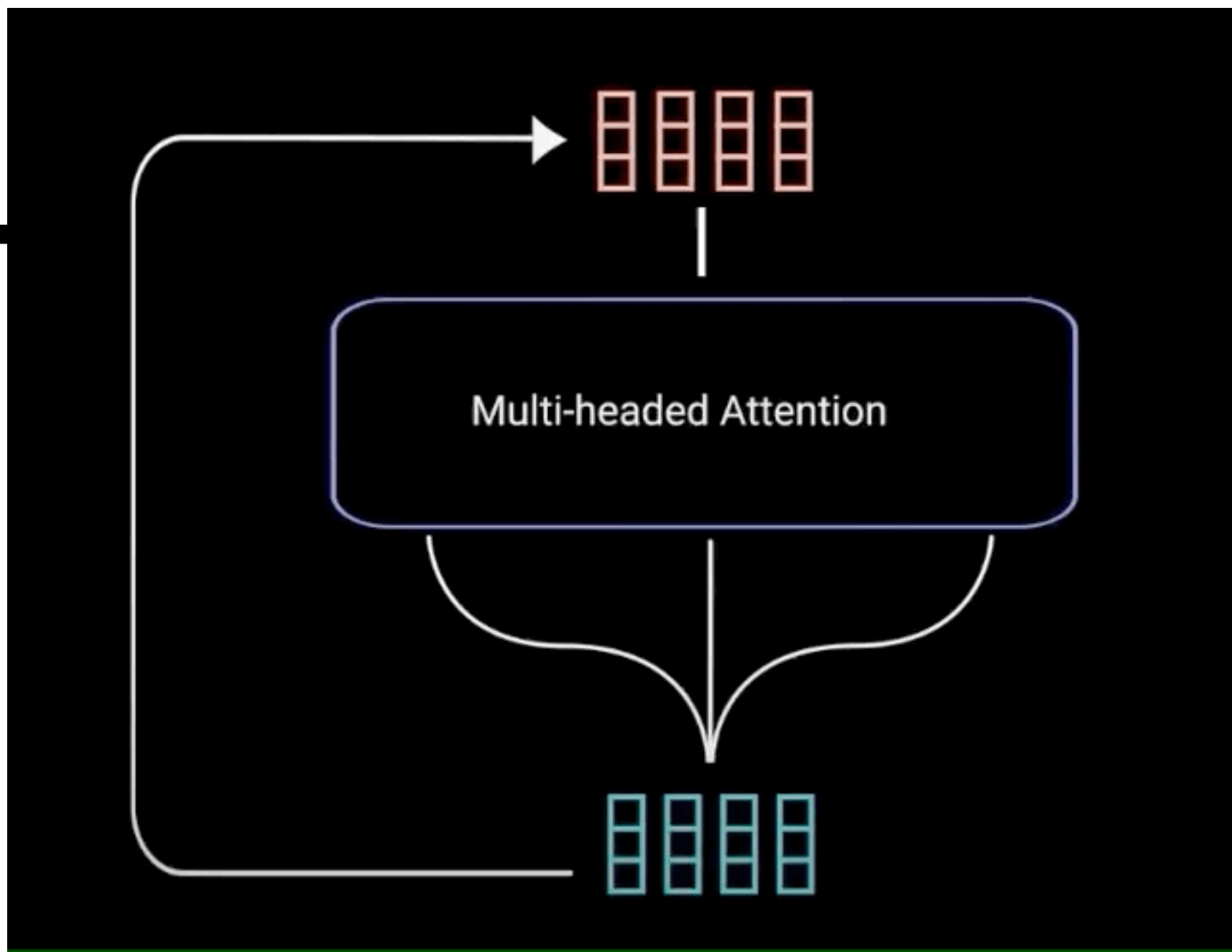
Residual connection with LayerNorm



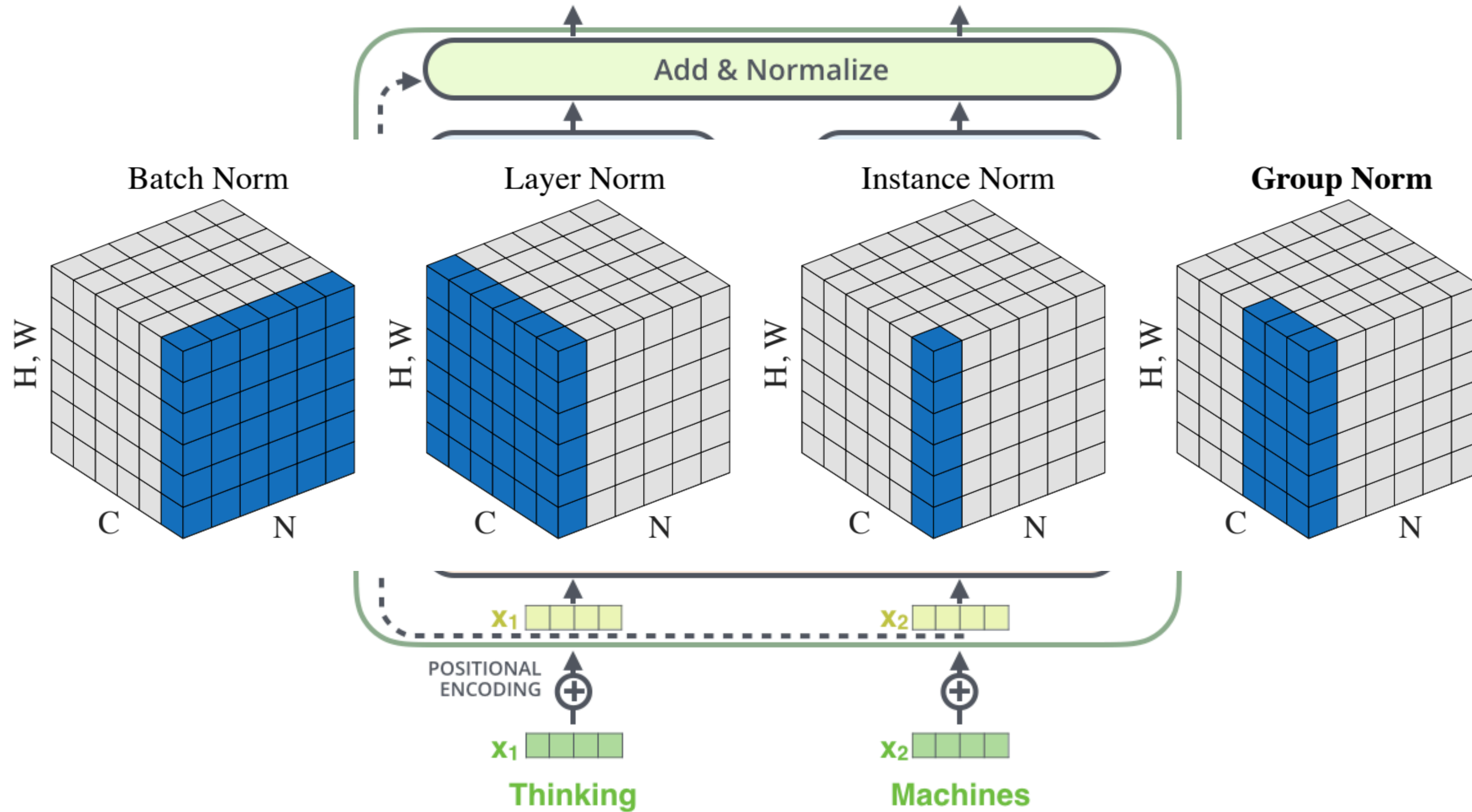
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



