

Attention mechanisms

CS 585, Fall 2019

Introduction to Natural Language Processing

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some slides from Richard Socher

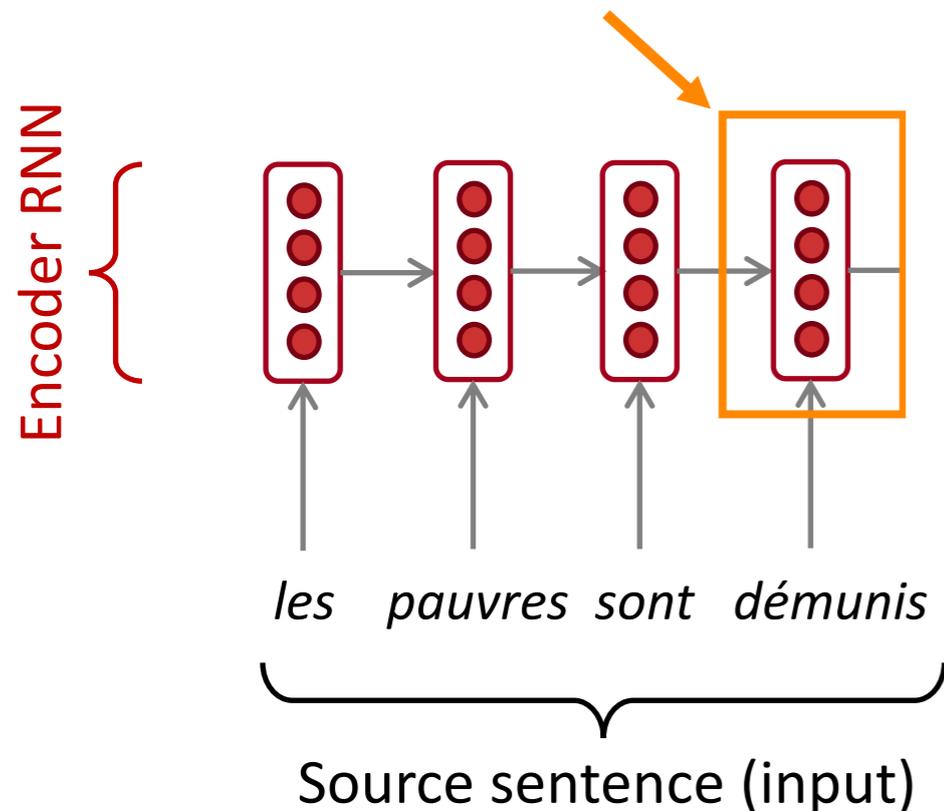
stuff from last time

- Colab issues :(
- HW1 time mixup, won't count anyone who submitted before 11:59pm as late
- Important dates:
 - Proposal due: Oct 4 (this Friday!!!)
 - Milestone 1 due: Oct 24
 - Midterm date: Oct 31
 - Milestone 2 due: Nov 21
 - HW 3 due: ???
 - Poster presentations: Dec 10/12
 - Final report due: Dec 19
- Can we spend a lot of time on attention? maybe
- Final exam instead of final project? NO!

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

The sequence-to-sequence model

Encoding of the source sentence.
Provides initial hidden state
for Decoder RNN.

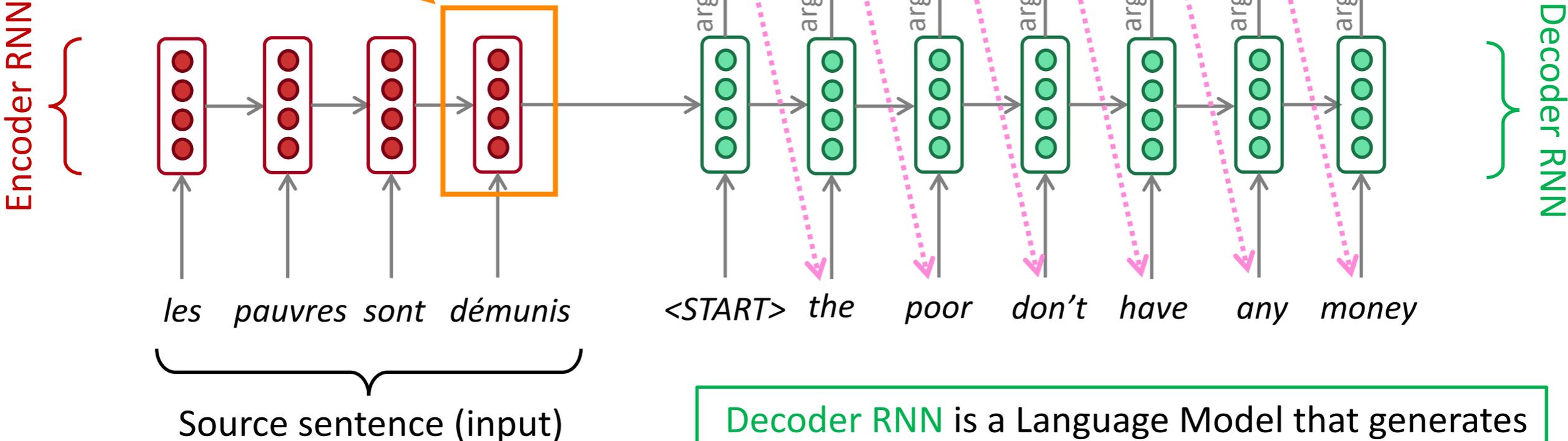


Encoder RNN produces
an **encoding** of the
source sentence.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

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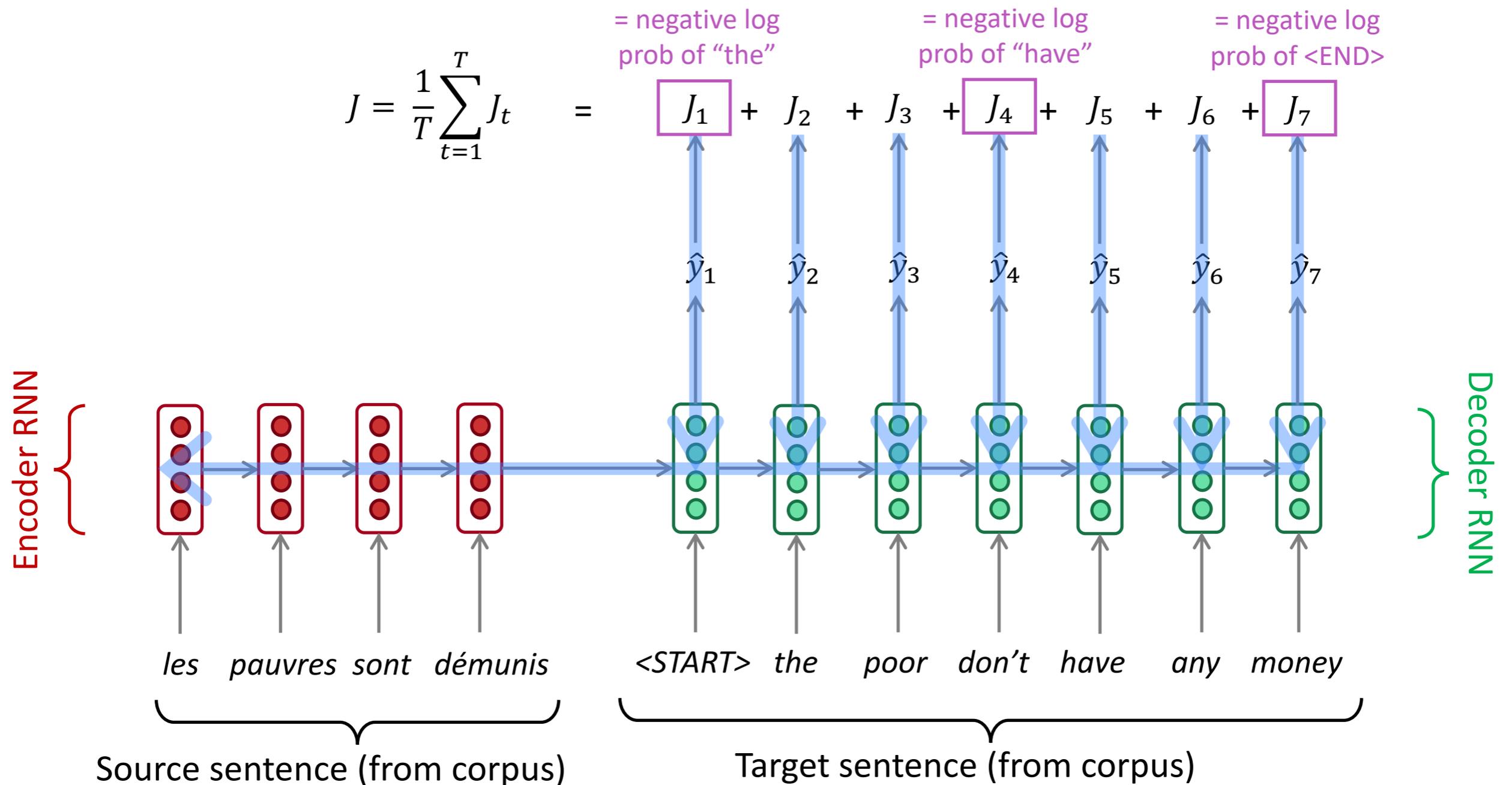
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Encoder RNN produces an **encoding** of the source sentence.

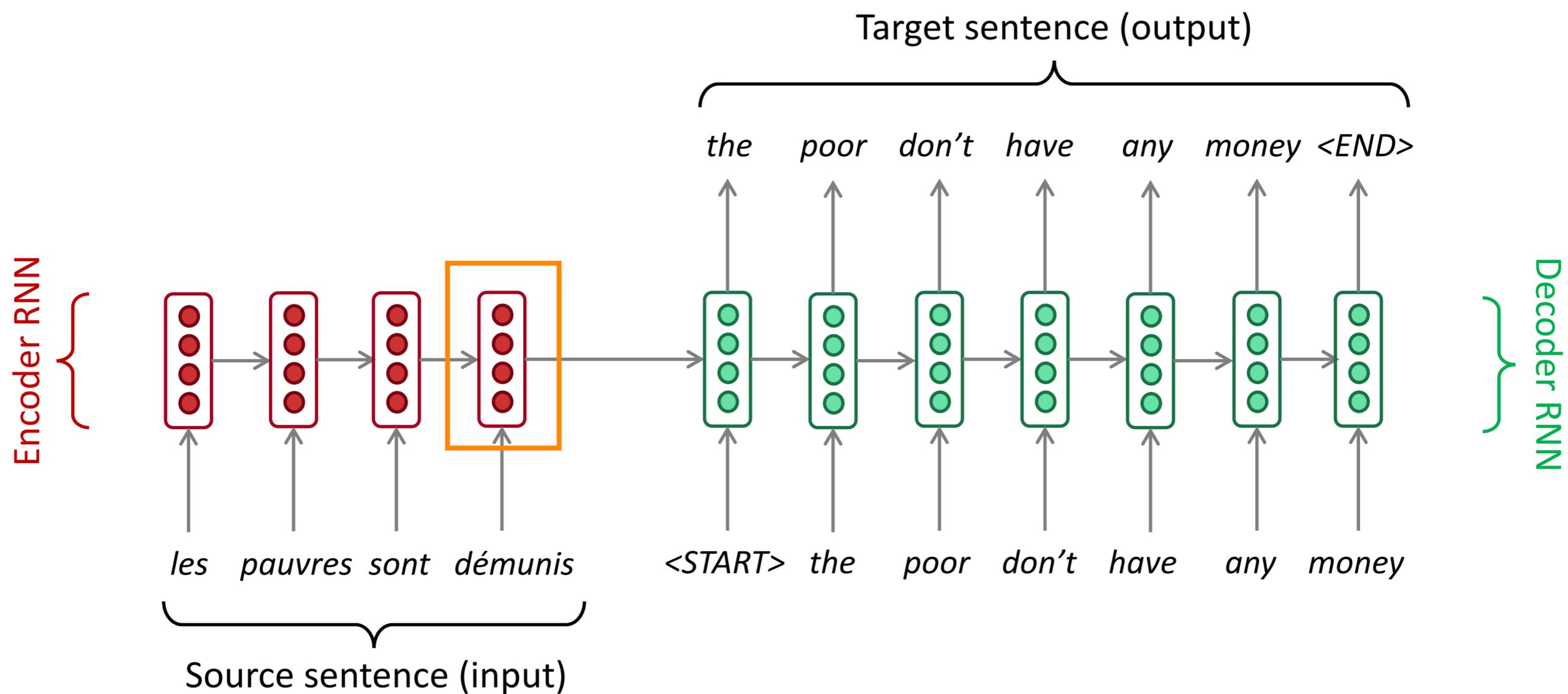
Decoder RNN is a Language Model that generates target sentence conditioned on **encoding**.

Training a Neural Machine Translation system



what are the parameters of this model?

