



# CS 639: Foundation Models **Transformers & Attention I**

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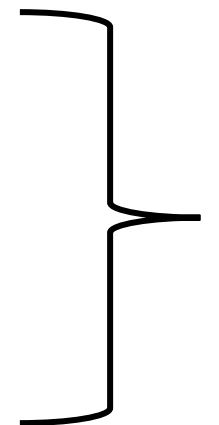
**Feb. 10, 2026**



# Announcements

- **Homework 1: delayed to this evening**
  - Bonus OH: Tomorrow (Weds) at 2:30-4:00 PM
- **Resources**
  - <https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/> Very nice resource for following along
- **Class roadmap:**

Tuesday Feb. 10	Transformers and Attention I
Thursday Feb. 12	Transformers and Attention II
Tuesday Feb. 17	Architectures: Encoder-Only
Thursday Feb. 19	Architectures: Others



Start FMs and Arch

# Outline

- **Basic Attention**

- Notions of attention, self-attention, basic attention layer, QKV setup and intuition

- **Additional Elements**

- Multi-head attention, positional encodings

- **Transformers**

- Architecture, encoder and decoder setups

# Outline

- **Basic Attention**

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- **Additional Elements**

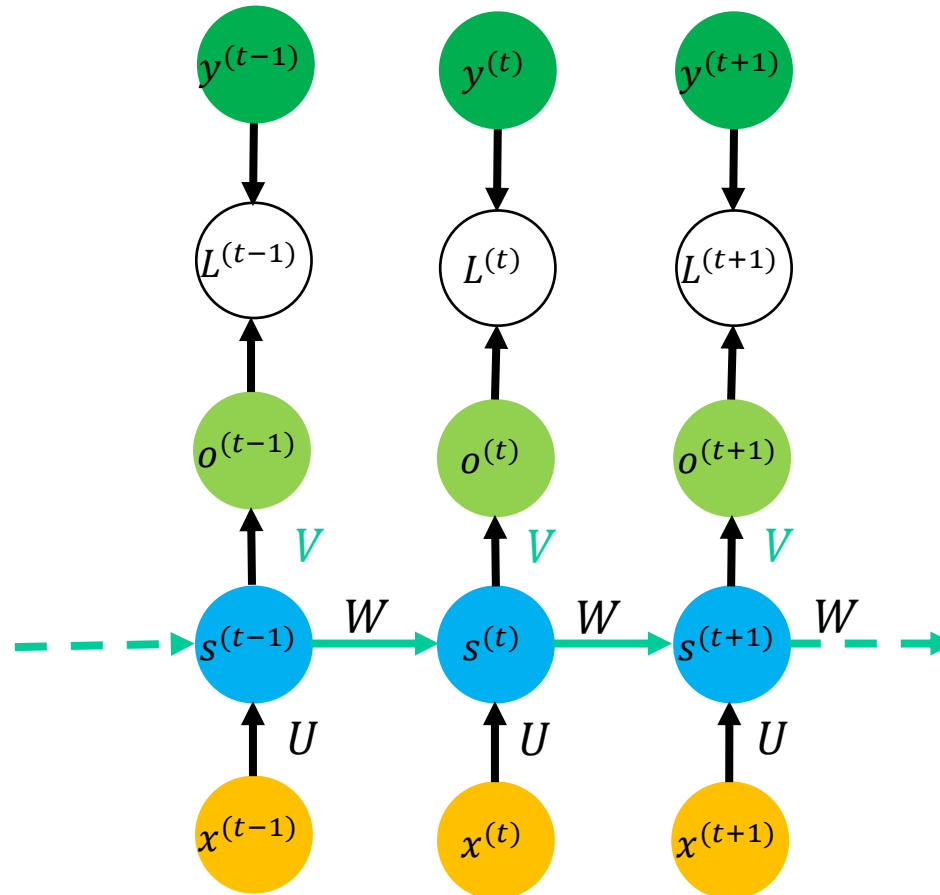
- Multi-head attention, positional encodings

- **Transformers**

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# History of Attention

- Recall our RNN: all the information had to go in the state  $s$ 
  - A fixed-length context vector



$$\begin{aligned}a^{(t)} &= b + Ws^{(t-1)} + Ux^{(t)} \\s^{(t)} &= \tanh(a^{(t)}) \\o^{(t)} &= c + Vs^{(t)} \\\hat{y}^{(t)} &= \text{softmax}(o^{(t)}) \\L^{(t)} &= \text{CrossEntropy}(y^{(t)}, \hat{y}^{(t)})\end{aligned}$$