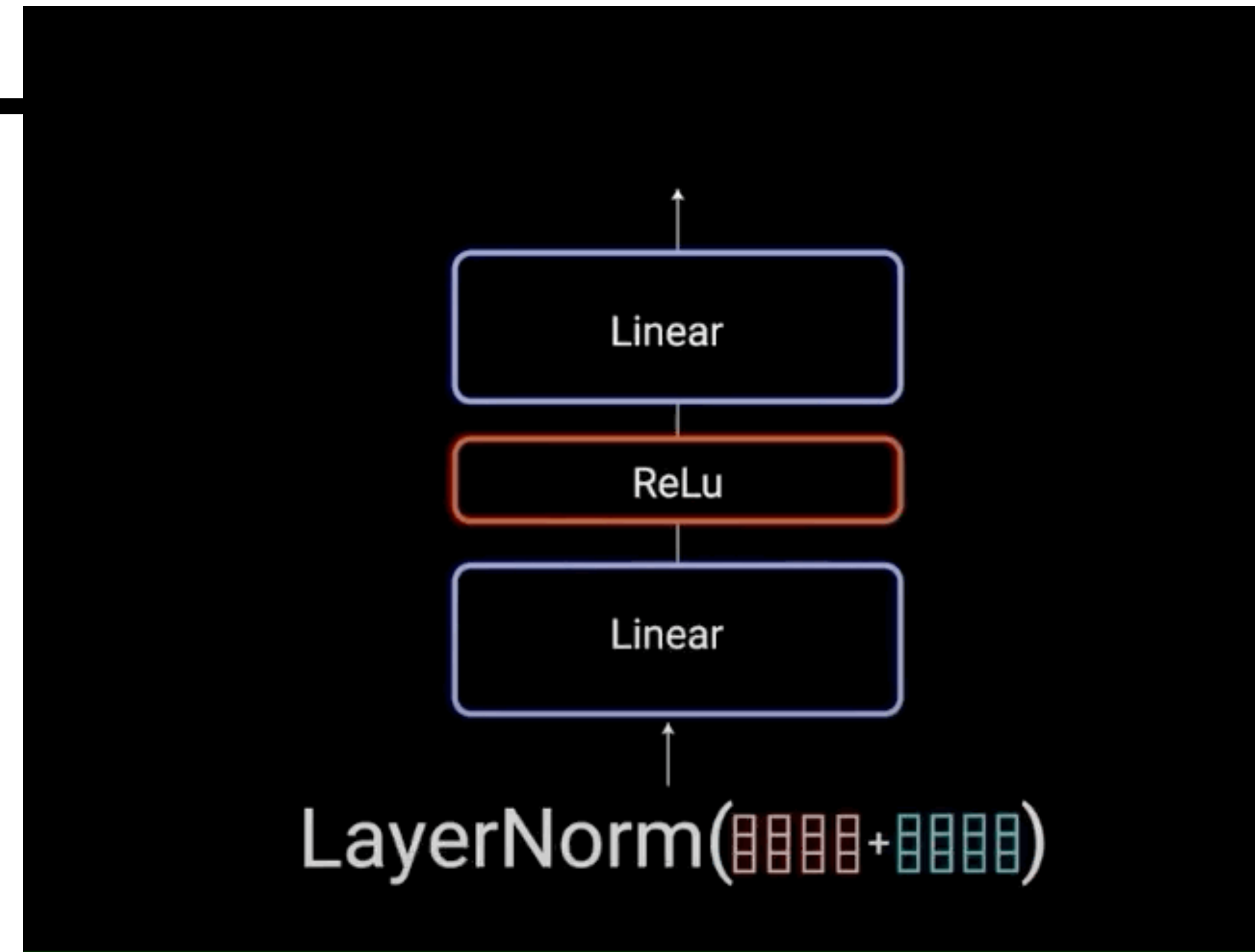
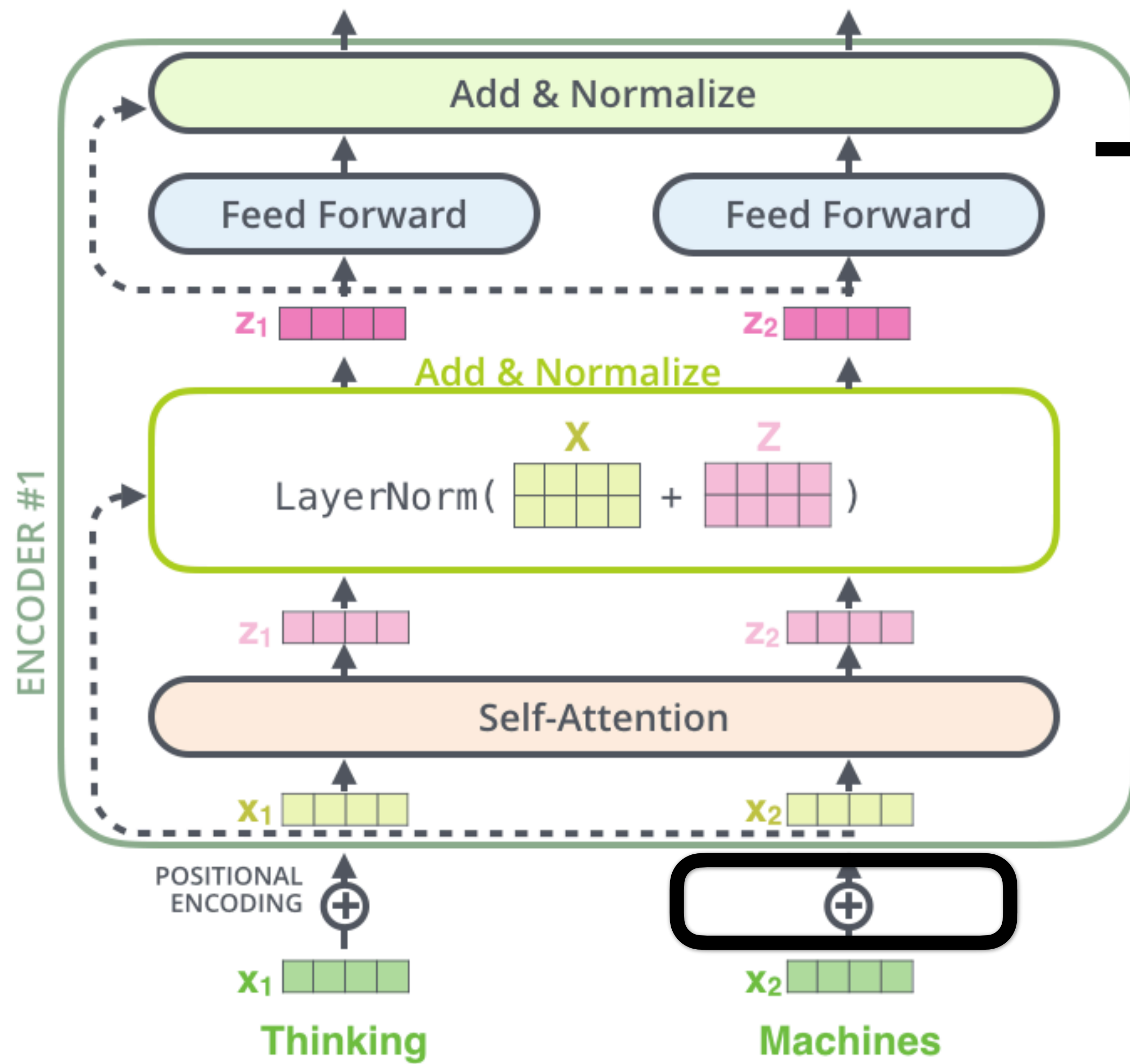
Residual connection with LayerNorm