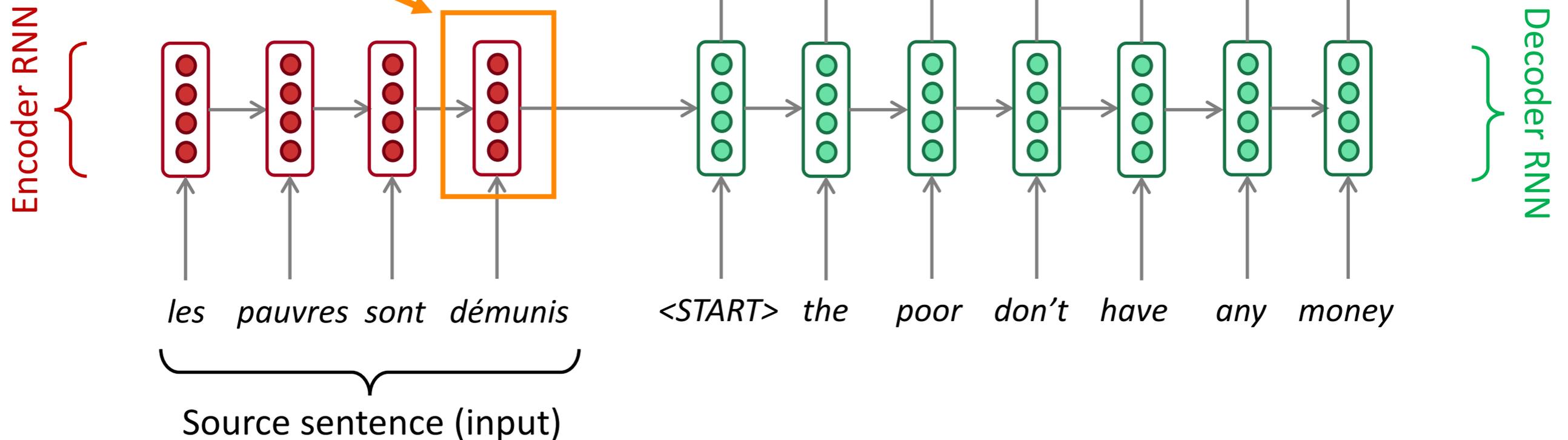
Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem



Sequence-to-sequence: the bottleneck problem

Encoding of the source sentence.

This needs to capture *all information* about the source sentence.
Information bottleneck!



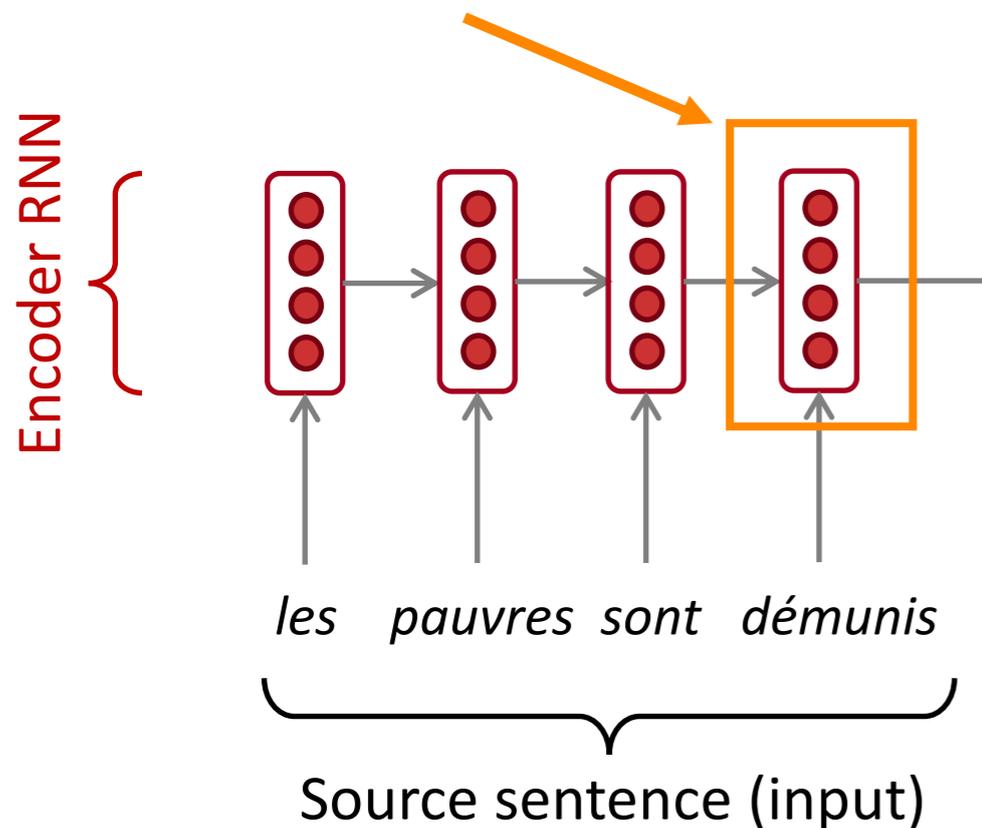
“you can’t cram the meaning
of a whole %&@#&ing
sentence into a single
\$*(&@ing vector!”

— Ray Mooney (NLP prof at UT Austin)

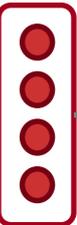
idea: what if we use multiple vectors?

Encoding of the source sentence.

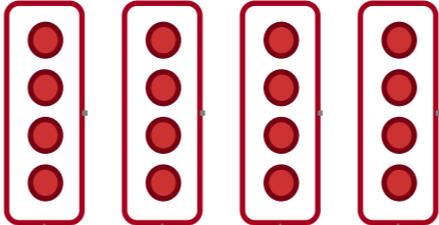
This needs to capture *all information* about the source sentence.
Information bottleneck!



Instead of:

les pauvres sont démunis = 

Let's try:

les pauvres sont démunis =  (all 4 hidden states!)

The solution: **attention**

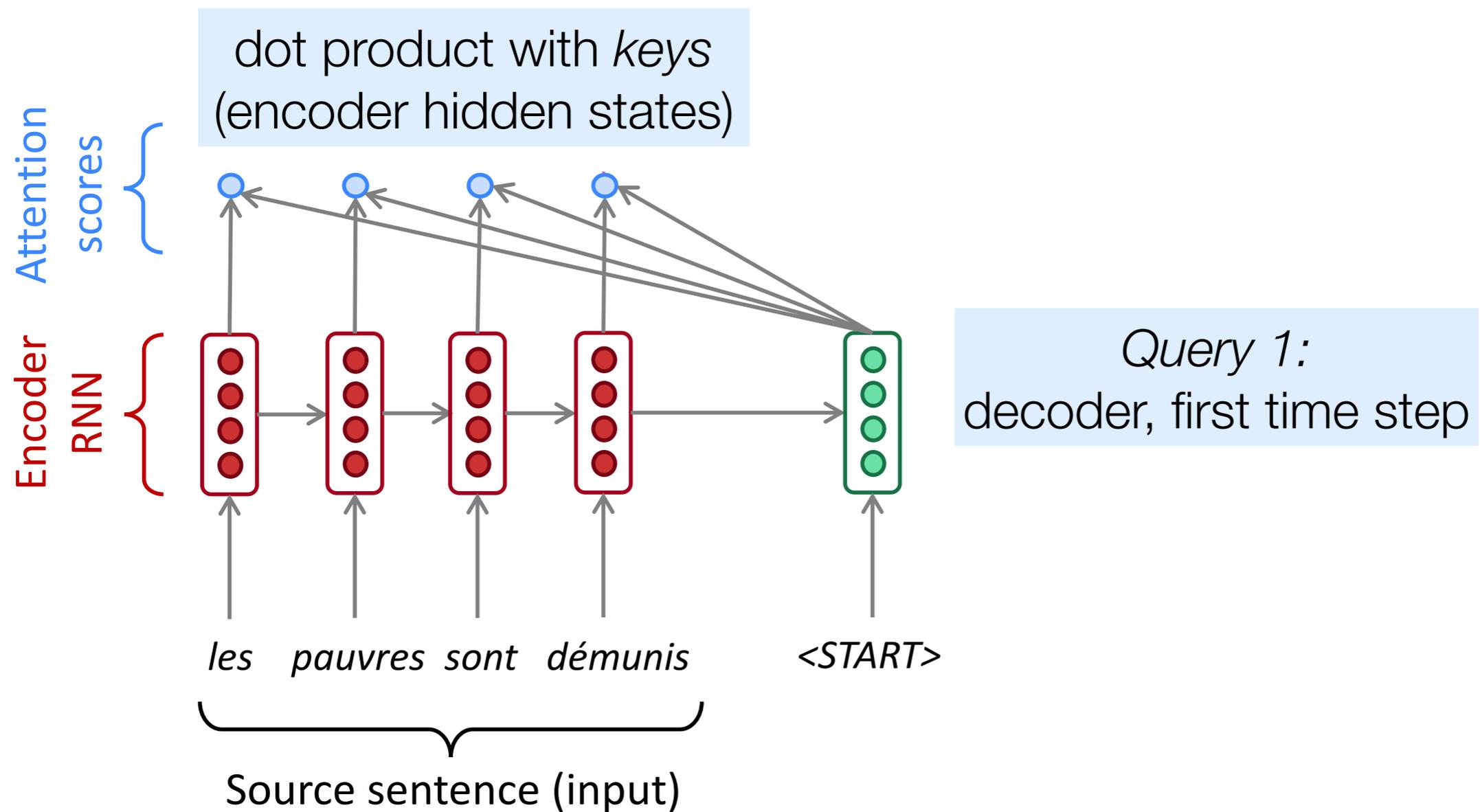
- **Attention mechanisms** (Bahdanau et al., 2015) allow the decoder to focus on a particular part of the source sequence at each time step
 - Conceptually similar to *word alignments*

How does it work?

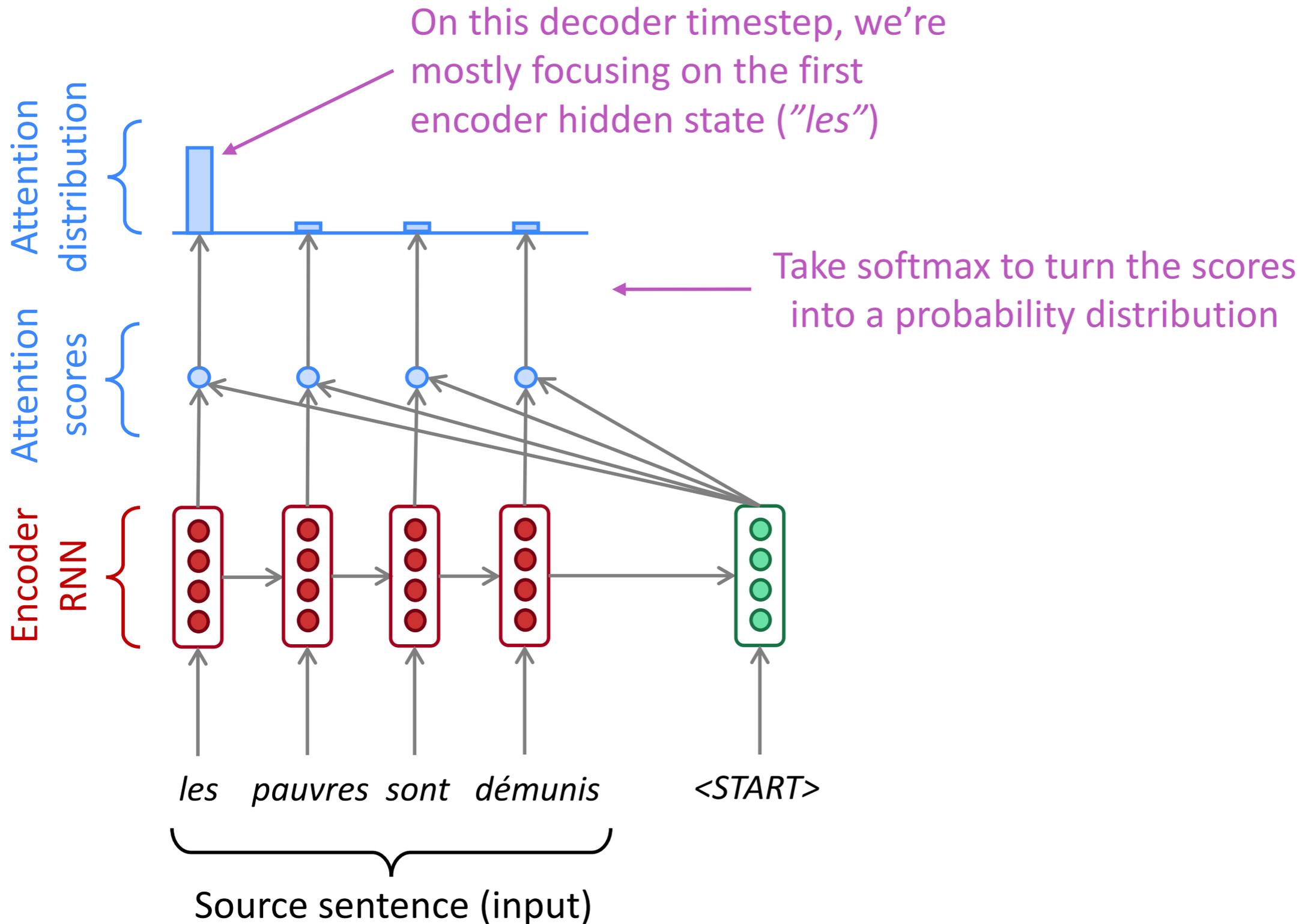
- in general, we have a single *query* vector and multiple *key* vectors. We want to score each query-key pair

in machine translation, what are the queries and keys?