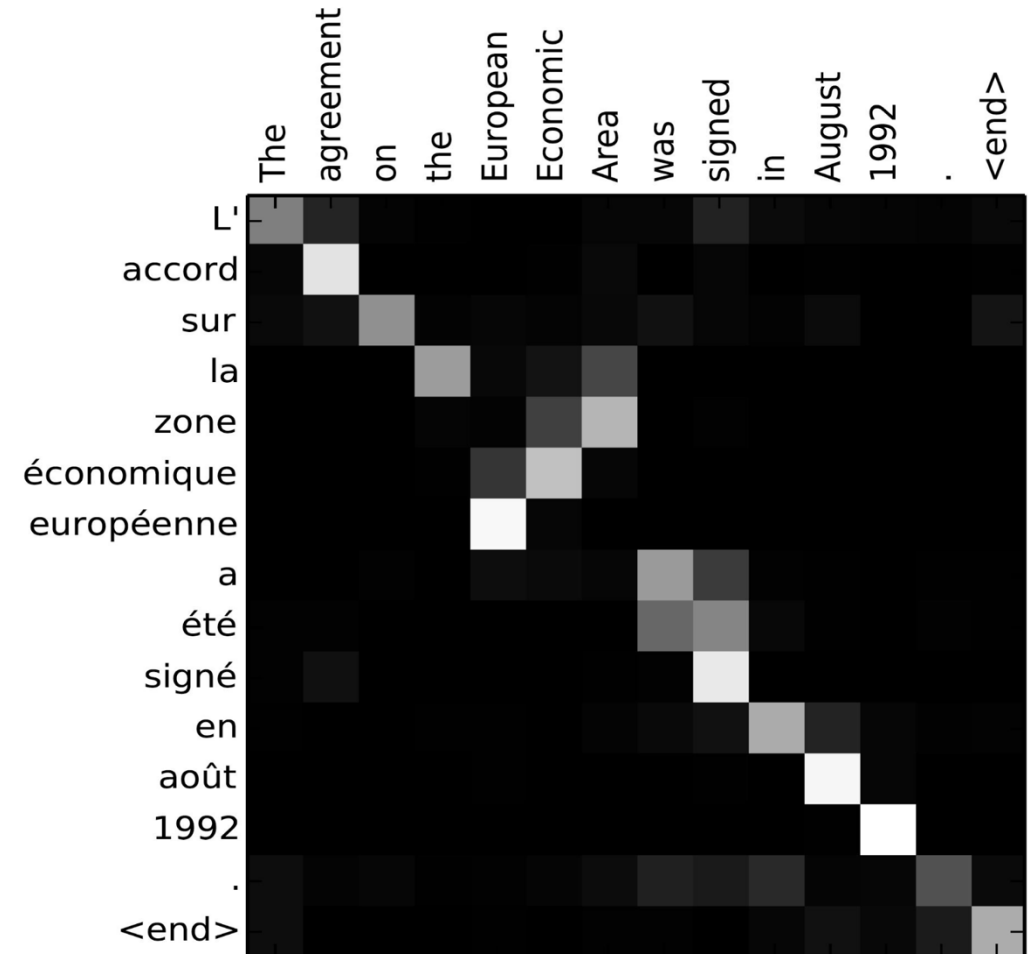
# History of Attention

Basic motivation: what if the **fixed length context vector** is not enough

- Why?
  - Words depend on each other
  - Dependencies are complex
- Need: mechanism to help model **focus** on the right “part”

Lots of approaches from 2014 on

- Bahdanau et al, 2014



Bahdanau et al, 2014

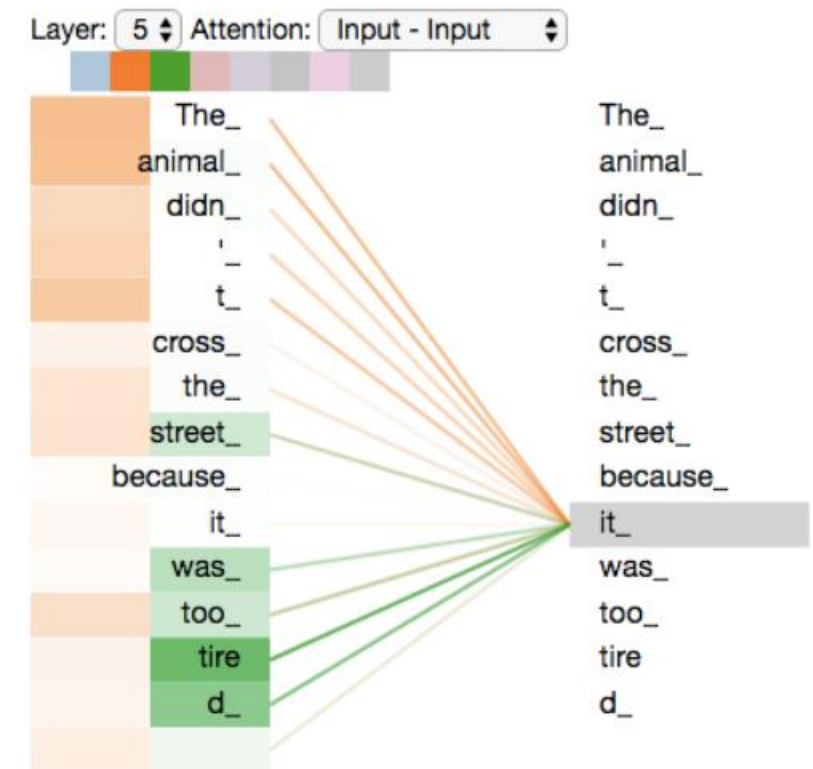
# Self-Attention: Motivation

## Popularized from 2017 on...

- From bottom-up. Let's design a basic layer.
  - Intuition: dependencies **within** same sentence

[illegible]

Cheng et al, 2016



Jay Alammam

# Building Layers

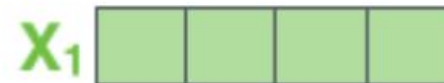
Recall how we built a convolutional layer

- We defined an operation (**convolution**)
- We decided how it should operate over the inputs (from previous layer) to produce the layer's outputs

- We'll do the same to build an attention-based layer

- **Input:** vectors for words

Thinking



Machines



**Note:** All visualizations are due to Jay Alammar

Excellent resource: <https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/>



# Word Embeddings

Terminology: related to representations

- Embeddings: fixed-dimensional vector for each *word* in our *vocabulary*
  - Really, for each “token”. First we’ll run a tokenizer to split up raw text into tokens, then we’ll grab the embedding for each token
  - Word2Vec: word co-occurrences  $\leftrightarrow$  embedding distances

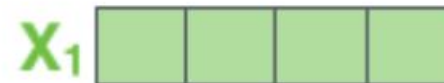


# Self-Attention: Goals and Inputs

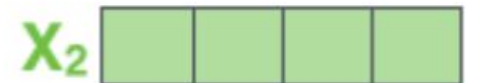
From bottom-up. Let's design a basic layer.