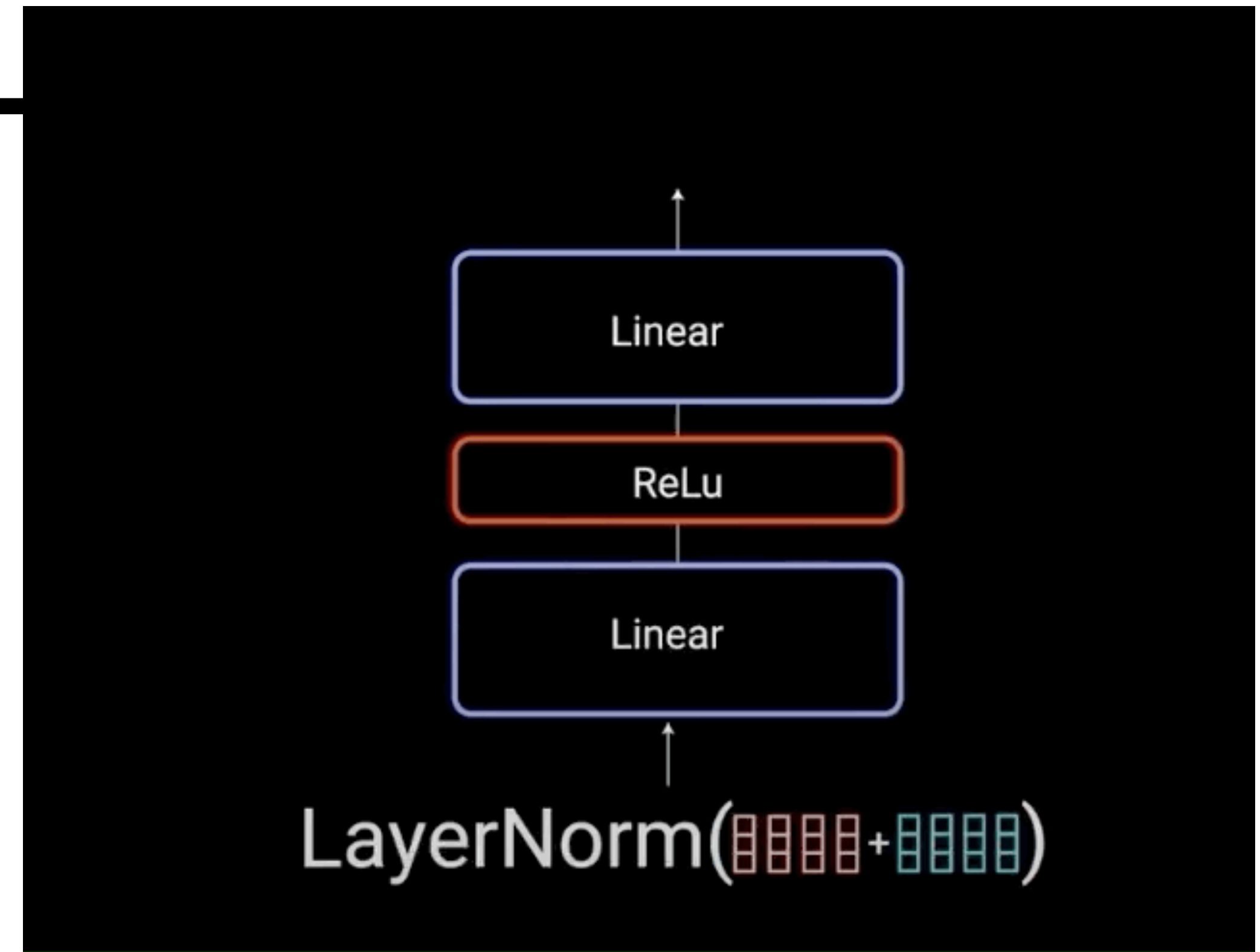
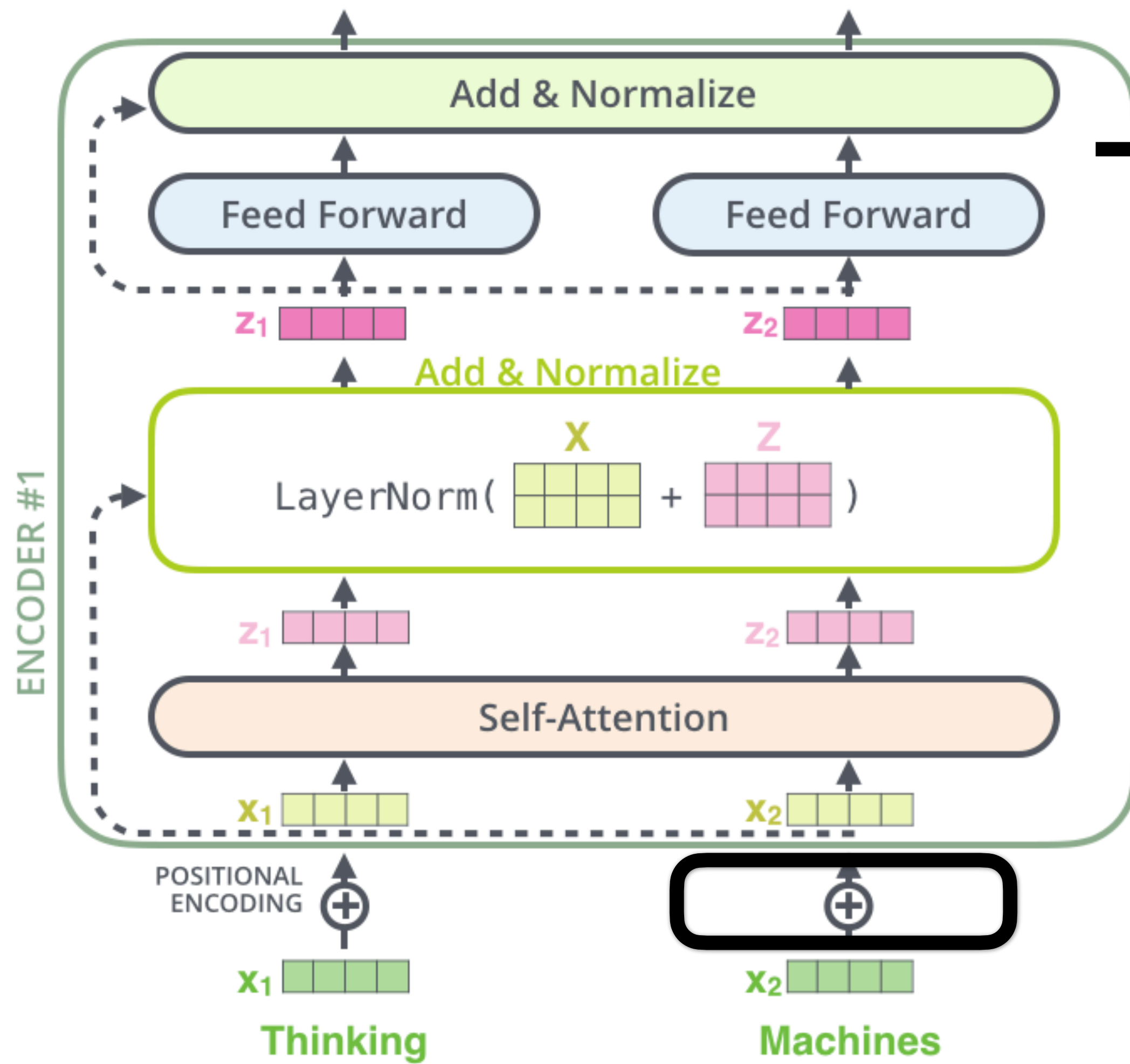
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