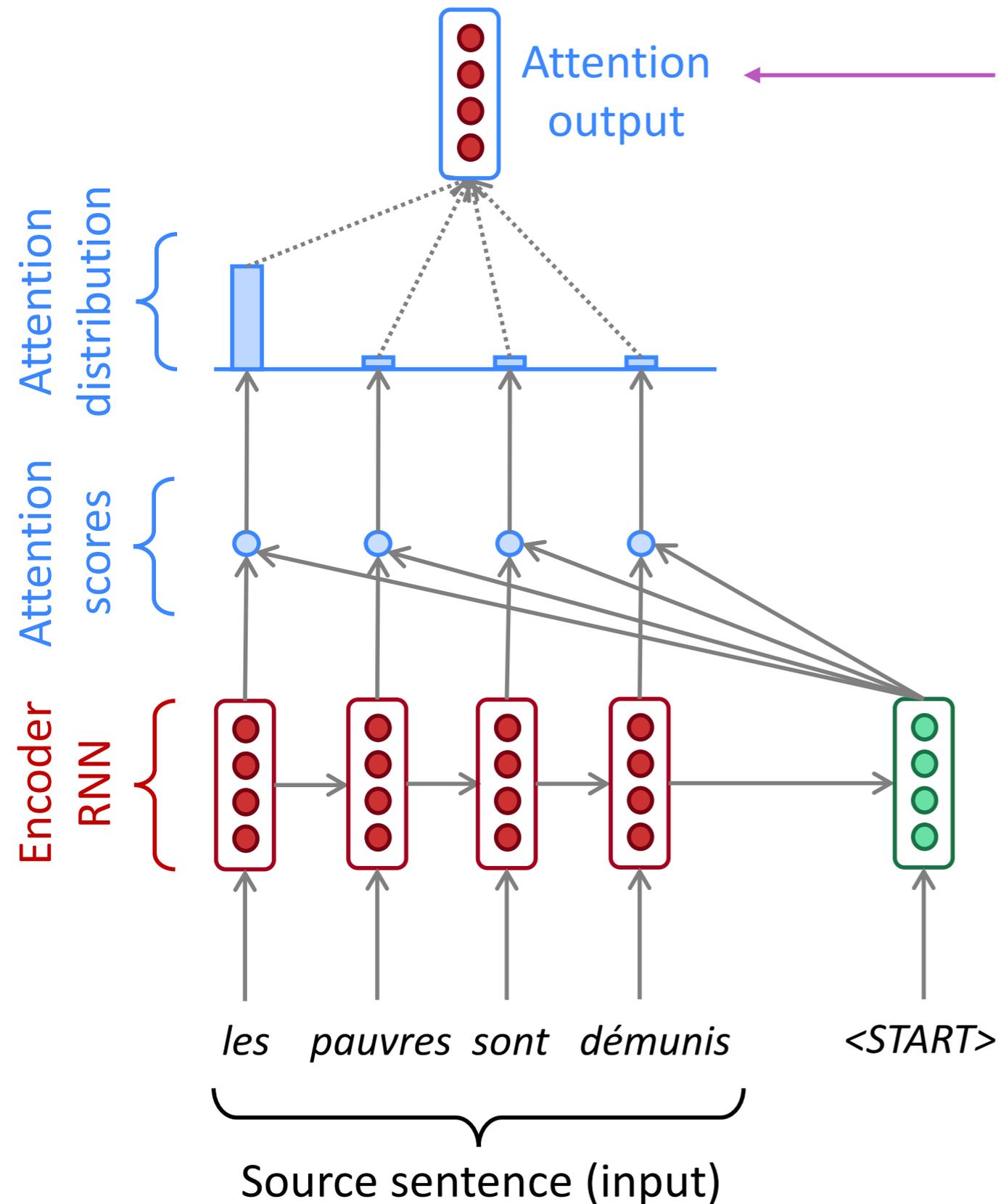
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sequence-to-sequence with attention



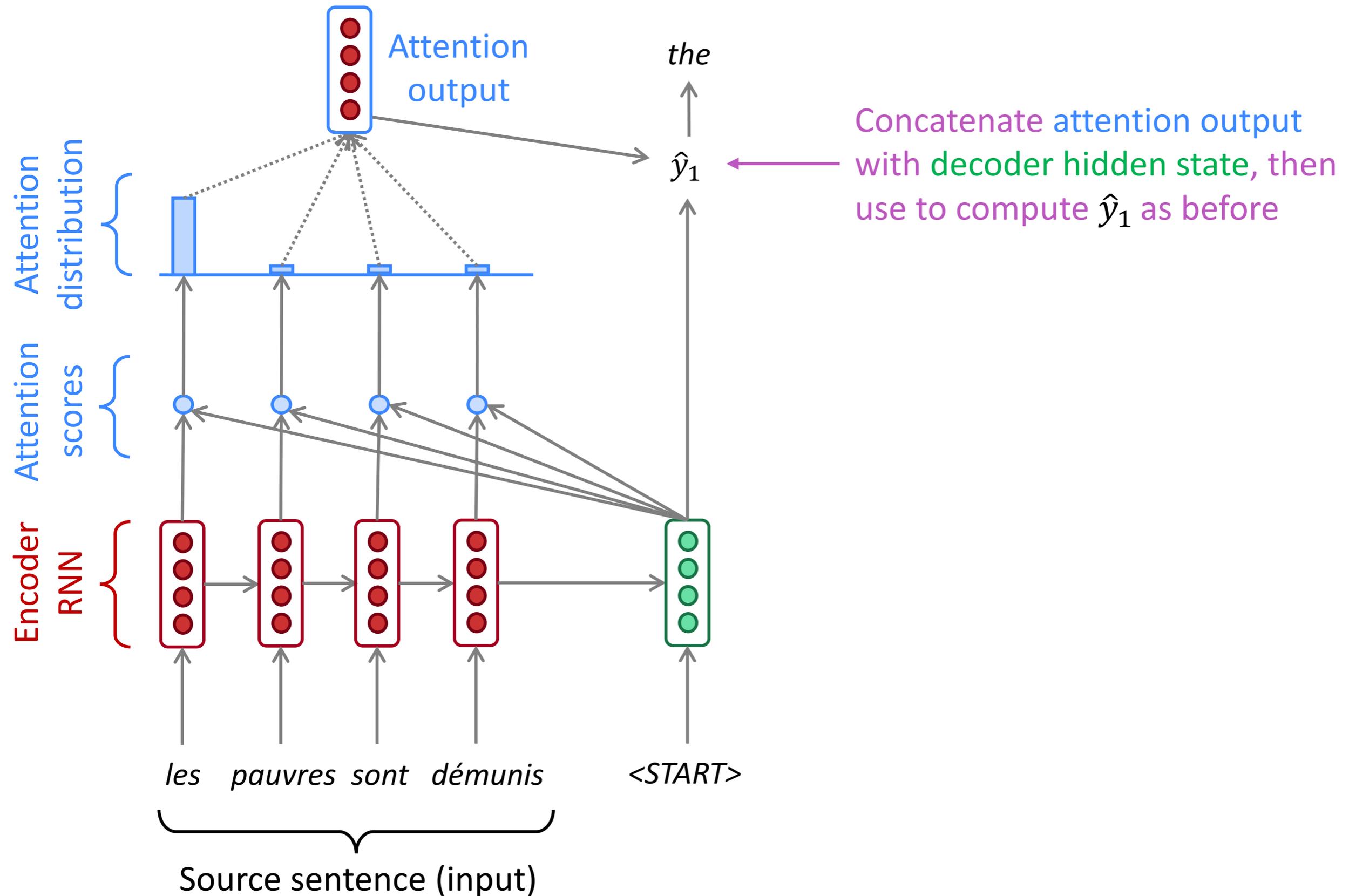
Sequence-to-sequence with attention



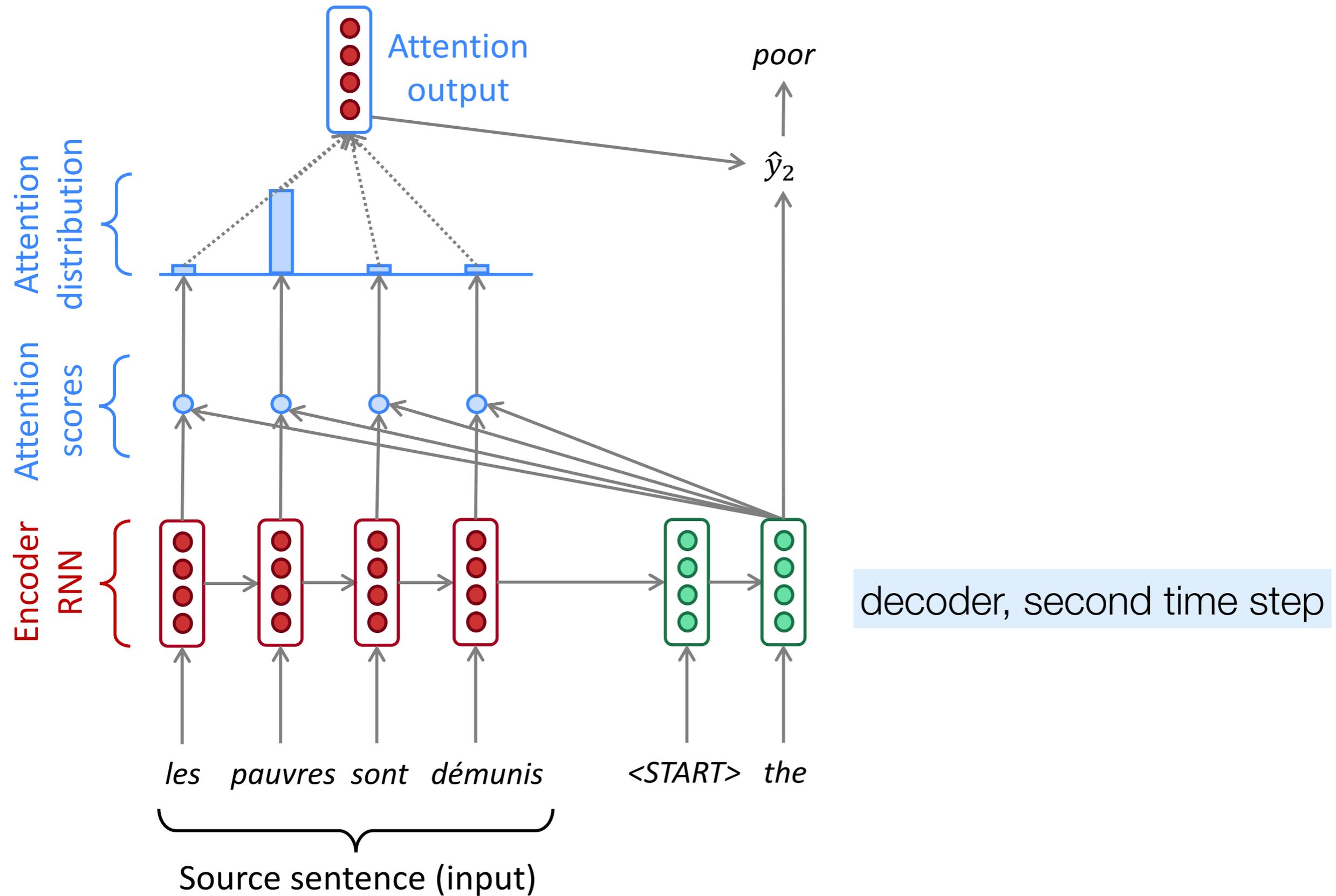
Use the attention distribution to take a weighted sum of the encoder hidden states.

The attention output mostly contains information the hidden states that received high attention.

Sequence-to-sequence with attention



Sequence-to-sequence with attention

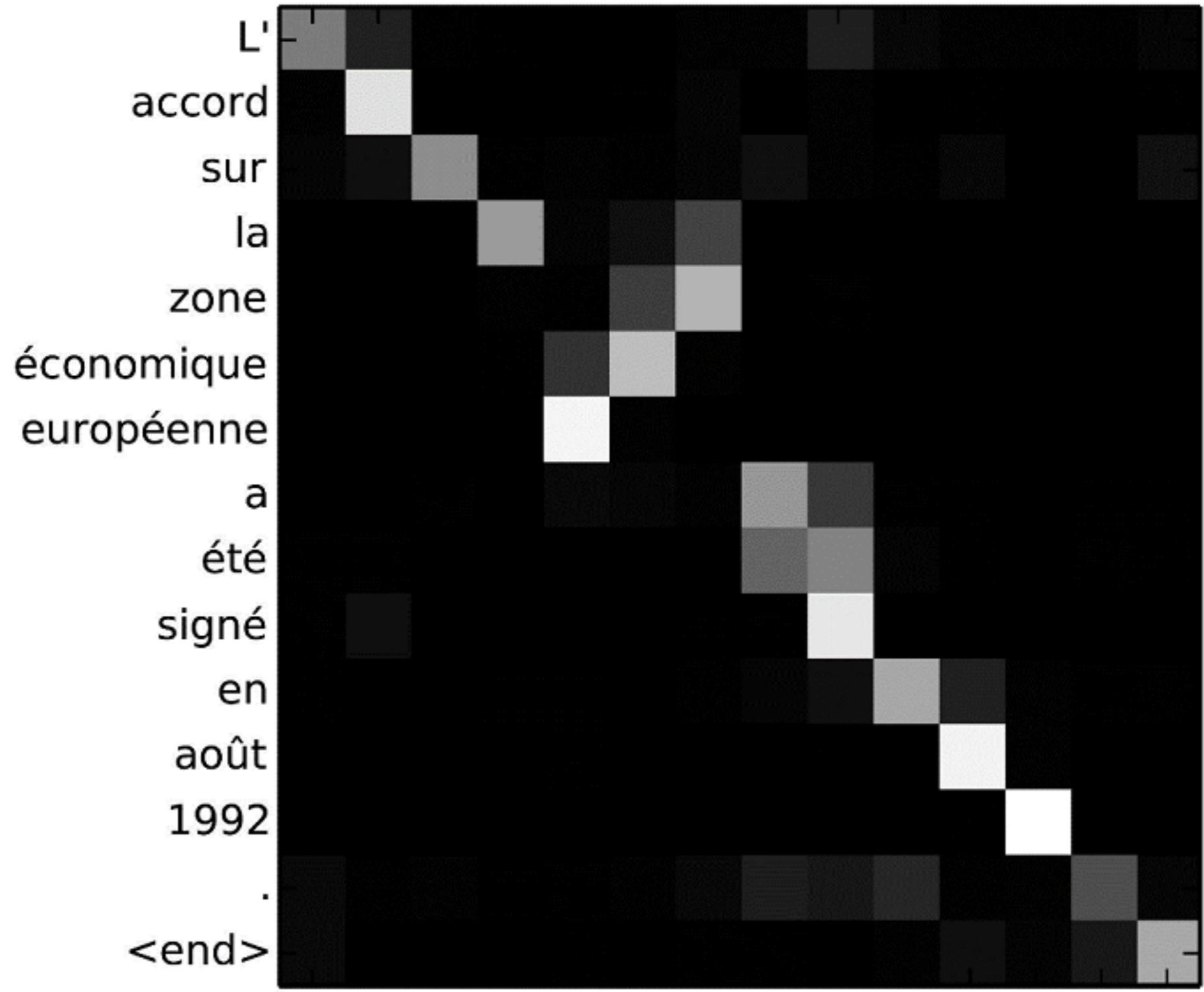


Attention is great

- Attention significantly **improves NMT performance**
 - It's very useful to allow decoder to focus on certain parts of the source
- Attention **solves the bottleneck problem**
 - Attention allows decoder to look directly at source; bypass bottleneck
- Attention **helps with vanishing gradient problem**
 - Provides shortcut to faraway states
- Attention provides **some interpretability**
 - By inspecting attention distribution, we can see what the decoder was focusing on 
 - We get **alignment for free!**
 - This is cool because we never explicitly trained an alignment system
 - The network just learned alignment by itself