- Two criteria
  - *Transform* incoming word vectors,
  - Enable *interactions* between words
- Input: vectors for words

Thinking



Machines



# Self-Attention: Retrieval Intuition

- How should we design the interactions?

- Analogy: **search**

“Which restaurants near me are open at 9:00 pm?”

Query

Key

Value

Objects:

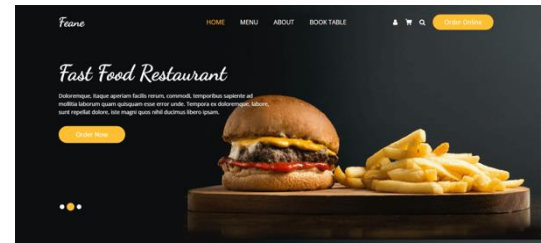
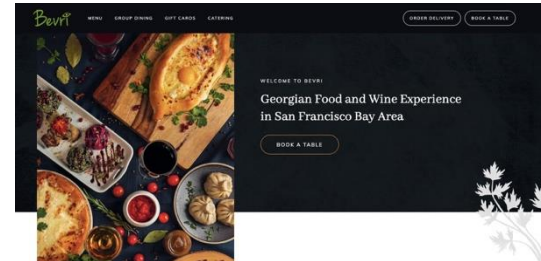
Query

Key

Value

Score 0.3

Score 0.7



# Self-Attention: Query, Key, Value Vectors

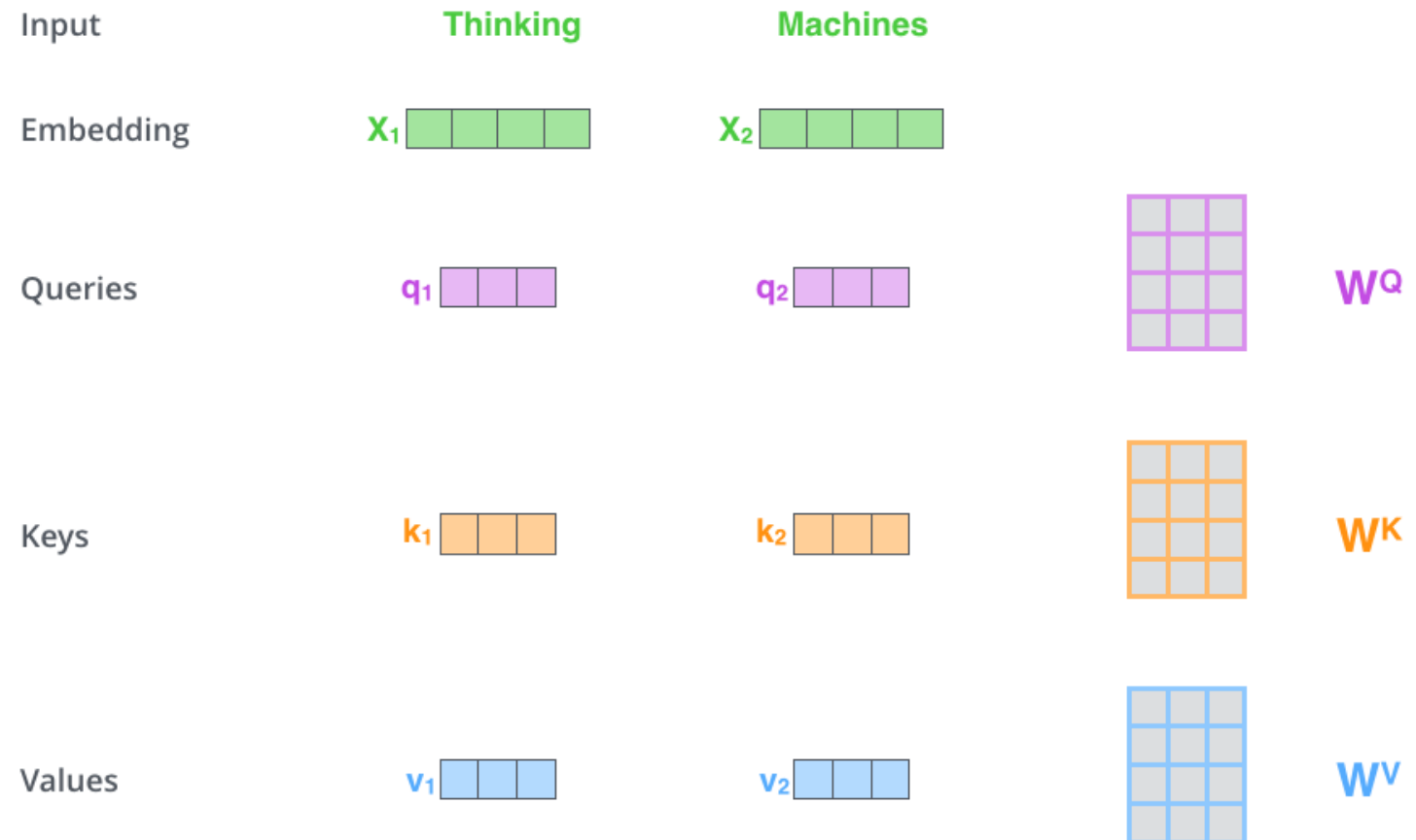
- *Transform* incoming word vectors,
- Enable *interactions* between words
- Get our **query**, **key**, **value** vectors via weight matrices: linear transformations!