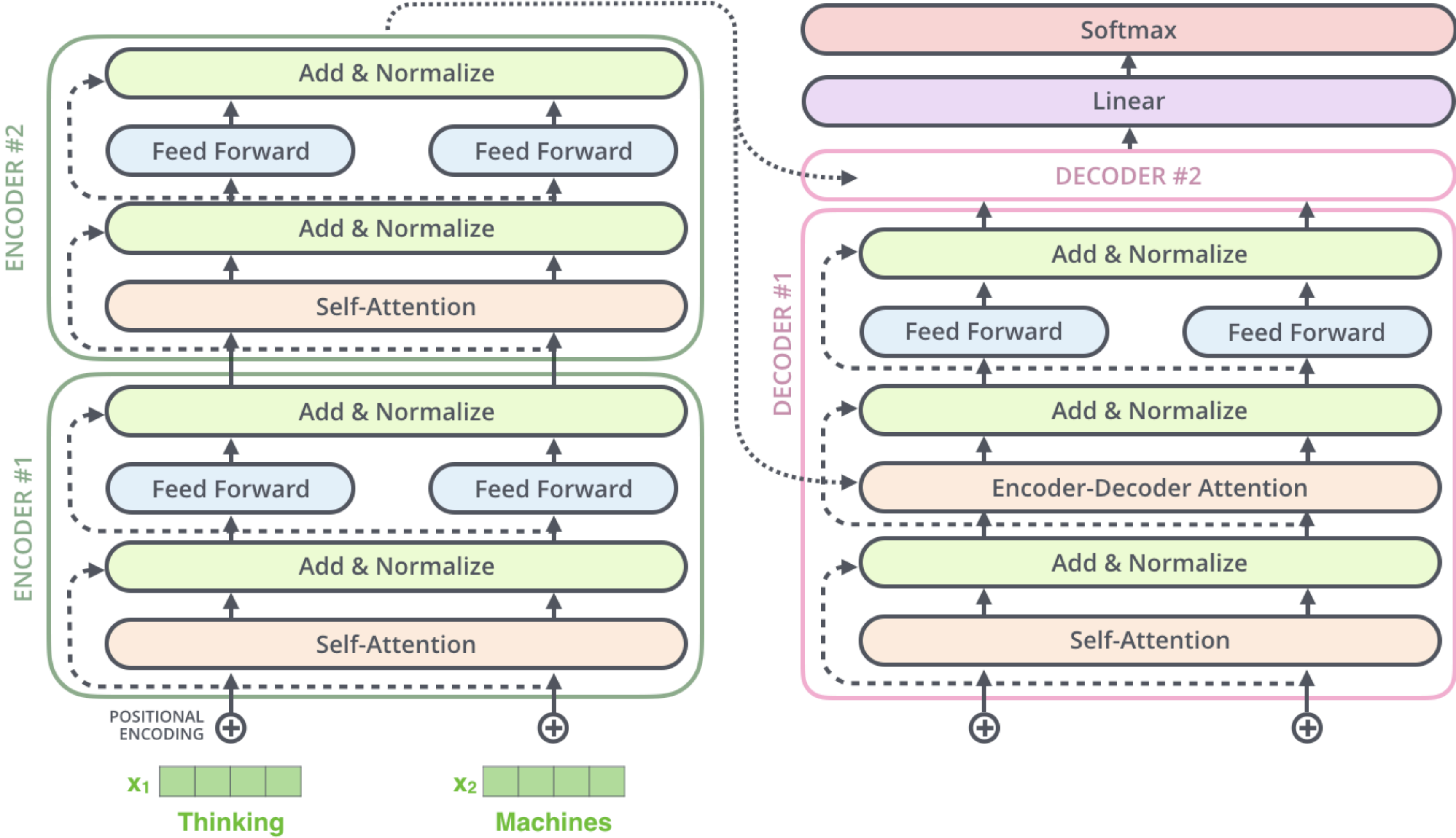
Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



Transformers: Attention is all you need (Encoder)



Transformers: Attention is all you need



Transformers: Attention is all you need

	<start>	I	am	fine
<start>	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
I	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
am	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
fine	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Scaled Scores	+	Look-Ahead Mask	=	Masked Scores
0.7 0.1 0.1 0.1		0 -inf -inf -inf		0.7 -inf -inf -inf
0.1 0.6 0.2 0.1		0 0 -inf -inf		0.1 0.6 -inf -inf
0.1 0.3 0.6 0.1		0 0 0 -inf		0.1 0.3 0.6 -inf
0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3		0 0 0 0		0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3