	Les	pauvres	sont	démunis
The	■			
poor		■		
don't			■	■
have			■	■
any			■	■
money			■	■

The agreement on the European Economic Area was signed in August 1992 . <end>



Many variants of attention

- Original formulation: $a(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = w_2^T \tanh(W_1[\mathbf{q}; \mathbf{k}])$

- Bilinear product: $a(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{q}^T W \mathbf{k}$

Luong et al., 2015

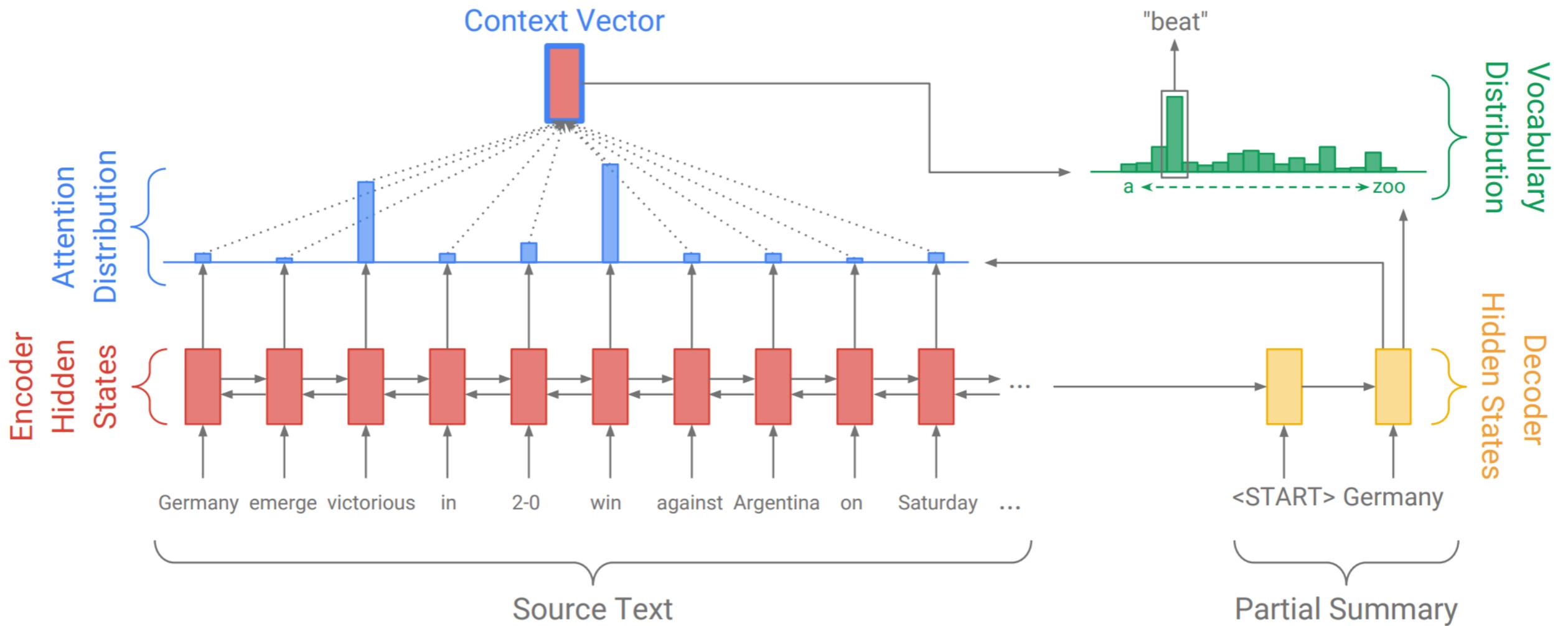
- Dot product: $a(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{k}$

Luong et al., 2015

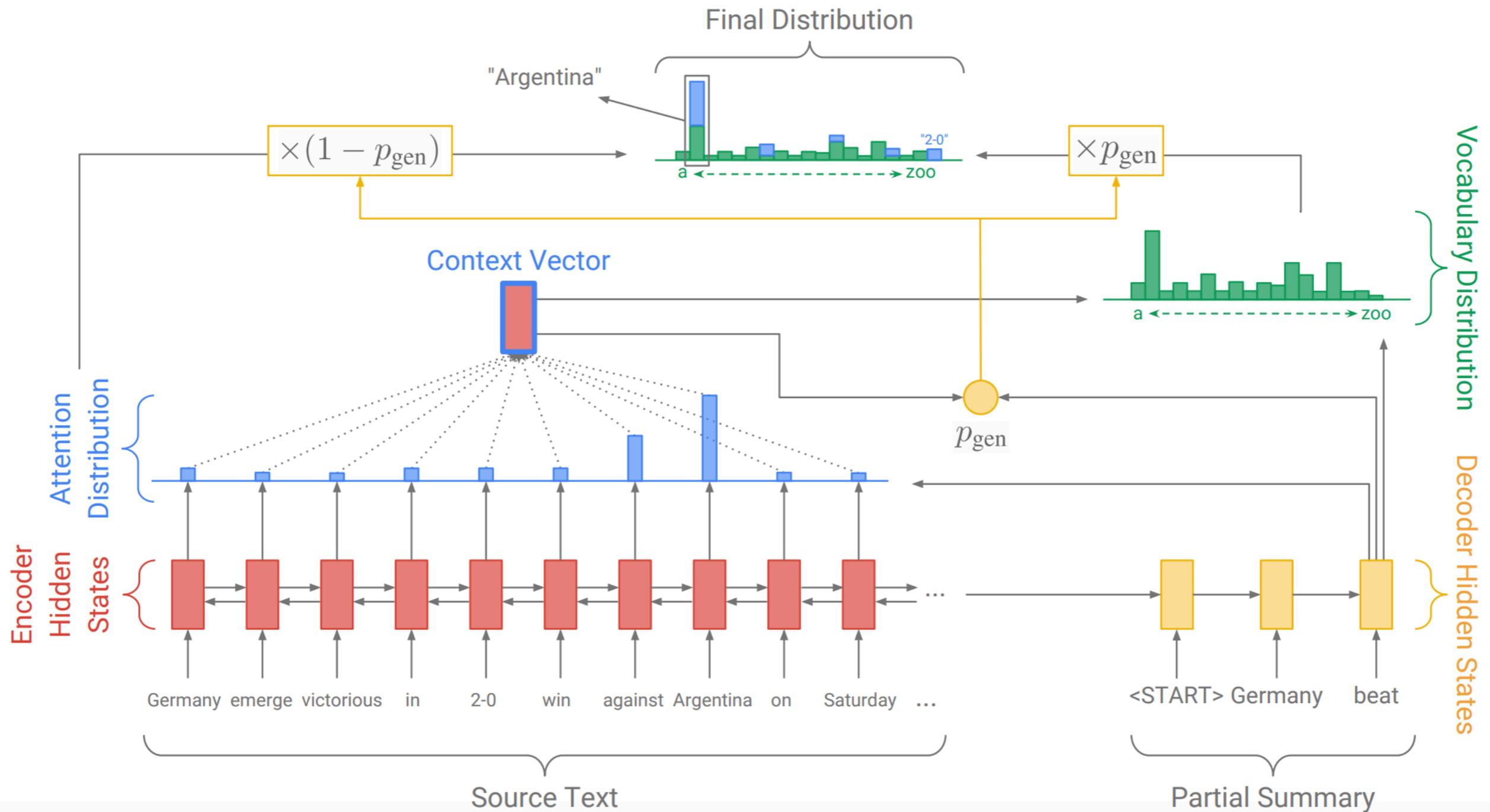
- Scaled dot product: $a(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{\mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{k}|}}$

Vaswani et al., 2017

Attention is not just for MT!



Here we have a standard seq2seq model for summarization



Here we have a seq2seq model with a **copy mechanism** for summarization

Target-side attention (in LMs or more complex MT models)

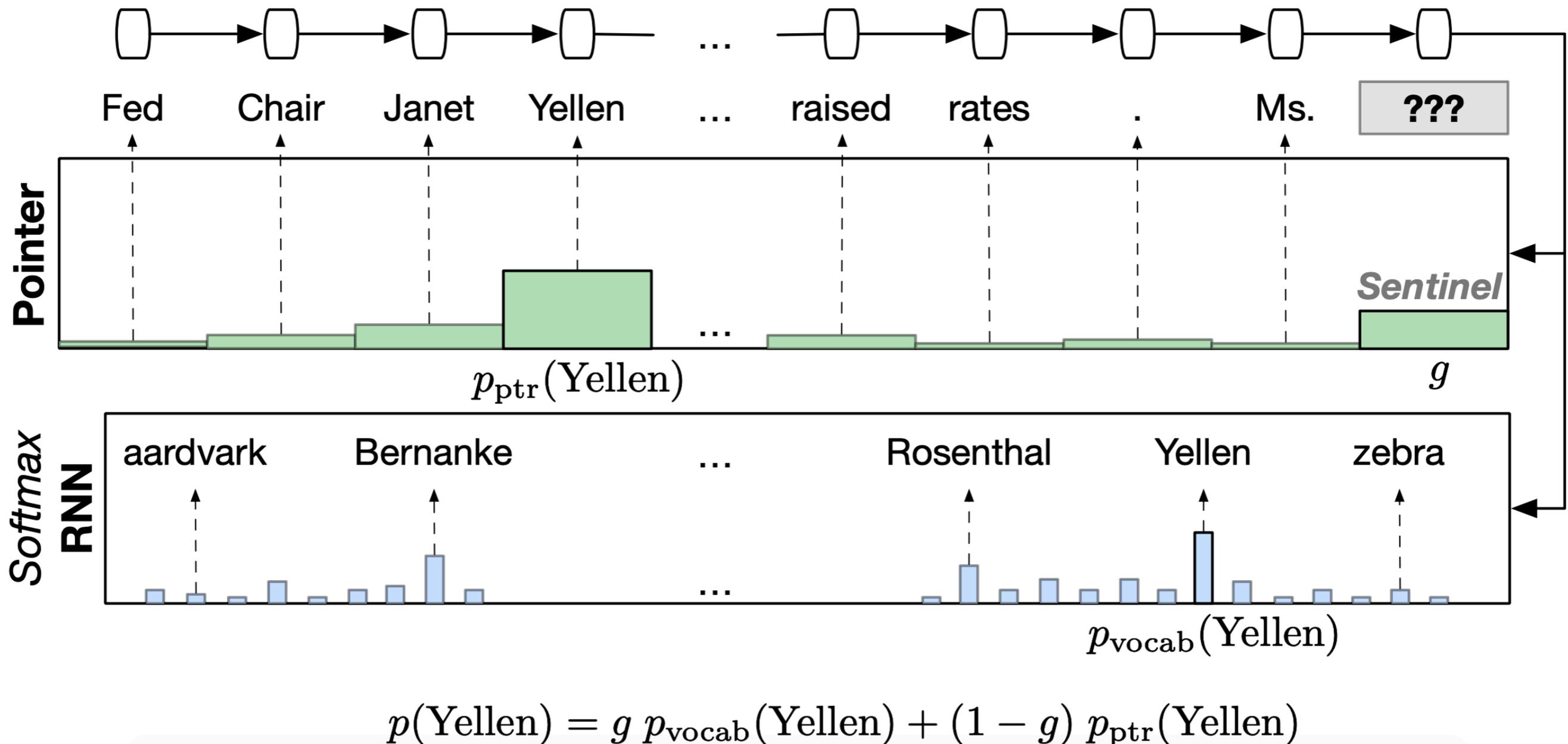


Image Captioning with Attention



A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.



A little girl sitting on a bed with a teddy bear.



A group of people sitting on a boat in the water.



