POST 18 - GEN AI

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF "MULTI-HEAD ATTENTION" IN GENERATIVE AI & LLM

Generative Al Deep Dives, Key concepts for Transformers - Part 5

GENERATIVE AI FOR ALL



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WHAT IS COVERED IN THIS DOCUMENT?

- This document explains the topic
 Multi-Head Attention
- First we will transition from self attention to Multi-Head Attention
- Document takes 3 different example of English sentences, and explains the concept with details
- It covers key process, by breaking down one of the example with approach
- Finally definition and summary are shared





SELF ATTENTION TO MULTI-HEAD ATTENTION

- Self Attention which we covered in previous post is the building block of Multi Head Attention
- Self Attention Allows the Model to analyze the surrounding words to go beyond the meaning of individual words
 - Multi-head attention takes this a step further.
 - It allows to attend to the sentence in multiple ways simultaneously,
 - o like focusing on grammar,
 - o factual relationships,
 - or stylistic flow, all at once.







1

Consider this sentence

"The chef baked a delicious cake for the birthday party"

- Head 1 (Focuses on Agent-Object Relationship): This head prioritizes the connection between the person performing an action and the object affected by the action.
 - It would assign high attention scores to "chef" and "baked," "baked" and "cake," etc.



Consider this sentence

"The chef baked a delicious cake for the birthday party"

- Head 2 (Focuses on Occasion and Purpose):
 This head concentrates on words that indicate the context or reason for the action.
 - It would give high attention to "baked" and "cake," "cake" and "birthday party," etc.





Consider this

sentence

"The chef baked a delicious cake for the birthday party"

- Head 3 (Focuses on Adjective-Noun Relationship): This head focuses on how adjectives describe nouns.
 - It would assign high attention scores to "baked" and "delicious," "cake" and "delicious," etc.





2

Consider this sentence

"The programmer struggled to debug the code"

- Head 1 (Focuses on Agent-Action Relationship): This head prioritizes the connection between who performs the action and the action itself.
 - It would assign high attention scores to "programmer" and "struggled," "programmer" and "debug," etc.



2

Consider this sentence

"The programmer struggled to debug the code"

- Head 2 (Focuses on Difficulty): This head concentrates on words that indicate the level of difficulty or challenge.
 - It would assign high attention to "struggled" and "debug," "struggled" and "difficult" (if present in the context), etc.





2

Consider this sentence

"The programmer struggled to debug the code"

- Head 3 (Focuses on Problem-Solution): This head focuses on the relationship between the problem and the attempted solution.
 - It would consider the connection between "debug" and "code," highlighting the issue the programmer is trying to fix.





3

Consider this sentence

"The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain"

- Head 1 (Focuses on Subject-Verb Agreement):
 This head prioritizes the grammatical agreement between subject and verb.
 - It would give high attention scores to "rain" and "falls," "Spain" and "falls," etc.





3

Consider this sentence

"The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain"

- Head 2 (Focuses on Rhyme and Meter): This
 head concentrates on the poetic aspects of the
 sentence, looking for patterns in sounds and
 rhythm.
 - It would assign high attention to "rain" and "Spain," "mainly" and "plain," etc., due to the rhyming words.



3

Consider this sentence

"The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain"

- **Head 3 (Focuses on Location):** This head focuses on the geographical relationship between the elements.
 - It would give high attention to "rain" and "Spain," "in Spain" and "plain," highlighting the location where the rain falls.





BREAKING DOWN THE PROCESS

- **Embedding:** Each word is converted into a vector representing its meaning.
- Head Splitting: These embeddings are projected into separate queries, keys, and values for each of the three heads.
- Independent Attention: Each head calculates attention scores based on its focus:
 - Head 1: "rain" (query) with "falls" (key) gets a high score, ensuring subject-verb agreement.
 - Head 2: "rain" (query) with "Spain" (key) gets a high score, identifying the rhyming pattern.
 - Head 3: "rain" (query) with "in Spain" (key) gets a high score, focusing on the location of the rain.





BREAKING DOWN THE PROCESS

- Head Outputs: Each head generates a context vector for each word, indicating relevant information based on its focus (grammar, rhyme, or location).
- Combining Heads: The outputs from all three heads (context vectors for each word) are concatenated.
- 6 Final Output: This combined output is processed by another layer to create the final representation of the sentence, incorporating information from all three attention perspectives.



DEFINITION

- Multi-head attention is a mechanism within Transformer models that allows the model to jointly attend to information from different representation subspaces at different positions.
- It does this by performing the attention function in parallel multiple times, with each "head" focusing on different parts of the input.
- This enables the model to capture various aspects of the input data, such as different types of relationships or features.



DEFINITION

- Imagine you're reading a complicated paragraph in a book. Multi-head attention is like having multiple super-powered highlighters that can focus on different things at the same time. Here's the idea:
- Regular Highlighter: A normal highlighter marks one thing, like the main ideas.
- Multi-Head Highlighter: This special highlighter has several tips, each focusing on a different aspect of the text.



Thank You

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