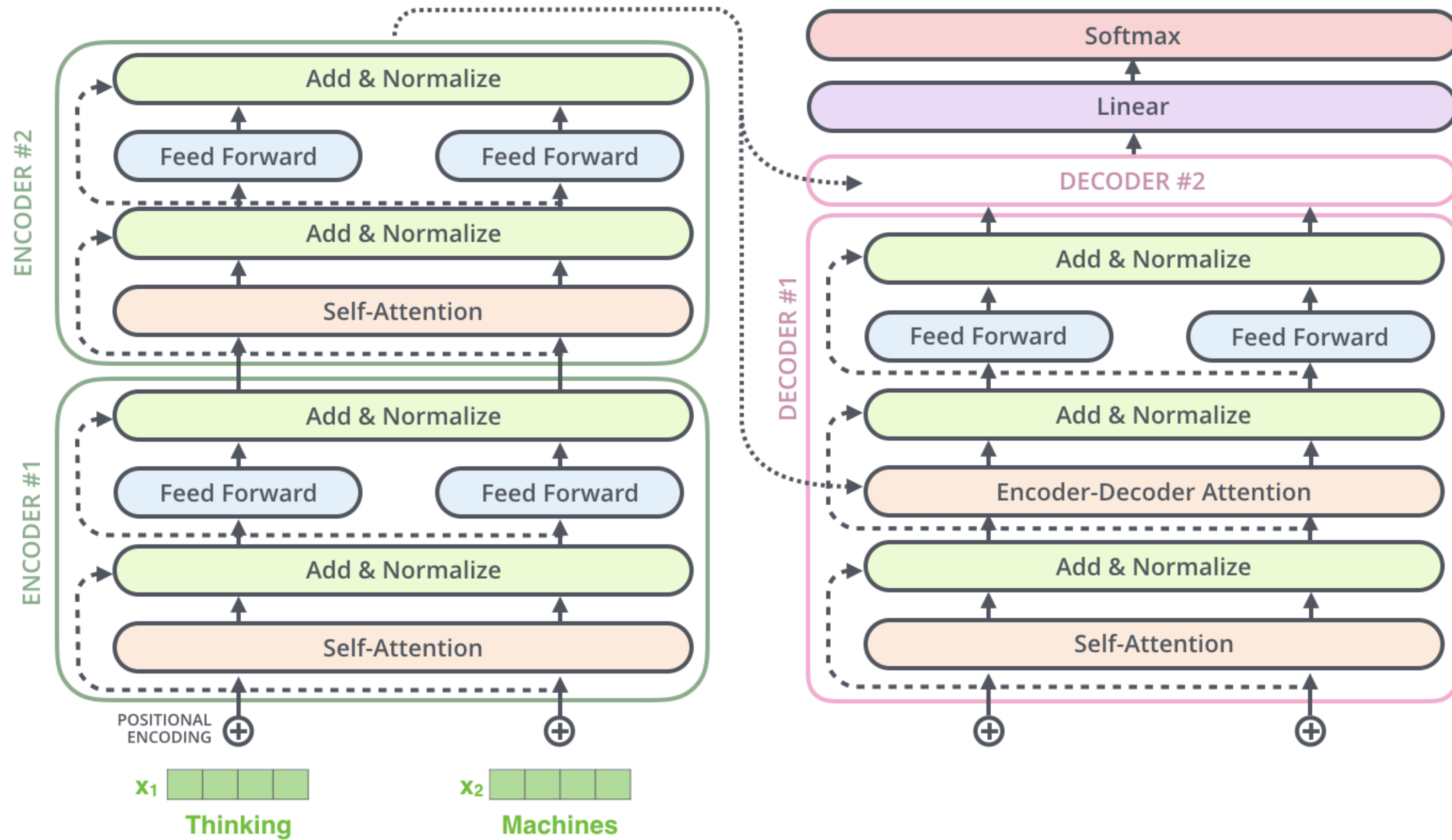
	<start>	I	am	fine
<start>	1	0	0	0
I	0.37	0.62	0	0
am	0.26	0.31	0.43	0
fine	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.26

Softmax(

0.7	-inf	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.6	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.6	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

) =

Transformers: Attention is all you need



Self Attention

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

The FBI is chasing a criminal on the run .

Benefits of Transformers

1. Tokens are processed in **parallel** in both encoder and decoder, which is much faster than RNN or LSTM
2. Can (in principle) **model infinite history**, unlike RNN or LSTM that typically only carries context for relatively small number of steps
3. **No gradient flow issues**, due to residual architecture design of Transformer layers — similar to LSTM in some sense.

Benefits of Transformers

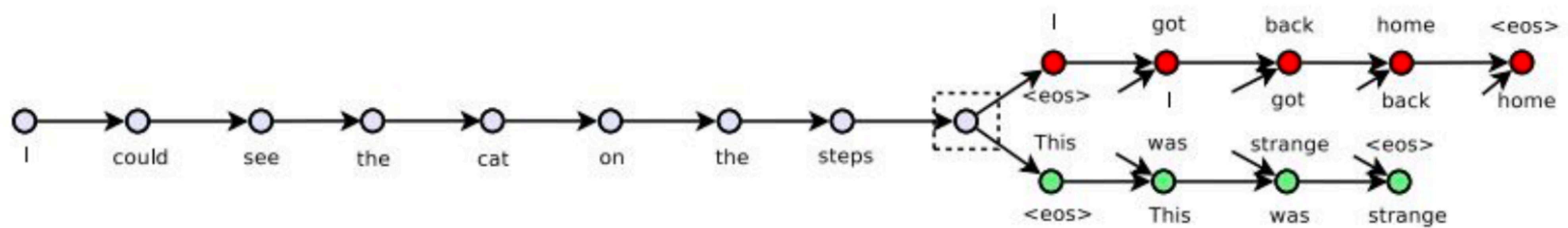
Note: In principle Transformer can model RNN-like or LSTM-like recursion by using causal mask and computing relevance based on “positional” information stored in a token representation and context based on “content” information stored in a token

(in other words, it is more or less strict generalization)