**Objects:**

**Query**

**Key**

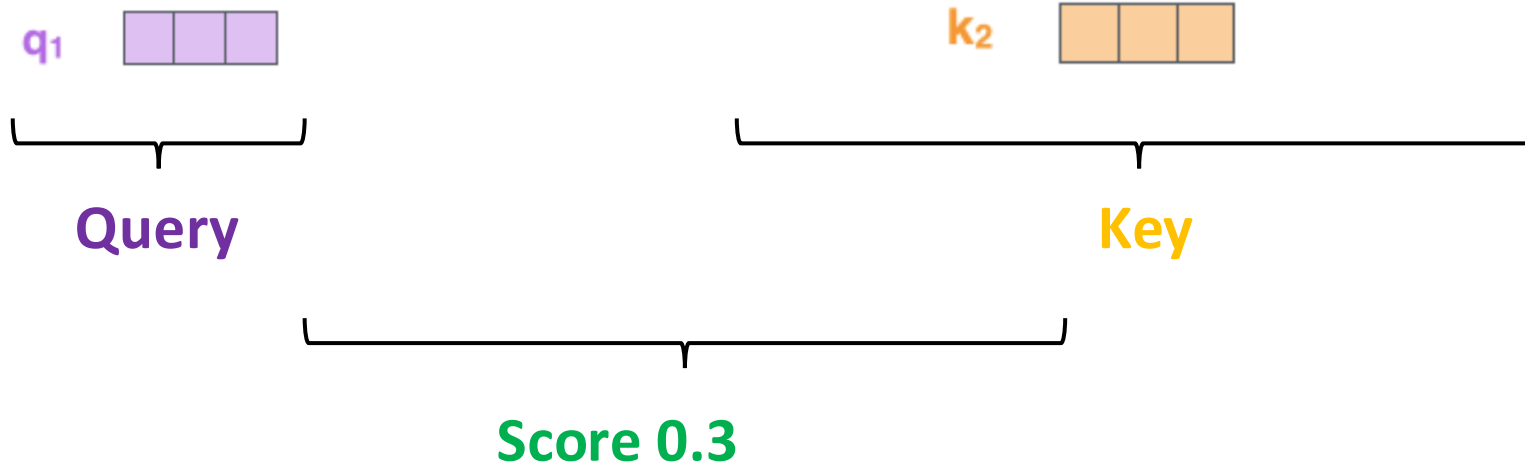
**Value**



# Self-Attention: Score Functions

Have **query**, **key**, **value** vectors

- Next, get our **score**



- Lots of things we could do --- **simpler** is usually better!
- Dot product  $q_1 \cdot k_2 = 96$
- Then we'll do **softmax**



# Self-Attention: Scoring and Scaling

- *Transform* incoming word vectors,
- Enable *interactions* between words
- Get our **query**, **key**, **value** vectors via weight matrices: linear transformations!
- Compute scores

**Objects:**

**Query**

**Key**

**Value**

Input

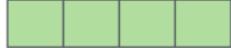
Embedding

Queries

Keys

Values

Thinking

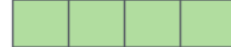
$x_1$  

$q_1$  

$k_1$  

$v_1$  

Machines

$x_2$  

$q_2$  

$k_2$  

$v_2$  

# Self-Attention: Putting it Together

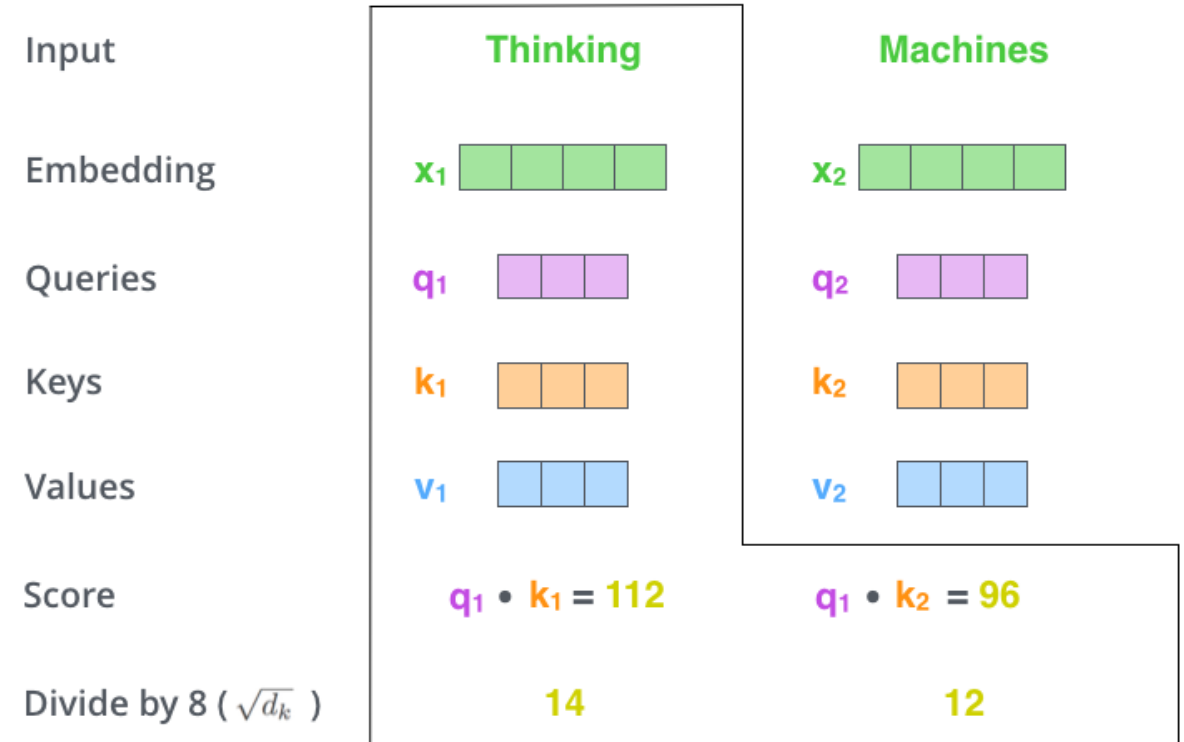
- Have **query**, **key**, **value** vectors via weight matrices: linear transformations!
- Have softmax score outputs (**focus**)
- Add up the values!