A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.

visual attention

- Use the question representation q to determine where in the image to look

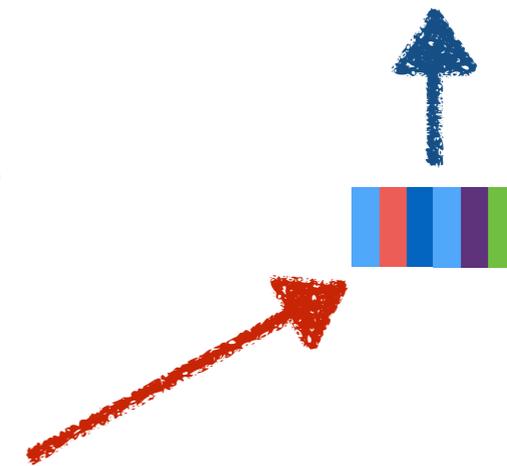
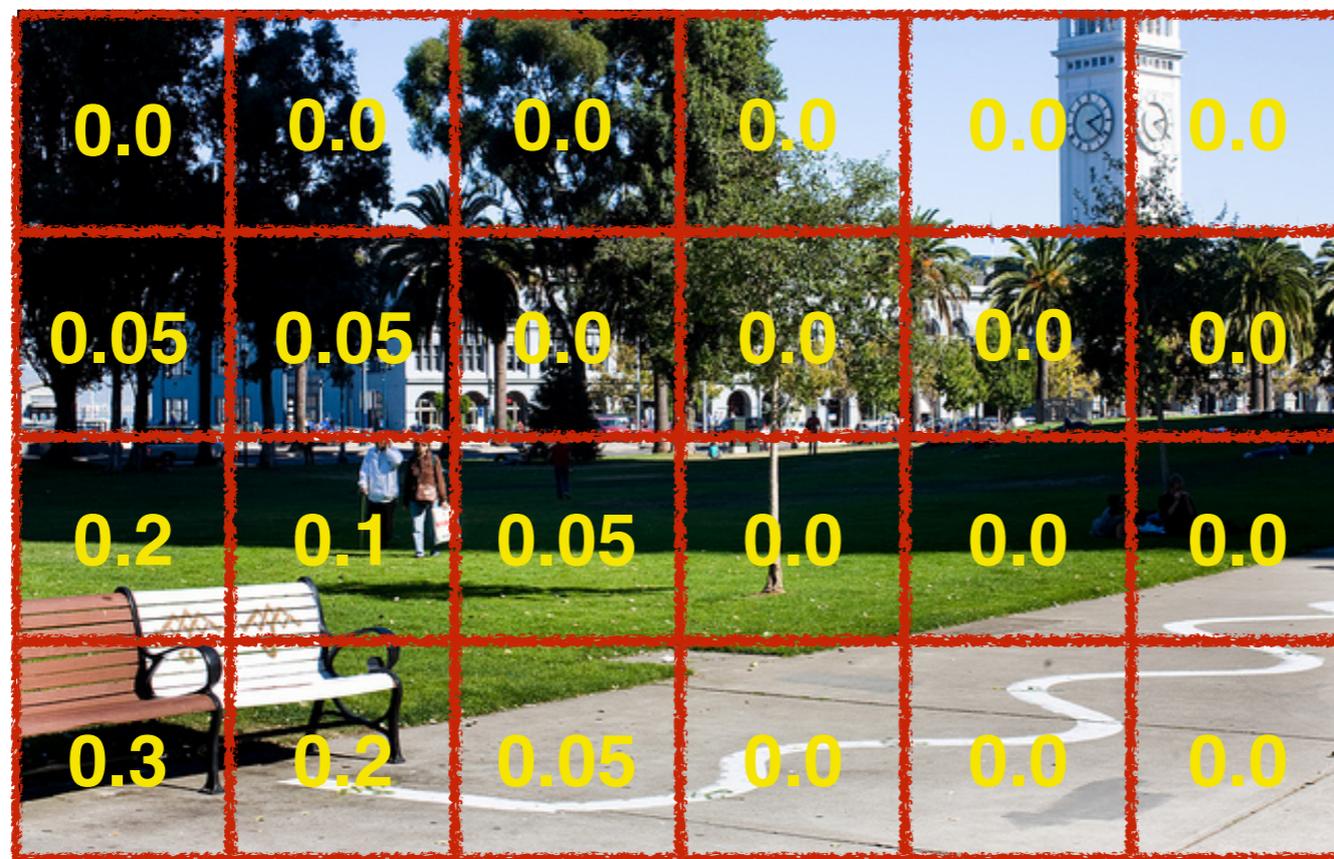


How many benches are shown?

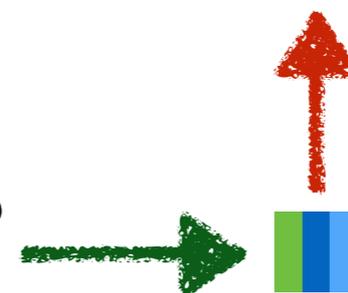


softmax:
predict answer

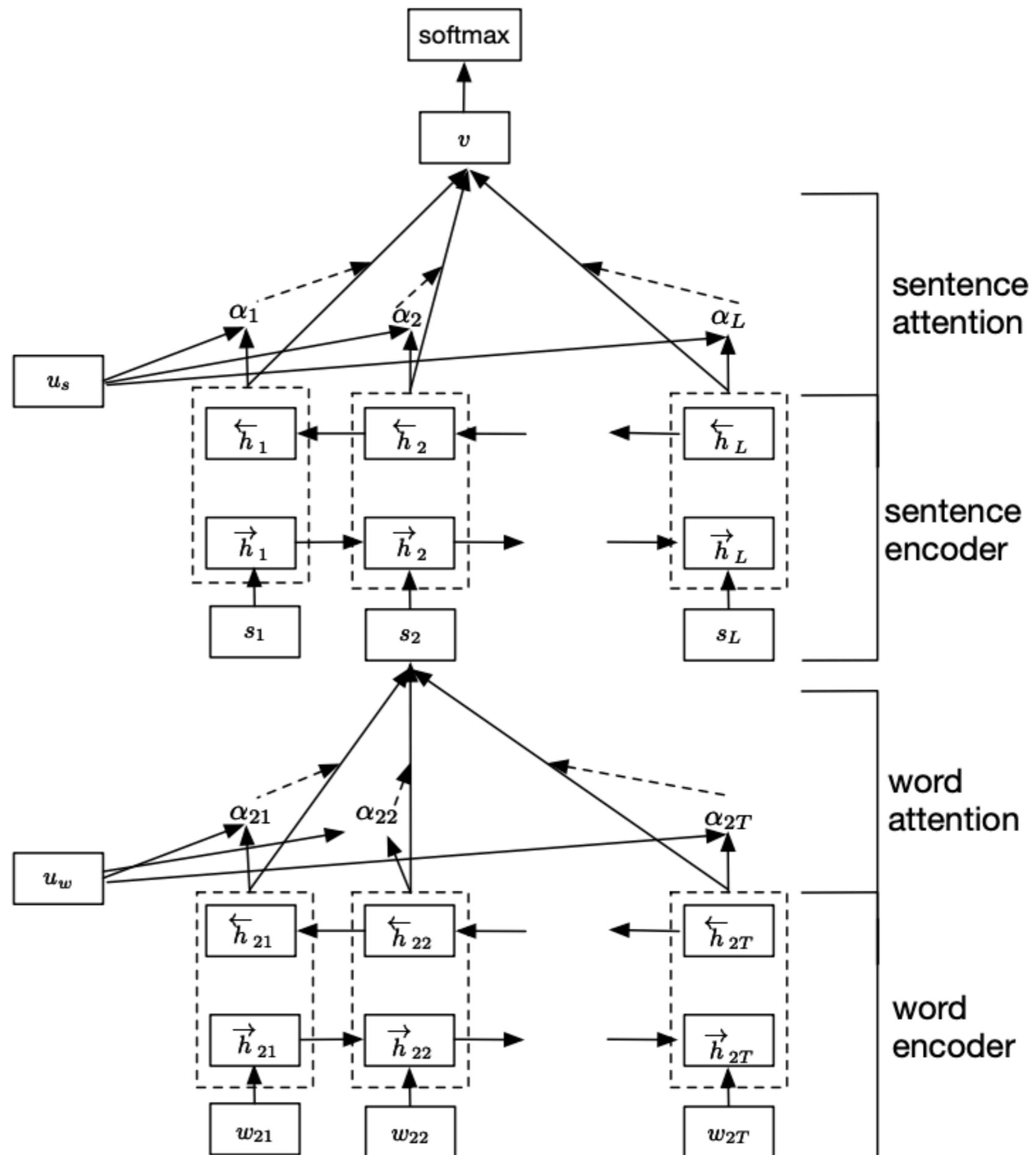
attention over final convolutional
layer in network: 196 boxes, captures
color and positional information



How many benches are shown?

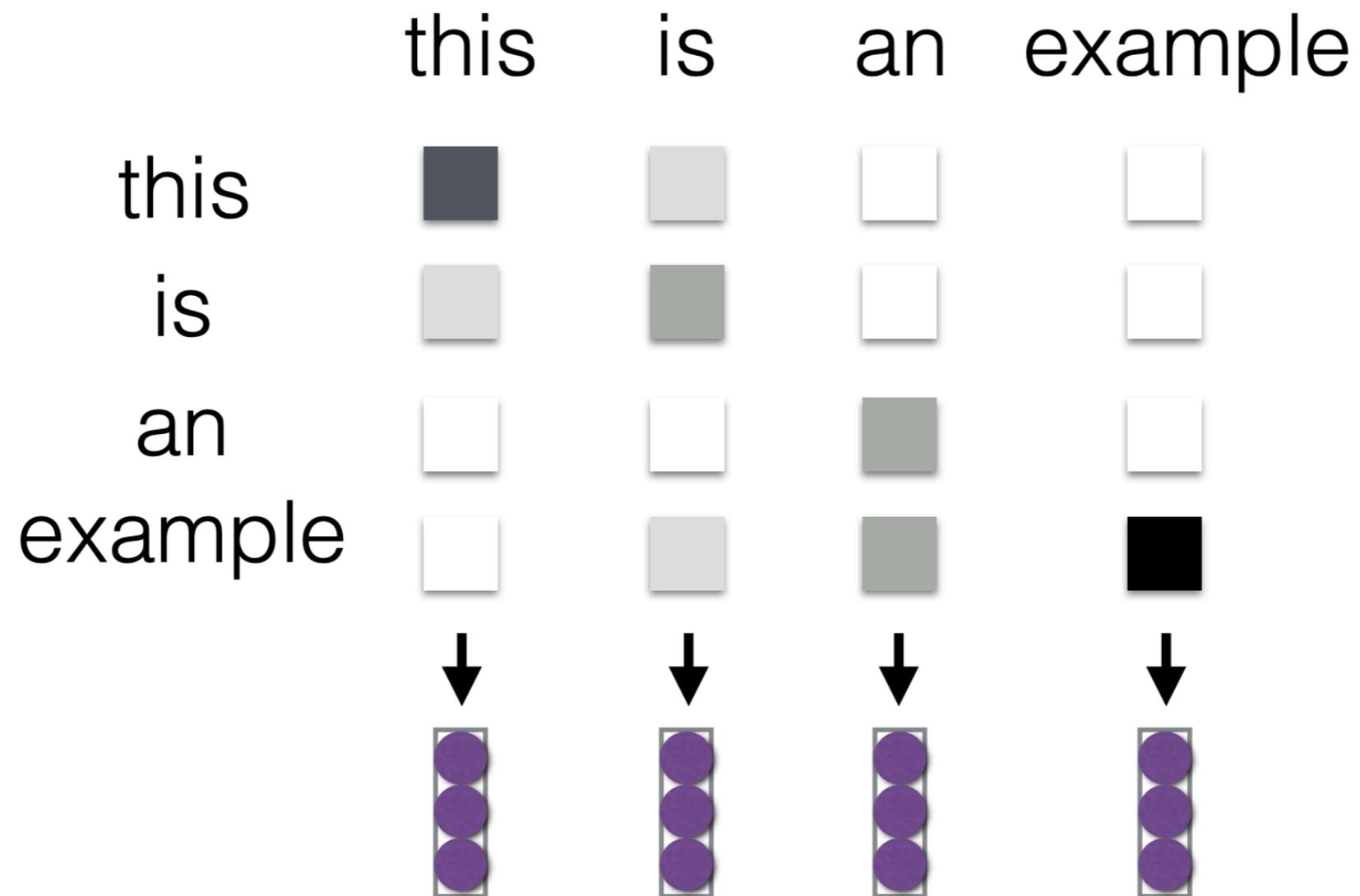


Hierarchical attention



Self-attention as an encoder!

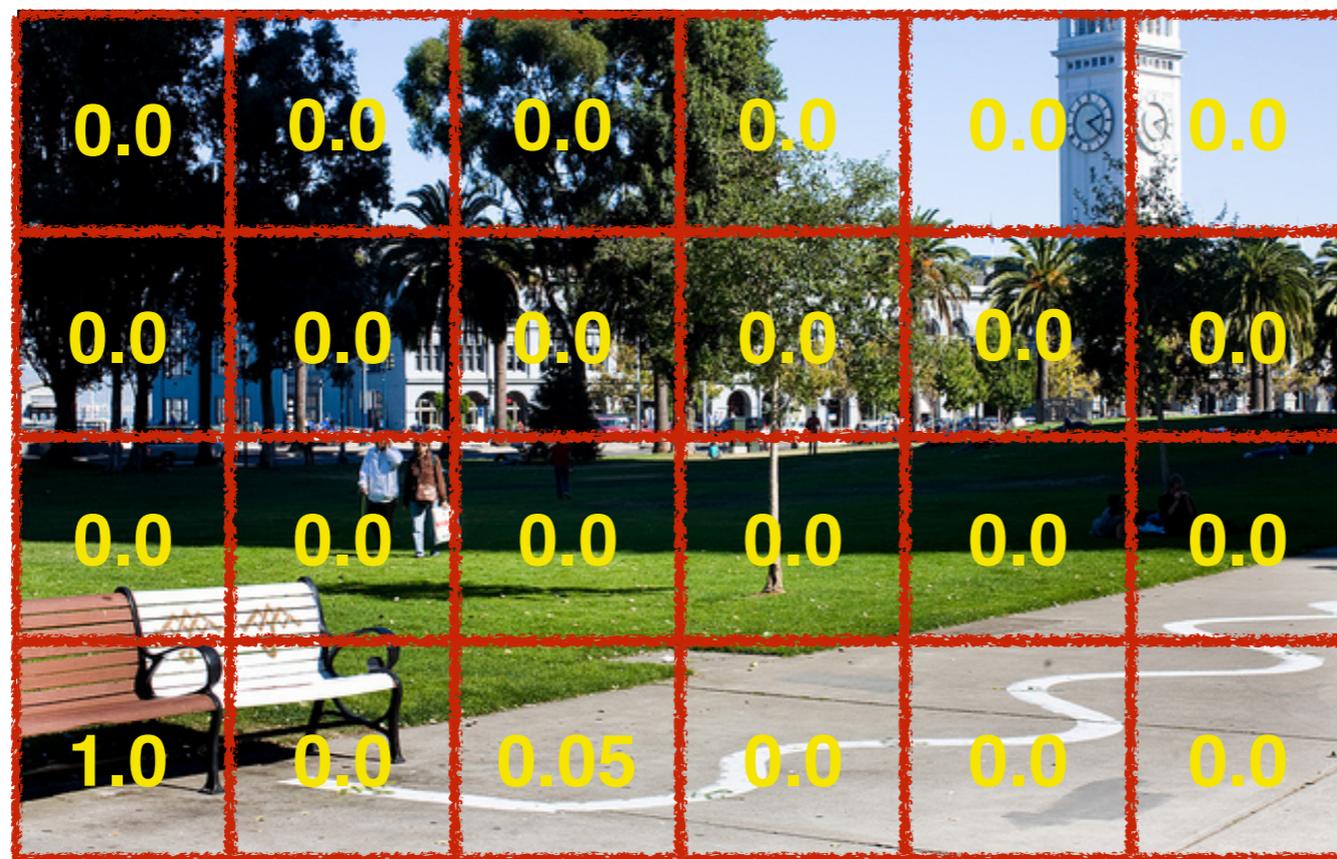
(core component of Transformer)