Let us look at some actual practical
uses of RNNs

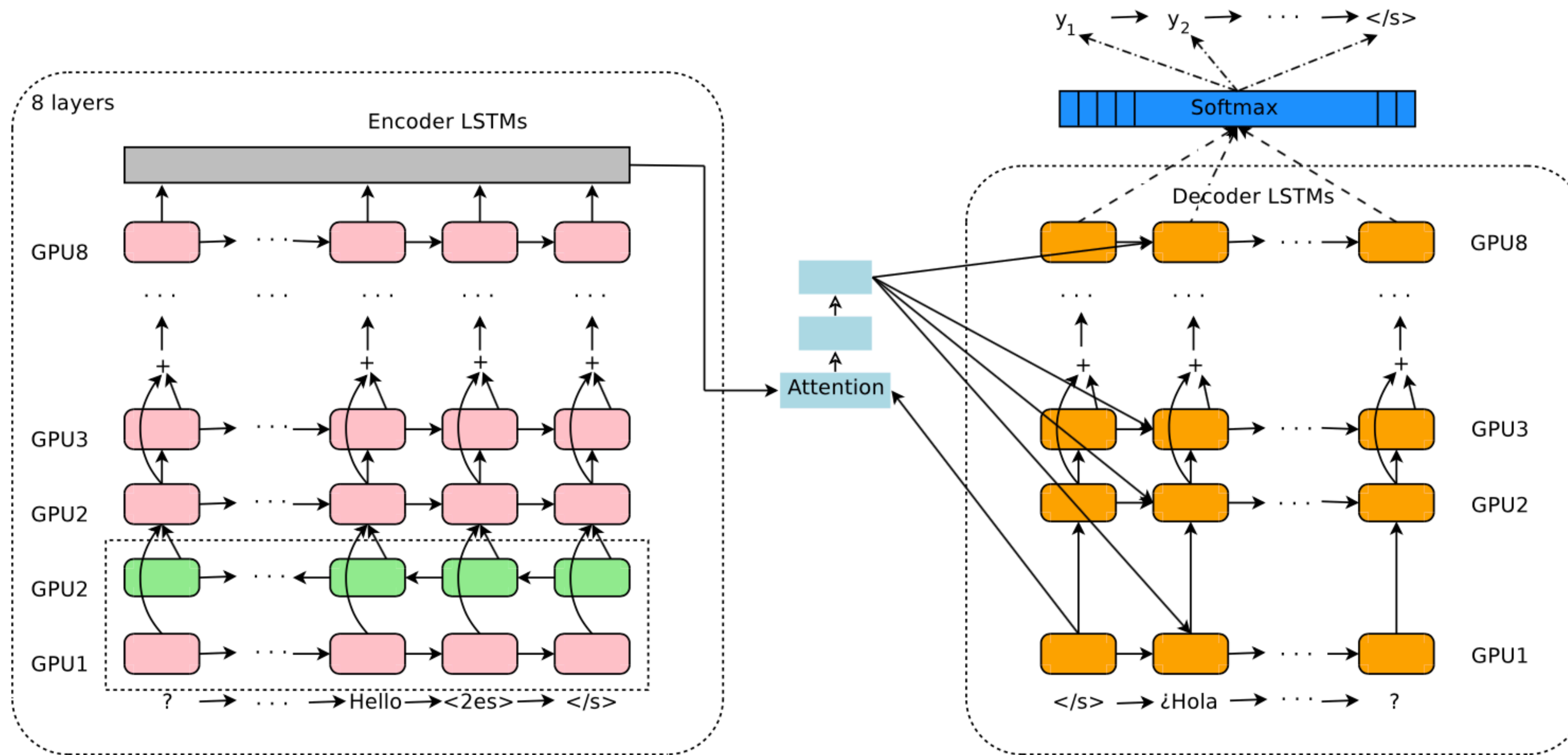
Applications: Skip-thought Vectors

word2vec but for sentences, where each sentence is processed by an LSTM



Applications: Google Language Translation

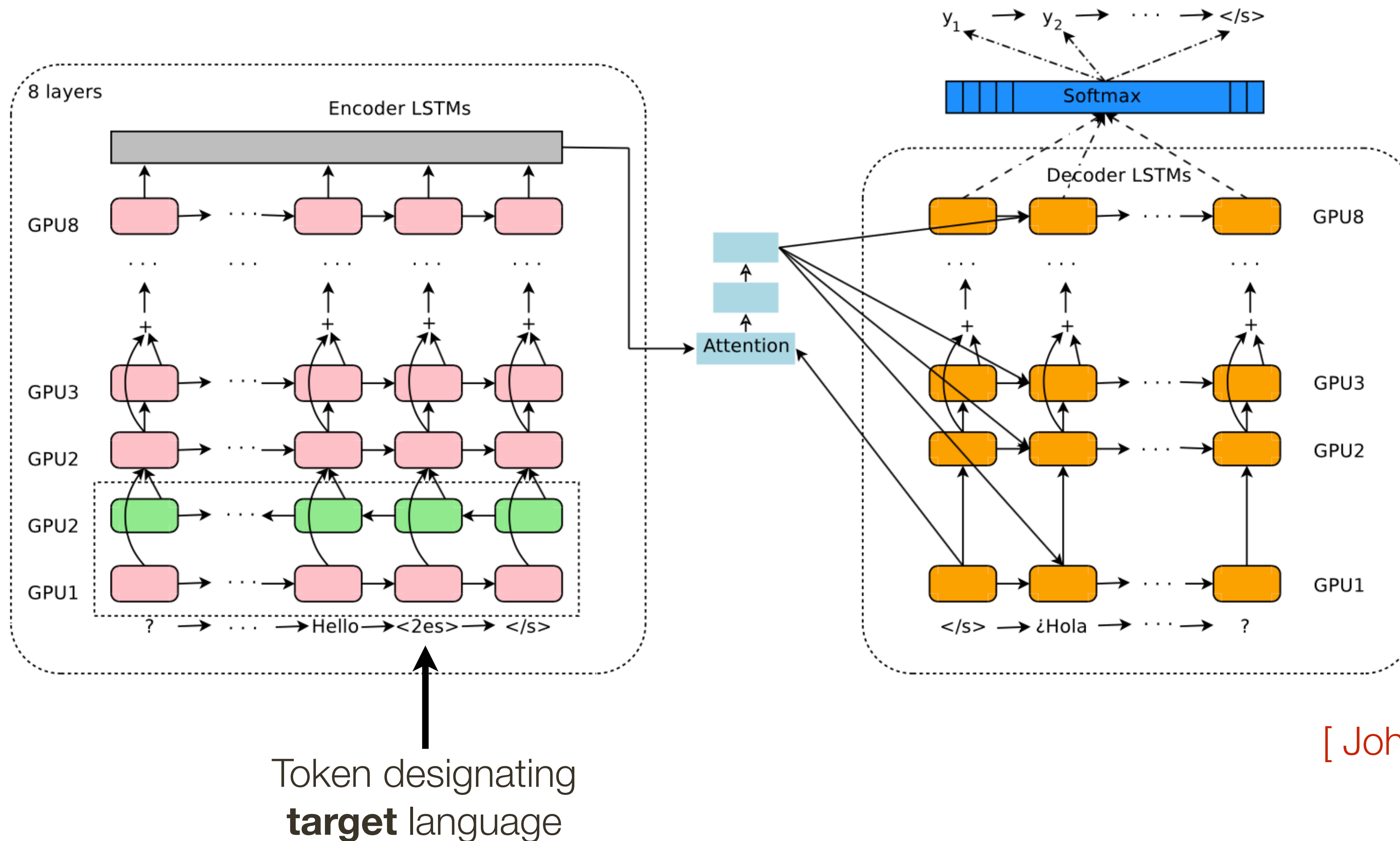
One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



[Johnson et al., 2017]