**Objects:**

**Query**

**Key**

**Value**



# Self-Attention: Matrix Formulas

- Have **query**, **key**, **value** vectors via weight matrices: linear transformations!
- Have softmax score outputs (**focus**)
- Add up the values!

**Objects:**

**Query**

**Key**

**Value**

$$Q = XW_Q, K = XW_K, V = XW_V$$

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax} \left( \frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V$$

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax} \left( X \frac{W_Q W_K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} X^T \right) V$$





**Break & Questions**

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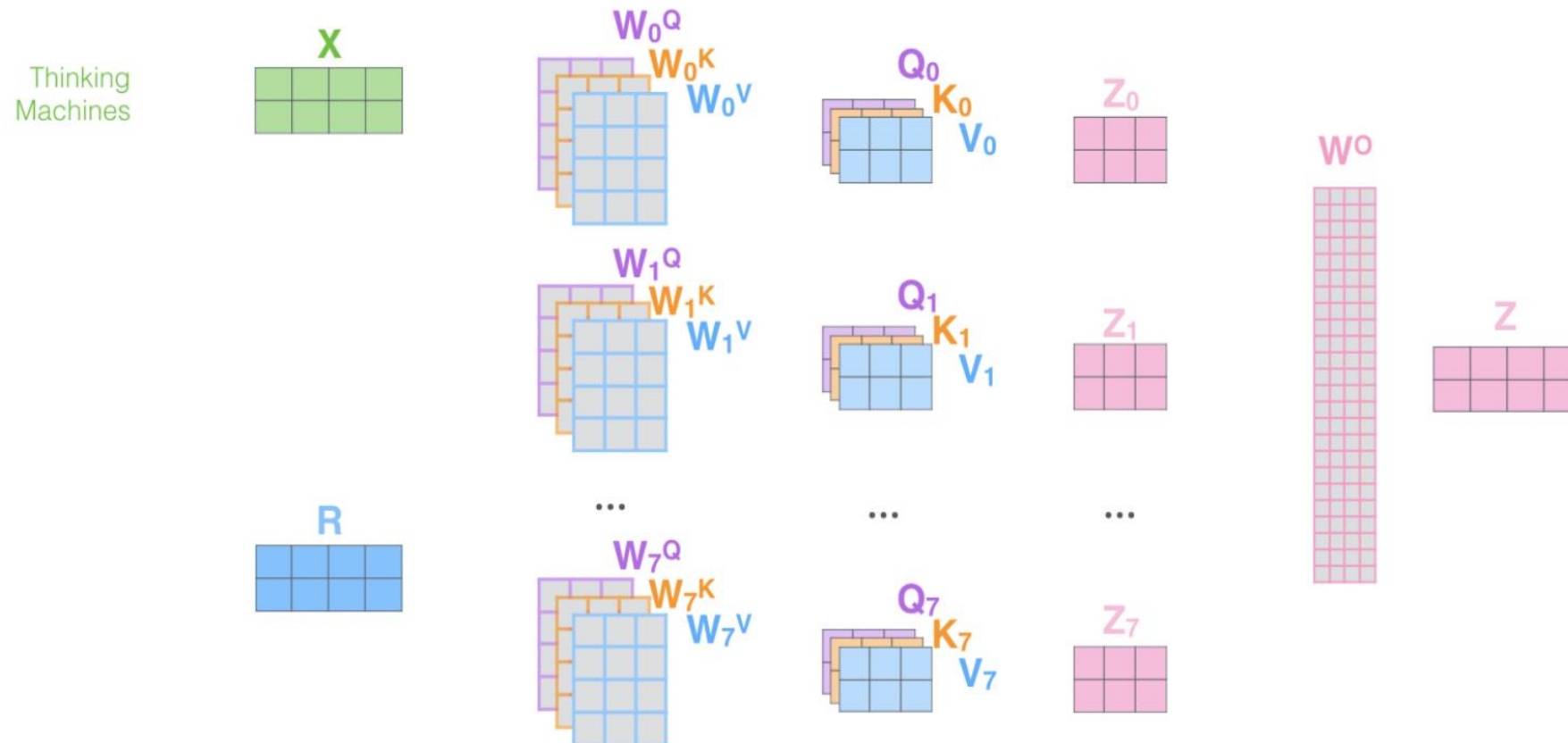
- **Transformers**

- Architecture, encoder and decoder setups

# Self-Attention: Multi-head

This is great but will we capture everything in one?

- Do we use just 1 kernel in CNNs? **No!**
- Do it many times in parallel: **multi-headed attention**. Concatenate outputs



# Self-Attention: Positional Encodings

Almost have a full layer designed.