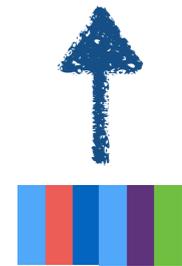
Attention variants

hard attention

attention over final convolutional layer in network: 196 boxes, captures color and positional information

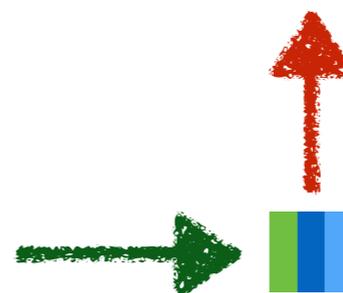


softmax:
predict answer



we can use *reinforcement learning* to focus on just one box

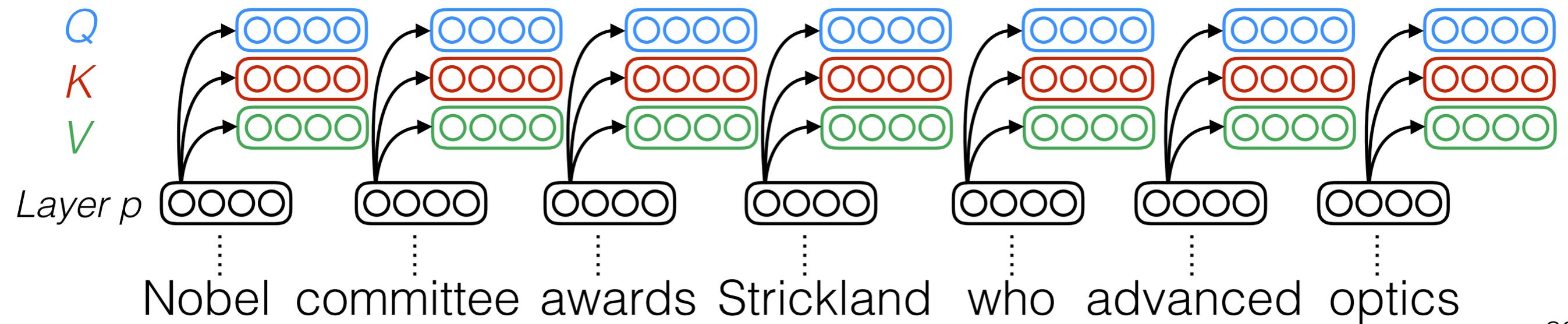
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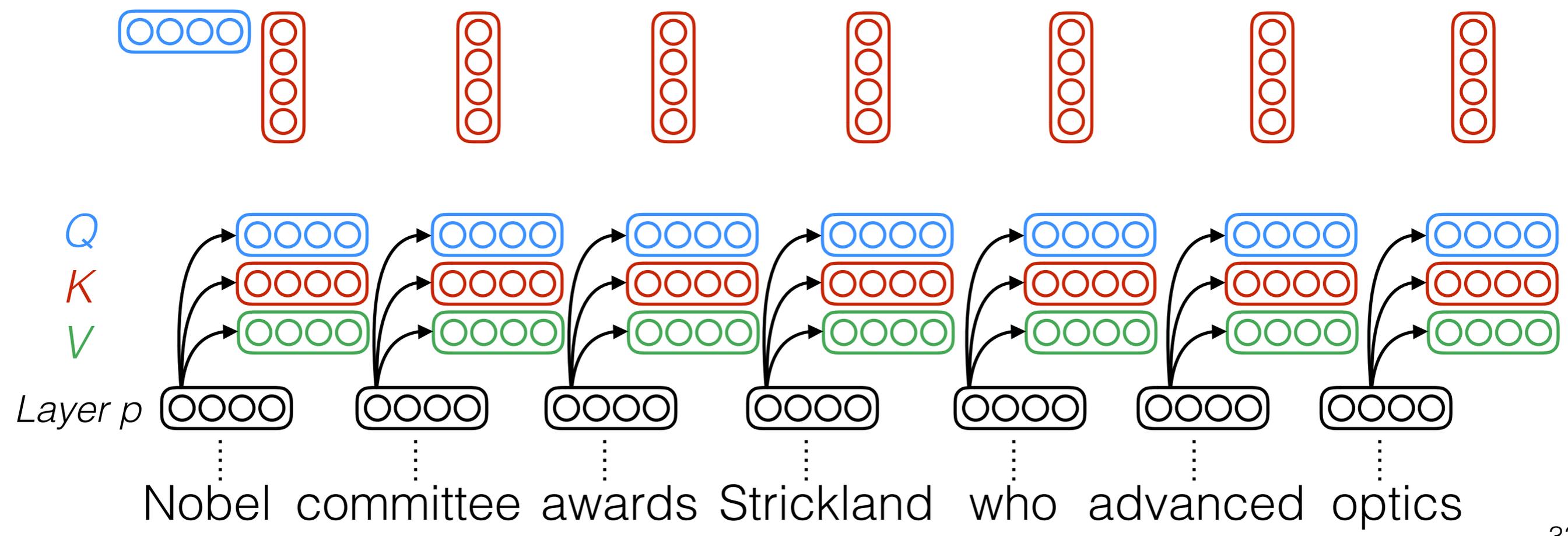
Multi-headed attention

- Intuition: k different attentions, each of which is computed independently and focuses on different parts of the sentence
- Transformers = stacked layers of multi-headed self-attention