Applications: Google Language Translation

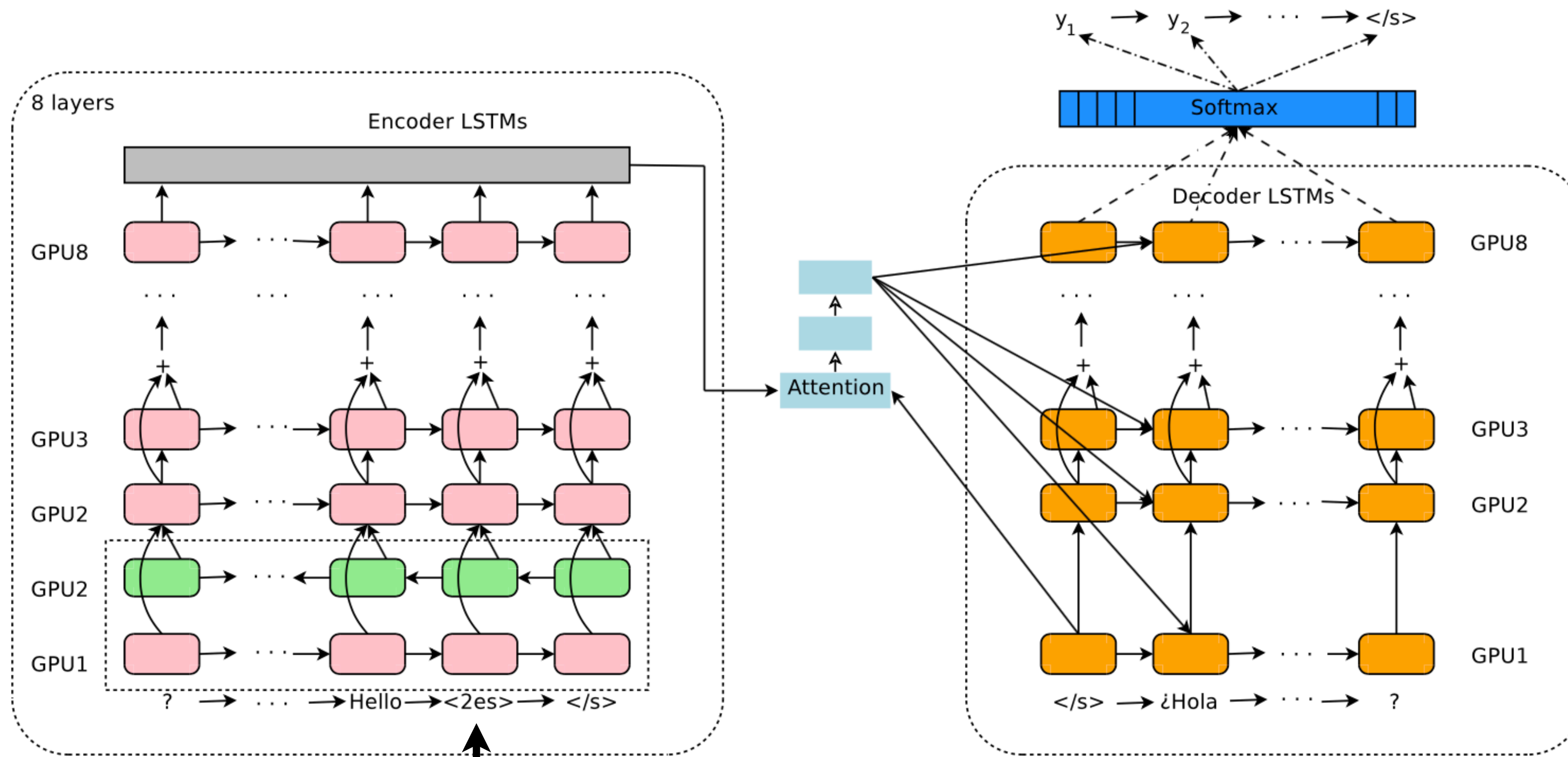
One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



[Johnson et al., 2017]

Applications: Google Language Translation

One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



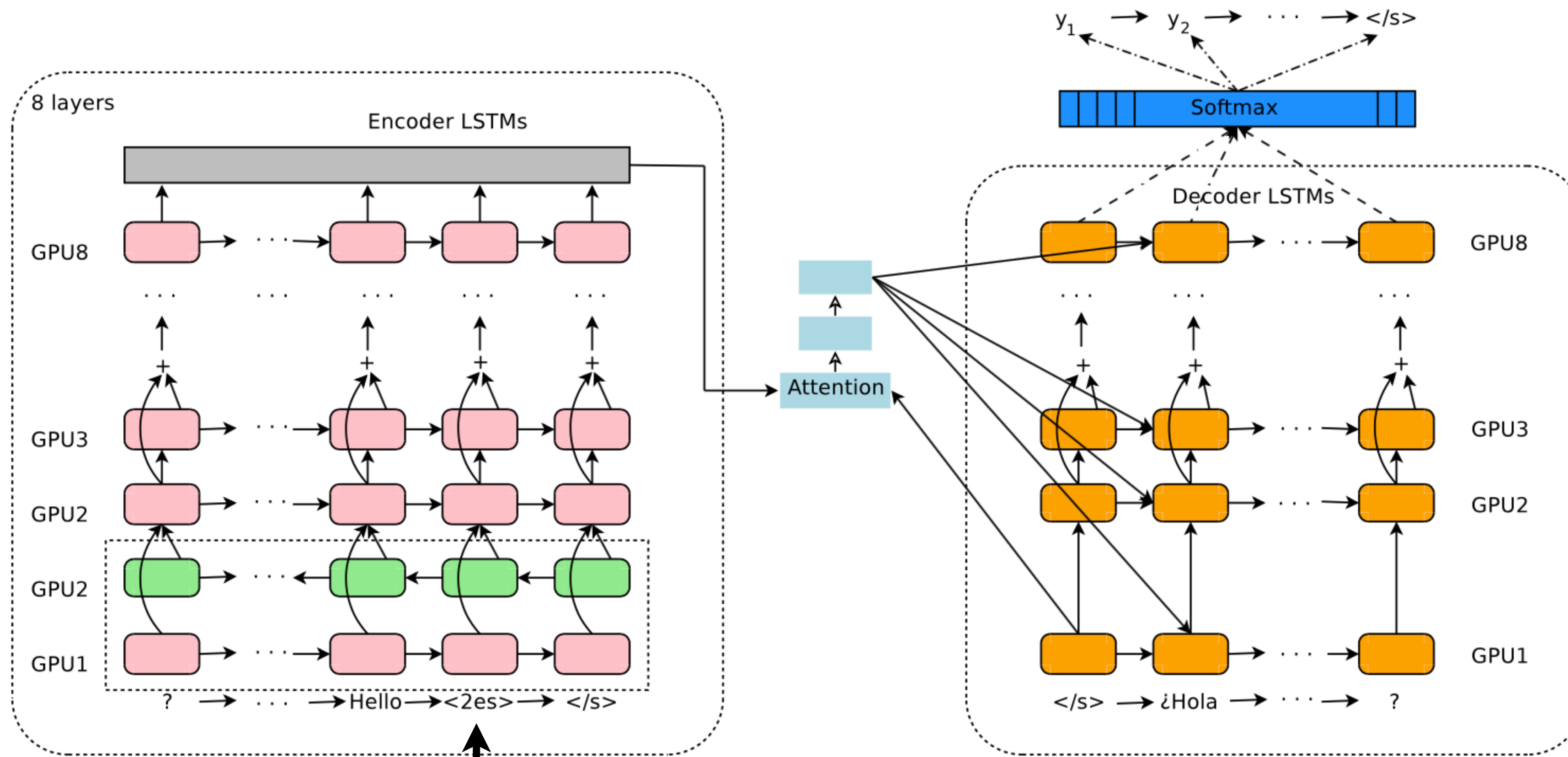
Flipped order encoding

Token designating **target** language

[Johnson et al., 2017]