- One annoying issue: so far, order of words (**position**) **doesn't matter!**
- Solution: add positional encodings

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

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



Location index



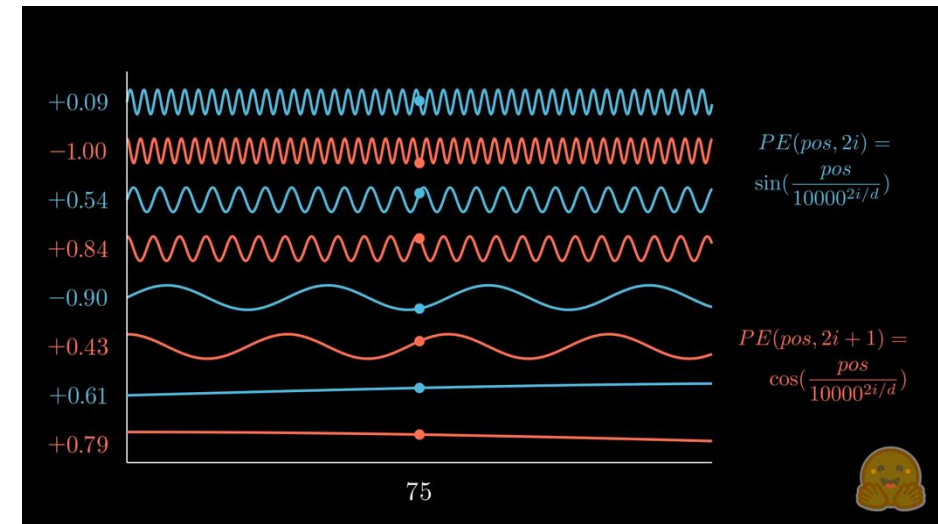
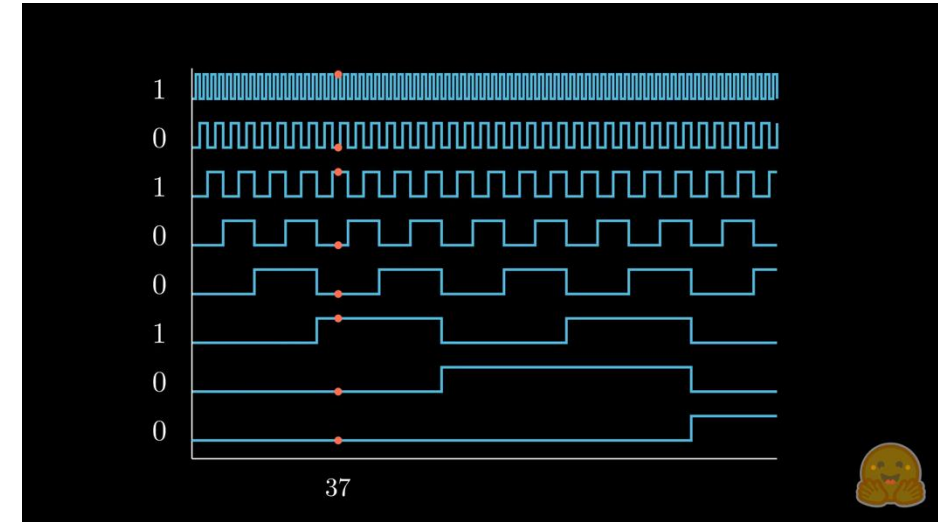
# Self-Attention: Positional Encodings

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

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

Why these **mysterious formulas**? Want properties:

- Consistent encoding
- Smooth
- Linearity across positions
  - Alternating sin and cos: can multiply by rotation matrix to obtain shifts



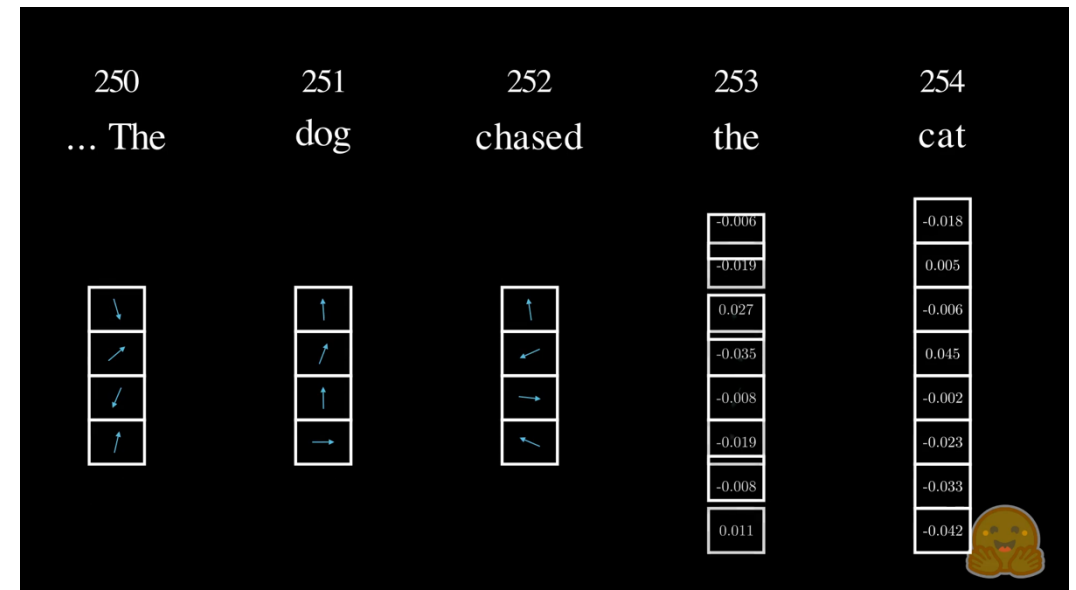
# Self-Attention: Modern Positional Encodings

These *sinusoidal* embeddings were defined in the original Transformers paper,

- Added once (as we saw) prior to the first layer

Many new variants of positional encodings that behave slightly differently

- Example: ***multiplicative*** instead of ***additive***
- Popular: **Rotary Positional Encoding (RoPE)**
- Note: perform in every attention layer