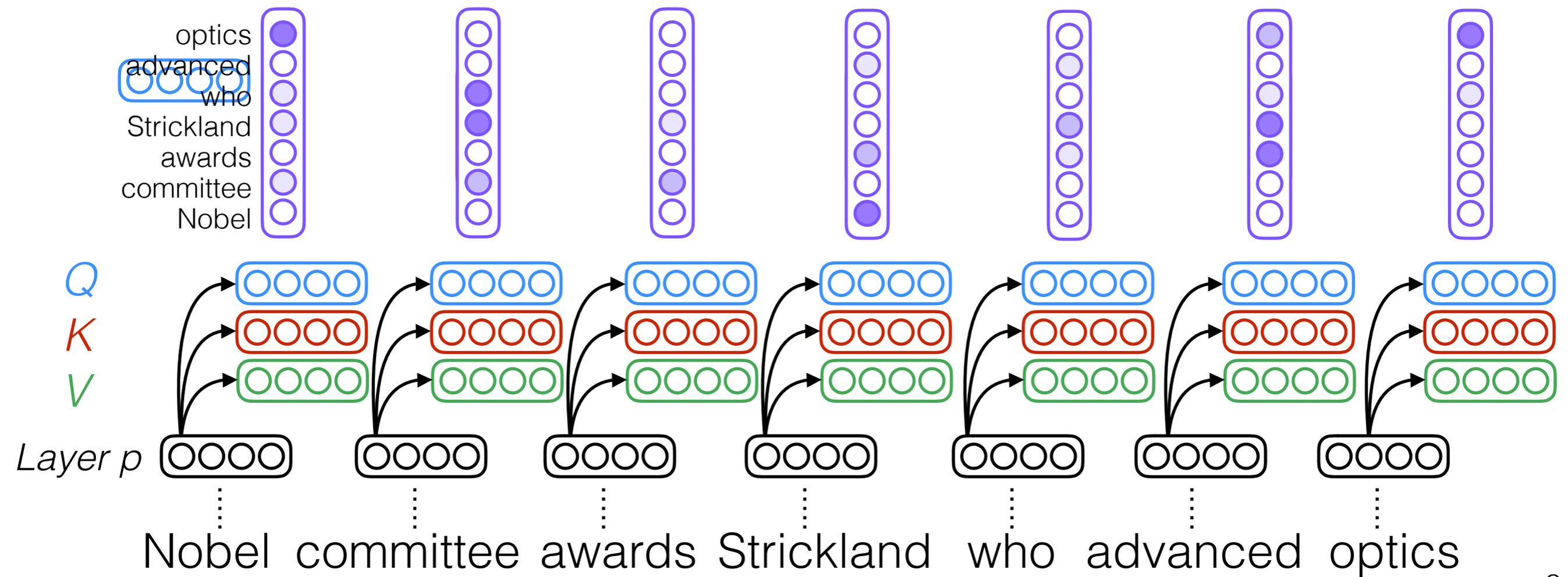
Self-attention



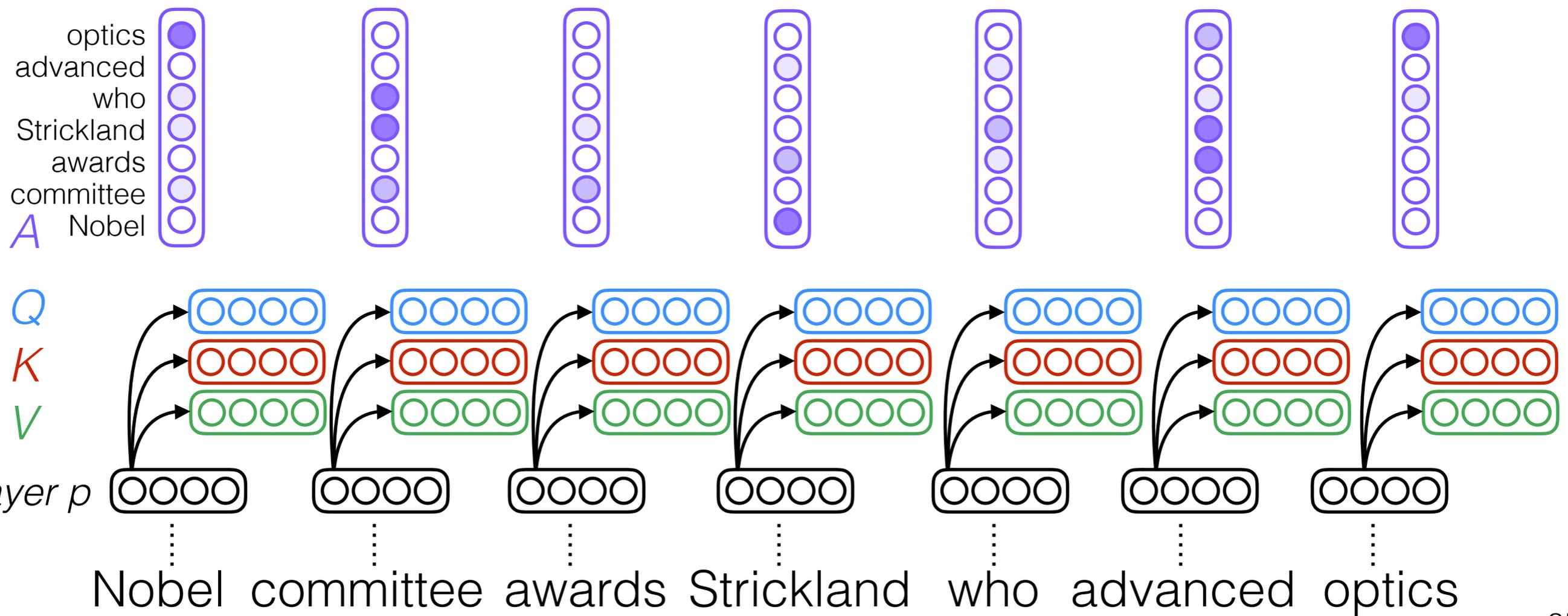
Self-attention



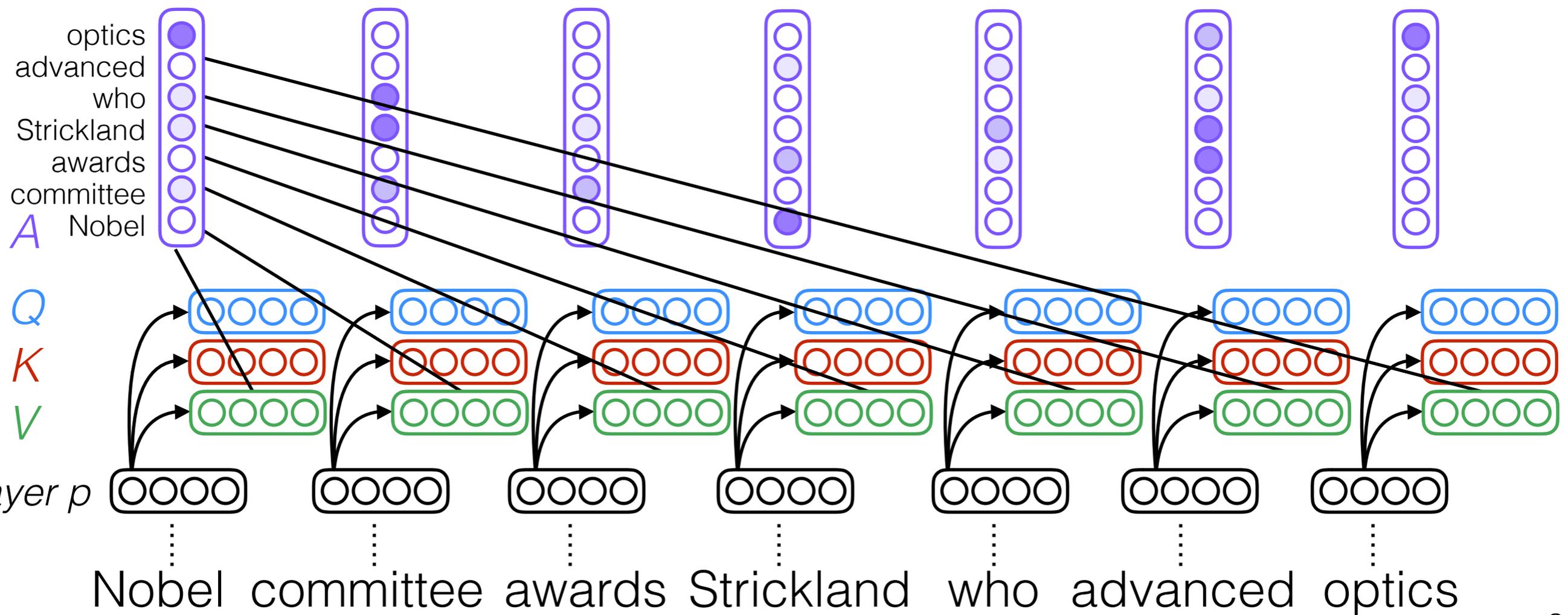
Self-attention



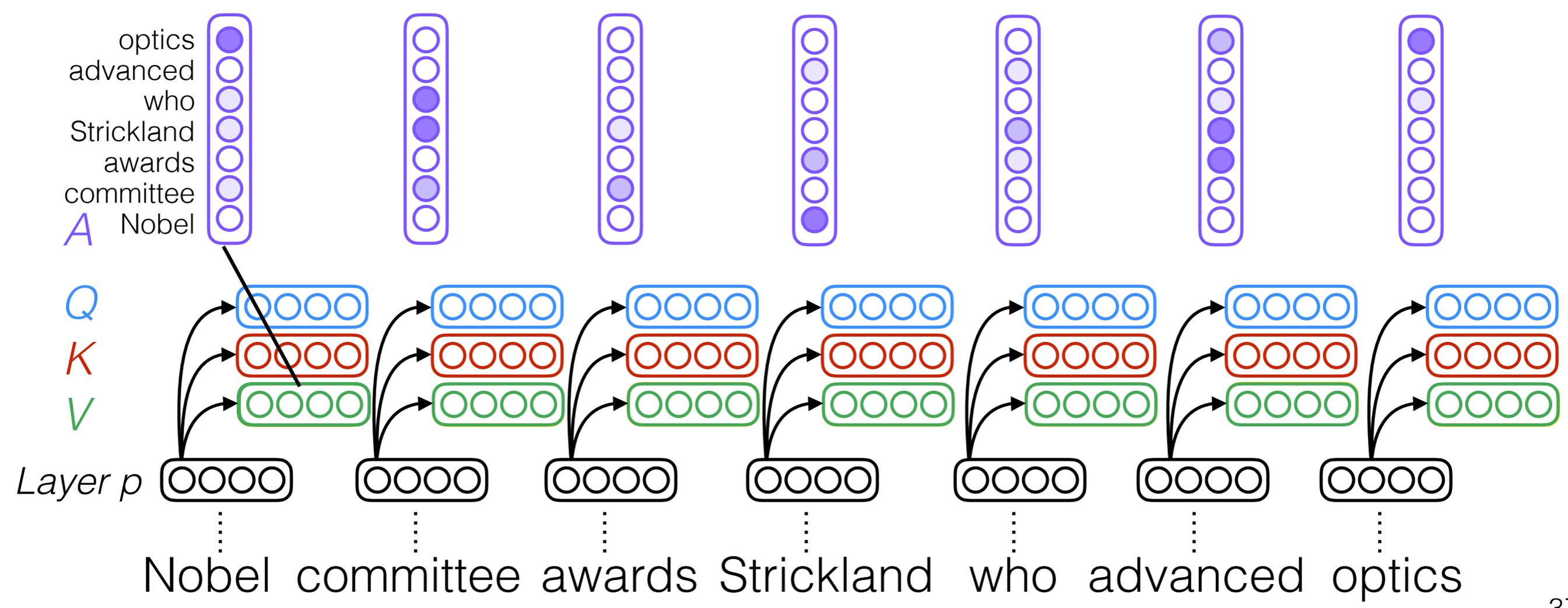
Self-attention



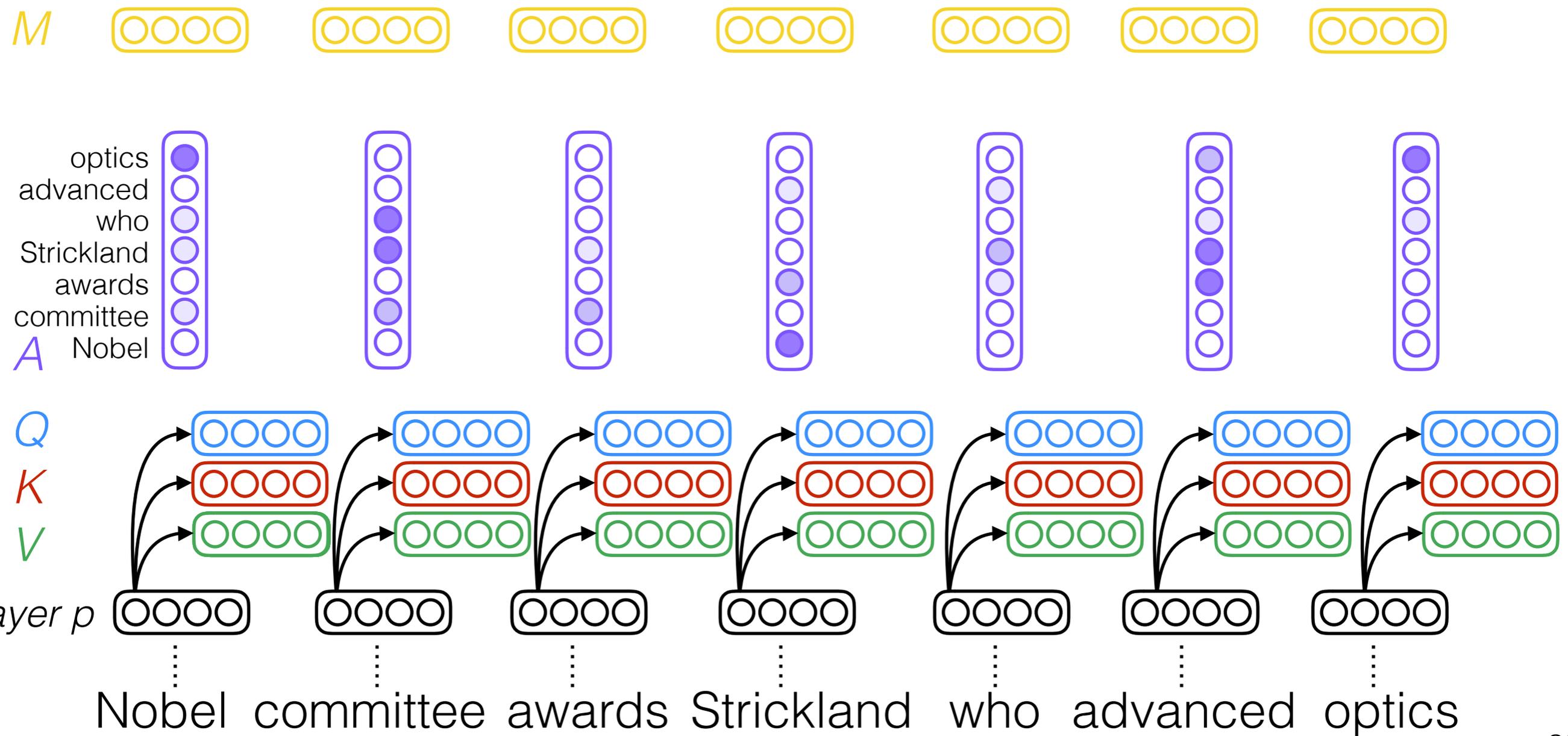
Self-attention



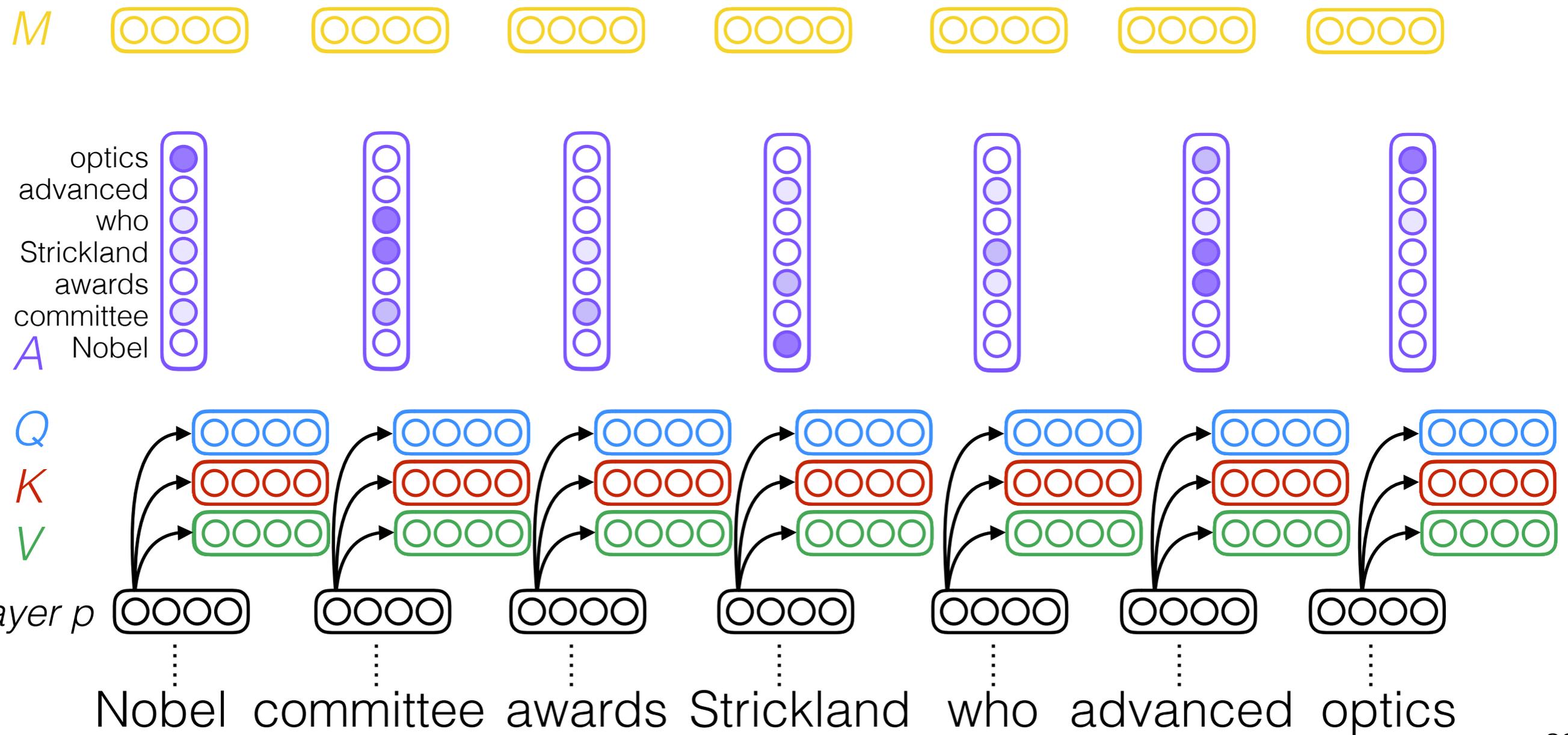
Self-attention