Applications: Google Language Translation

One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



Flipped order encoding

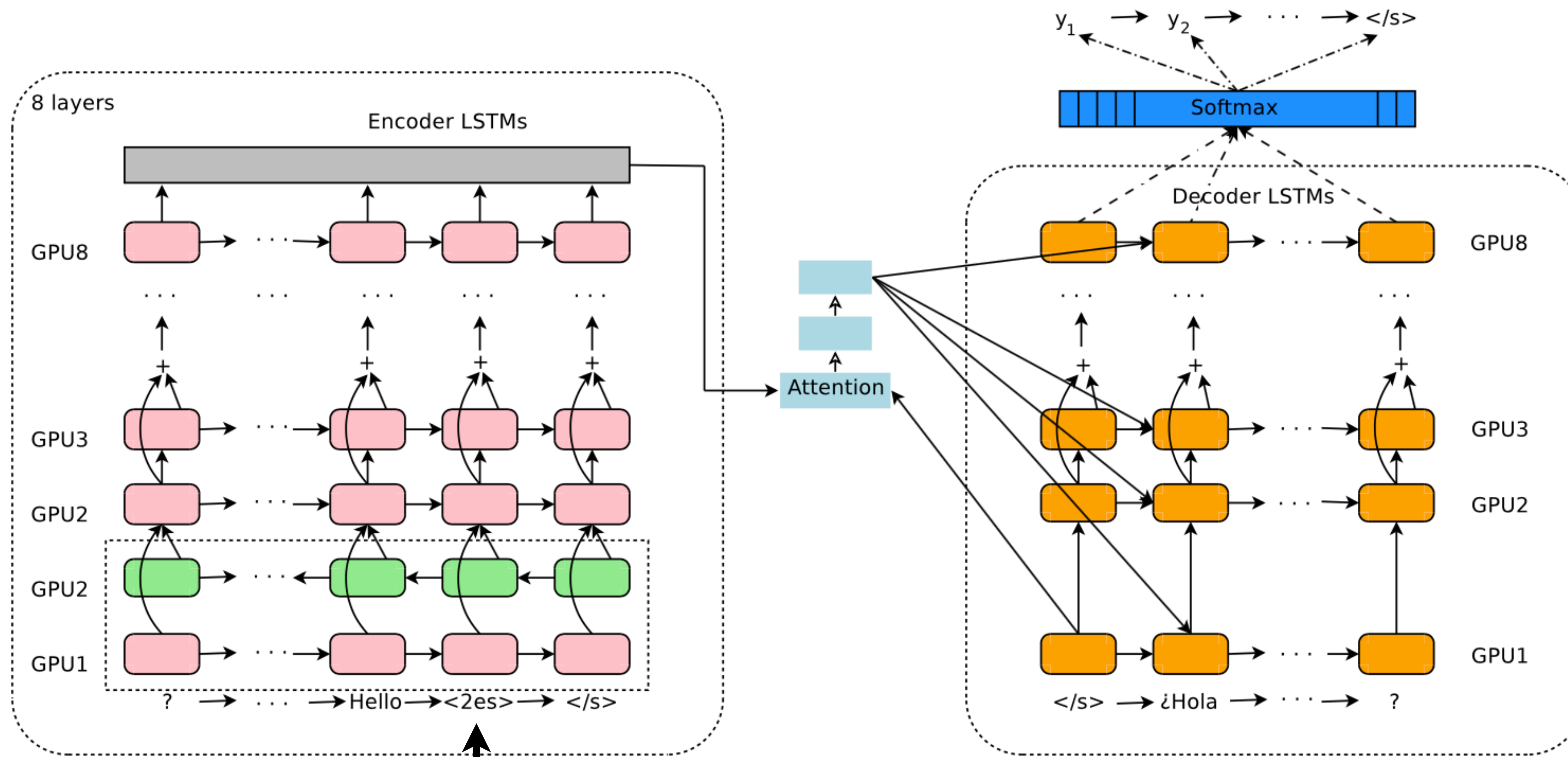
Why?

Token designating
target language

[Johnson et al., 2017]

Applications: Google Language Translation

One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



Flipped order encoding

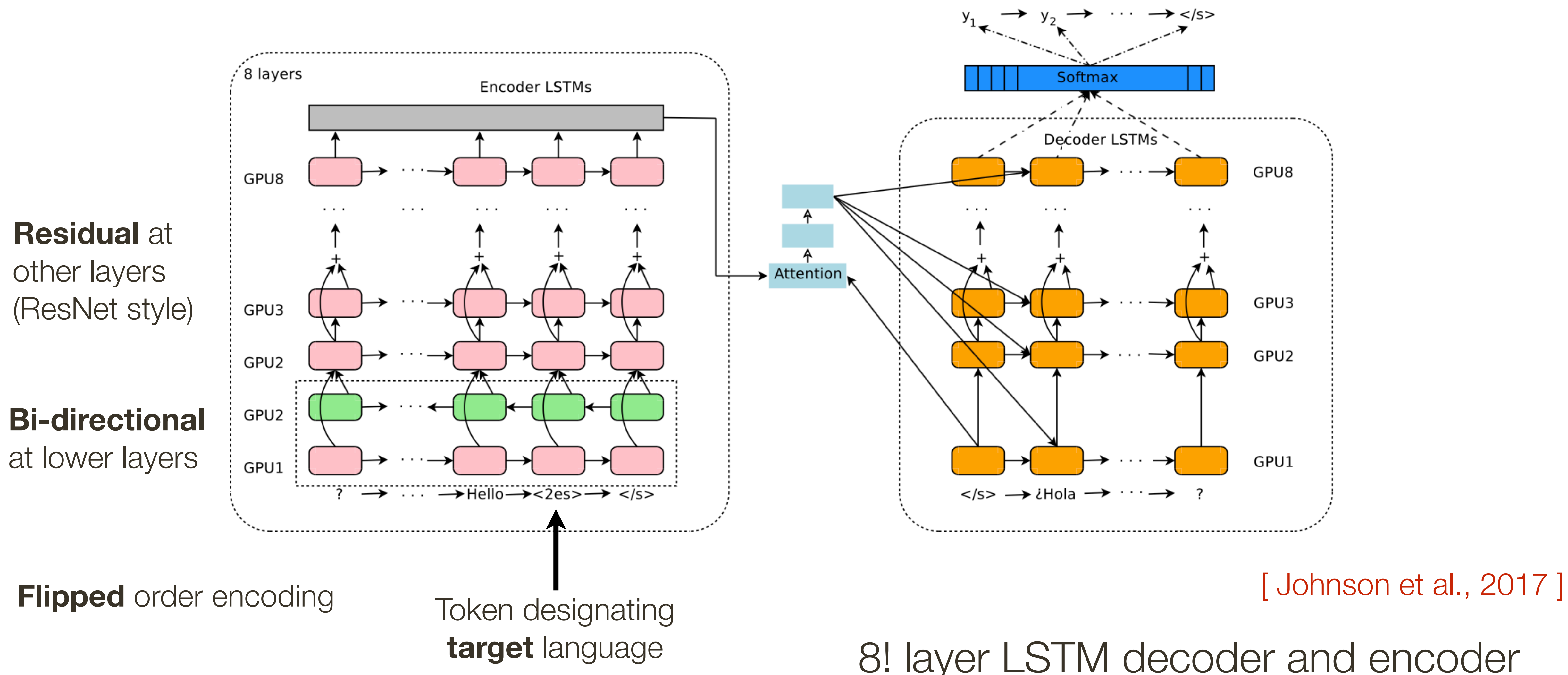
Token designating **target** language

[Johnson et al., 2017]

8! layer LSTM decoder and encoder

Applications: Google Language Translation

One model to translate from **any language** to any other language



Applications: Google Language Translation

One model to translate from **any language** to any other language