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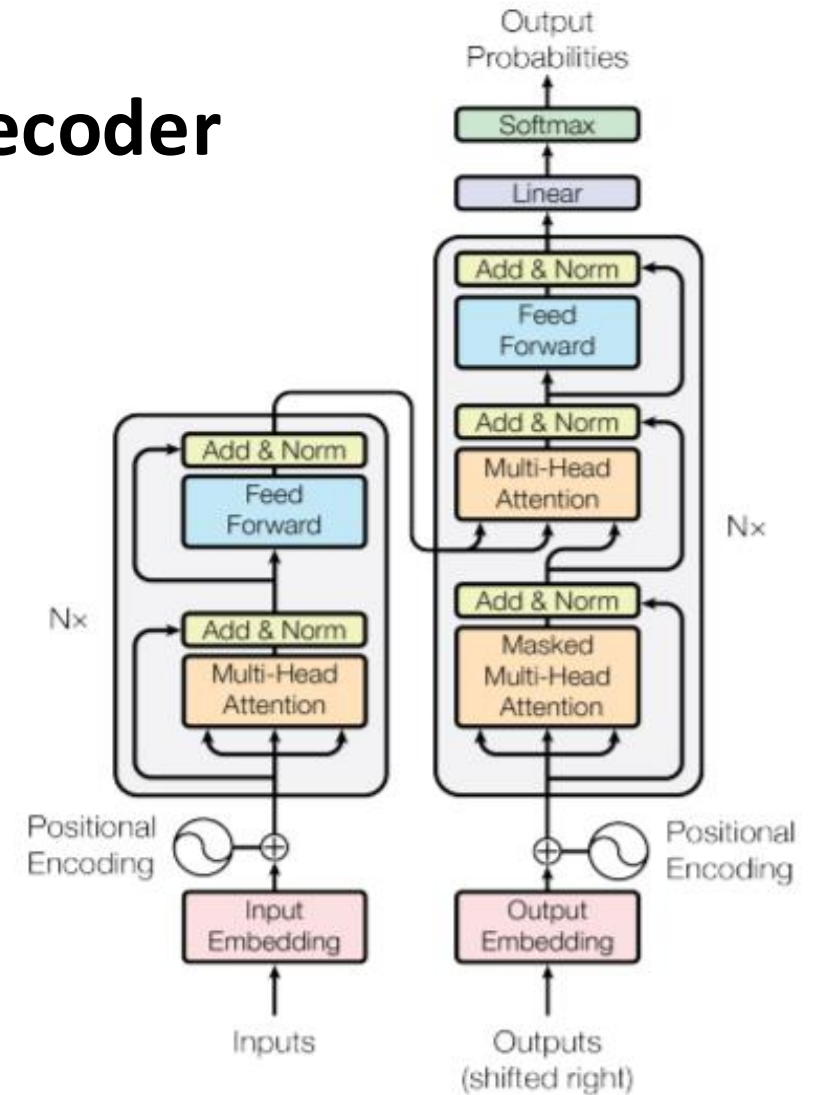
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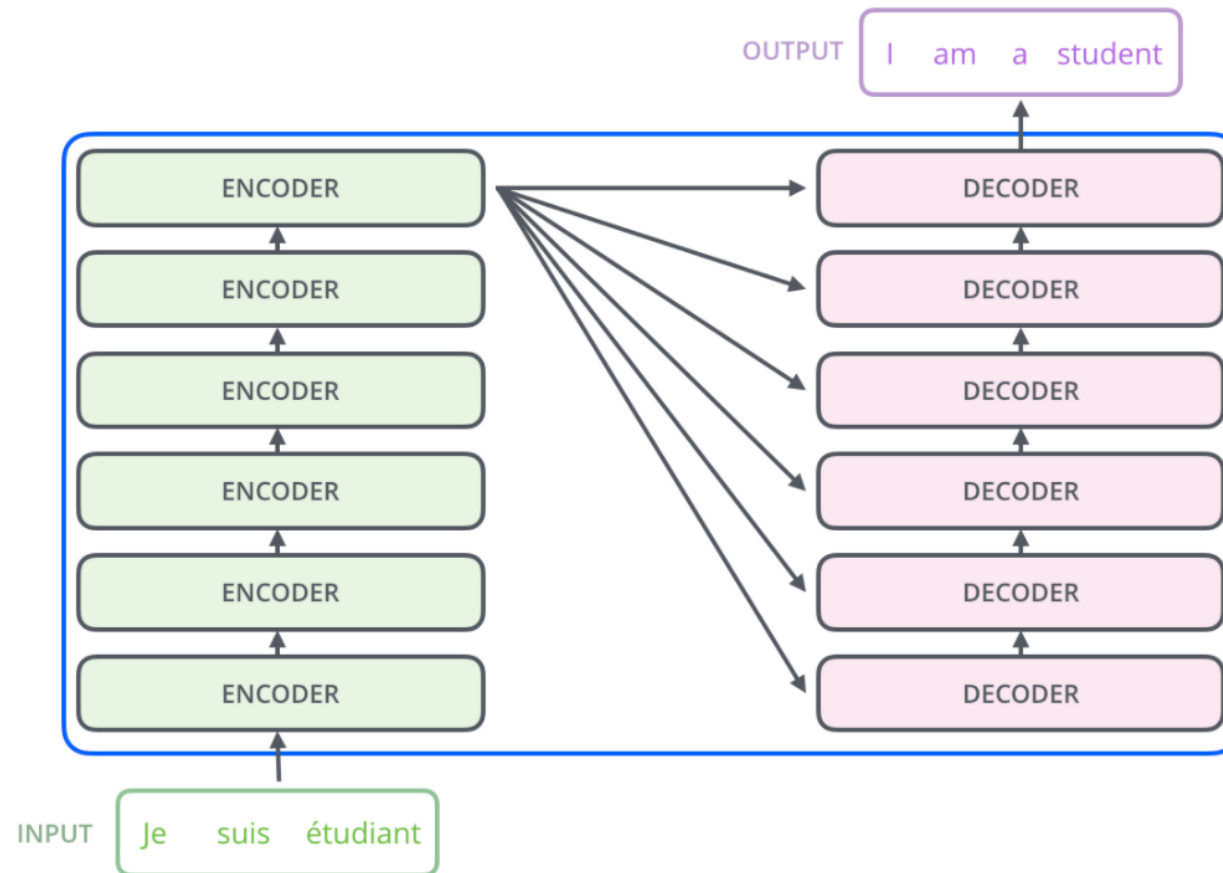
# Transformers: Model Architecture