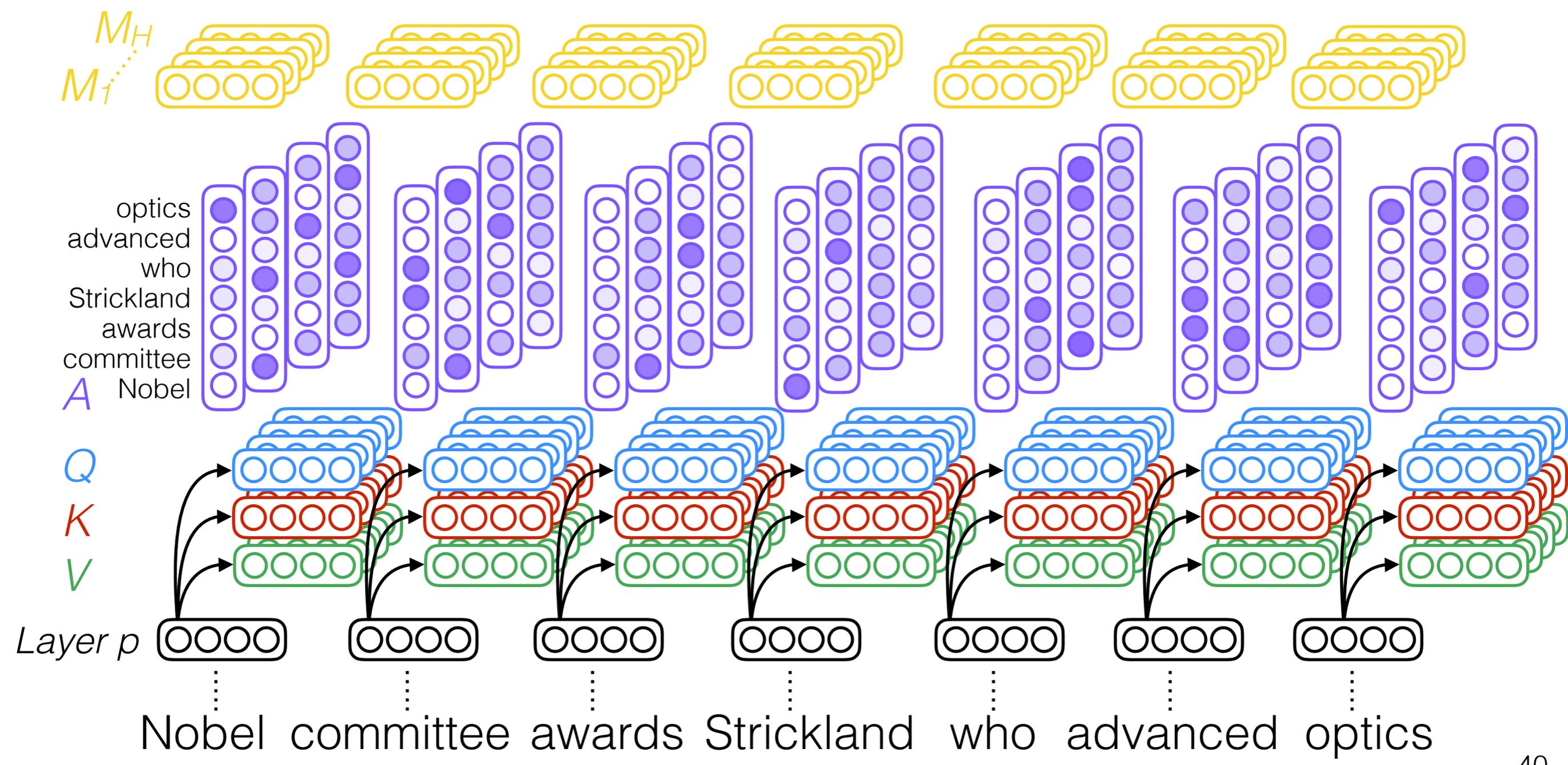
Self-attention



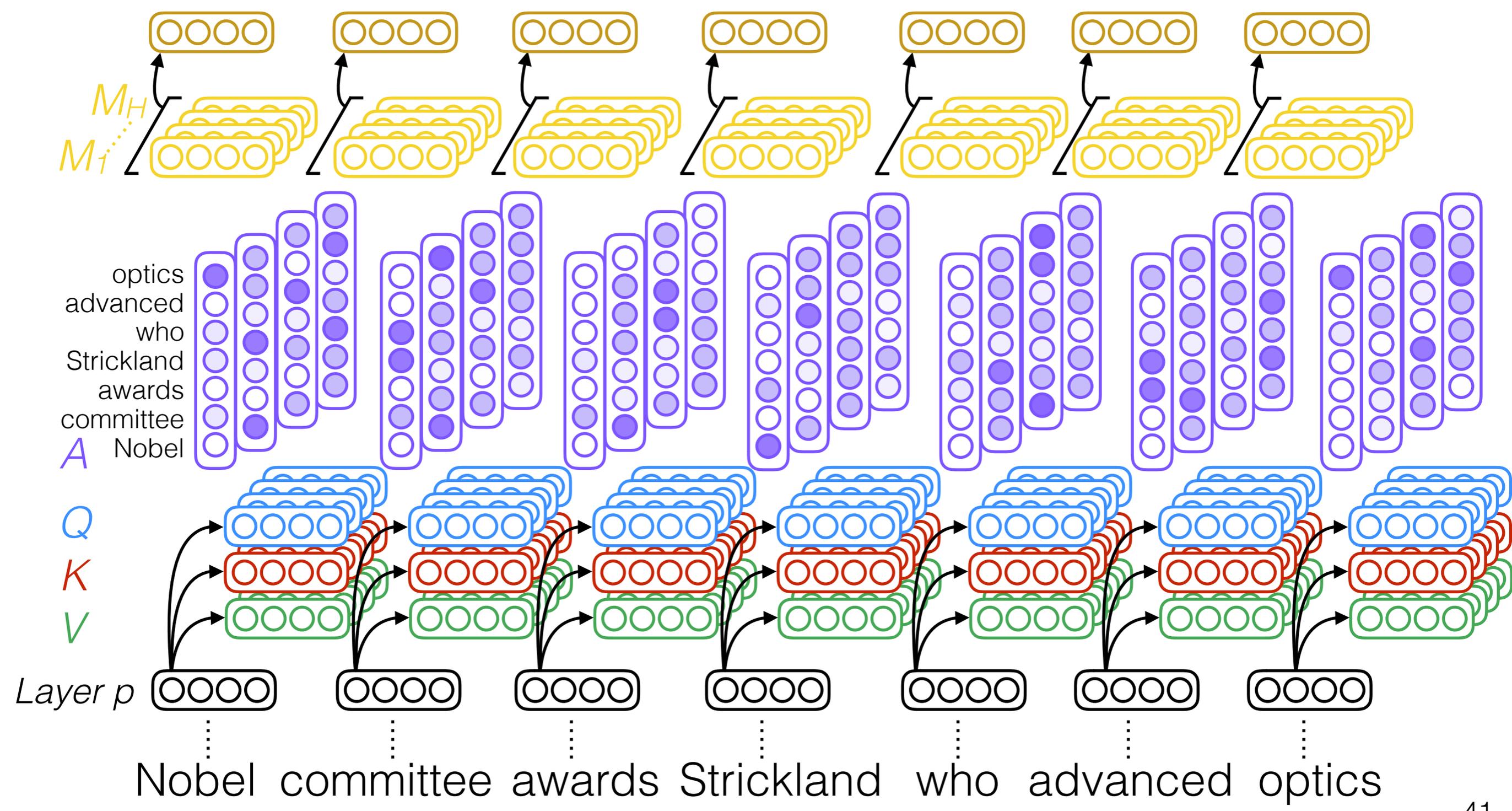
Self-attention



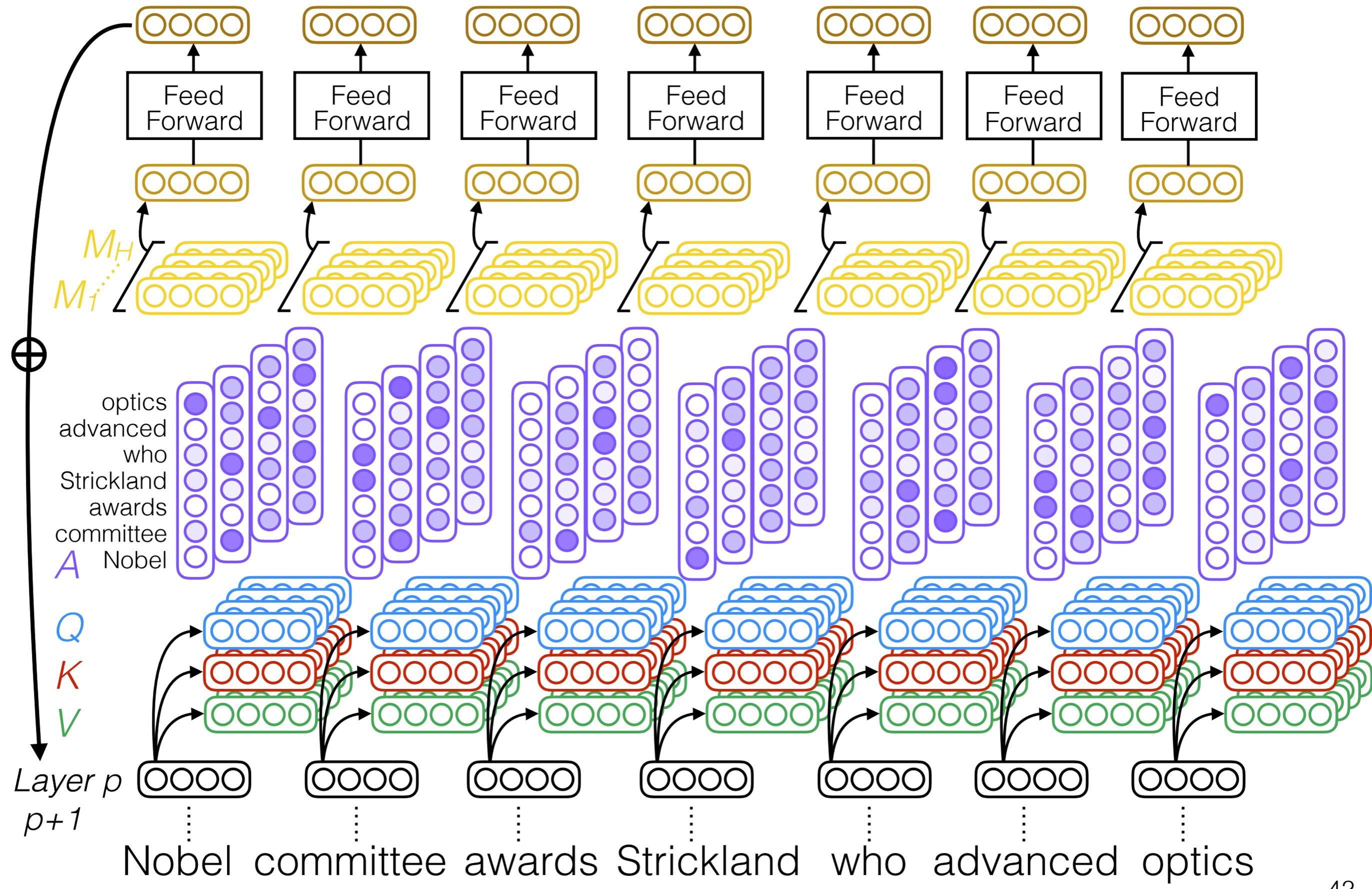
Multi-head self-attention



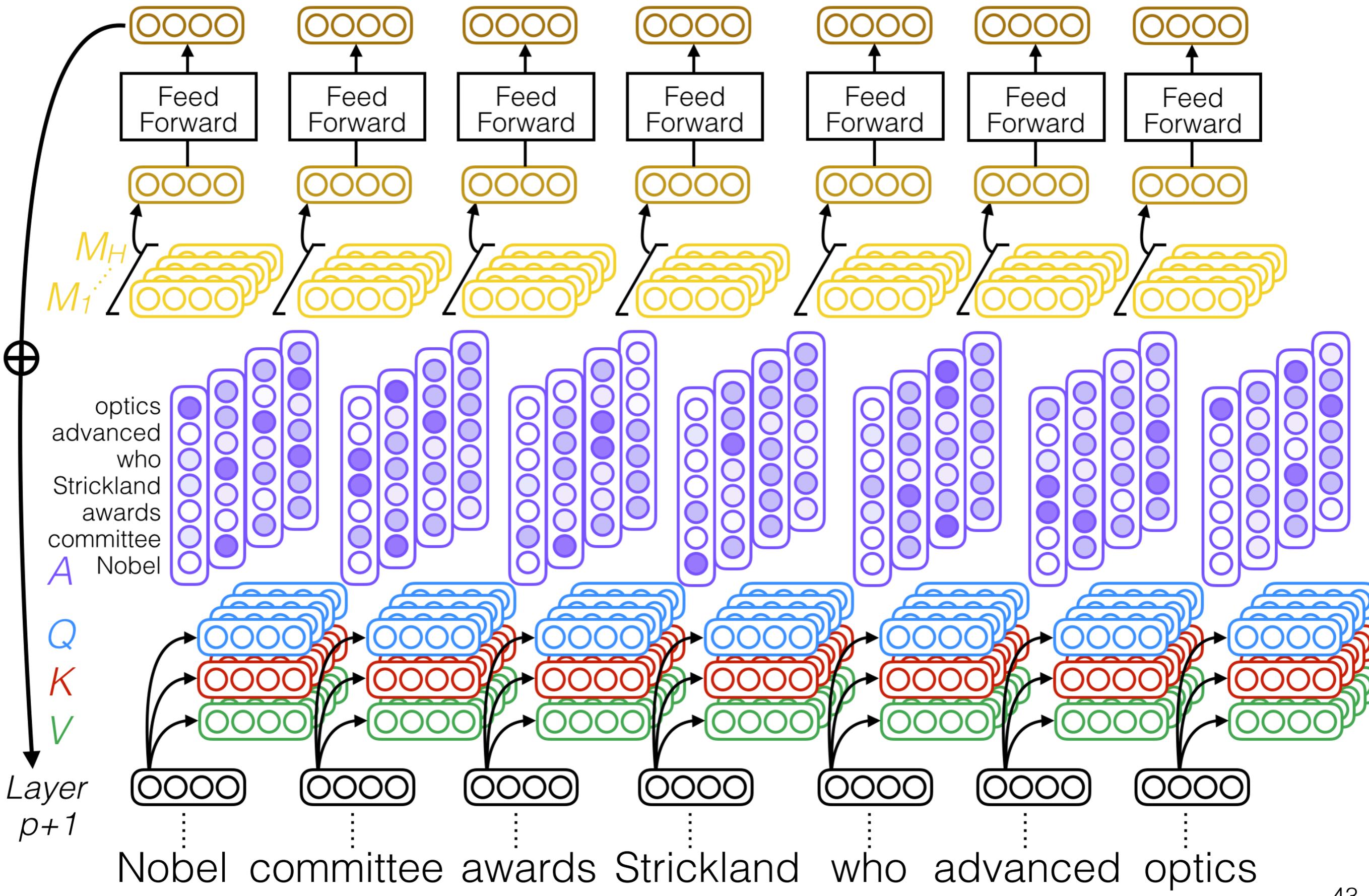
Multi-head self-attention



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Multi-head self-attention