- Initial goal for an architecture: **encoder-decoder**
  - Get **rid of recurrence**
  - Replace with **self-attention**
- Architecture
  - You may have seen this picture
  - Centered on self-attention blocks



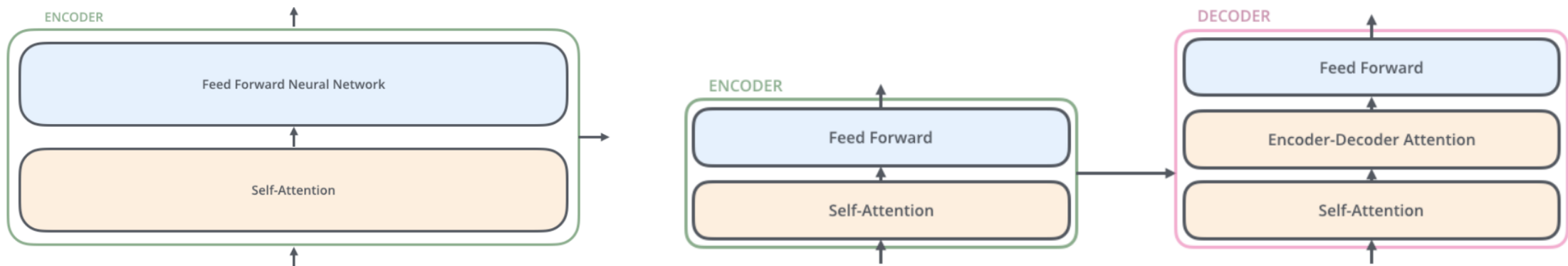
# Transformers: Architecture

- **Sequence-sequence** model with **stacked** encoders/decoders:
  - For example, for French-English translation:



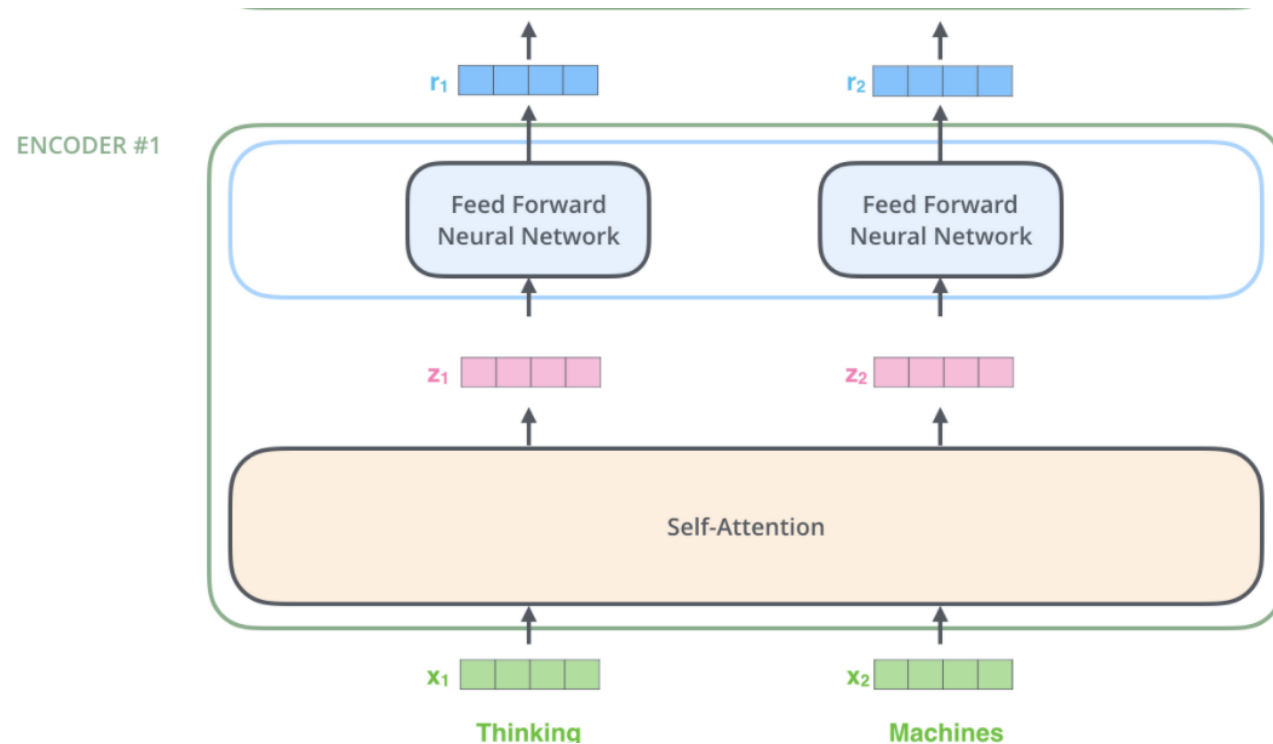
# Transformers: Architecture

- Sequence-sequence model with **stacked** encoders/decoders:
  - What's inside each encoder/decoder unit?
- Focus encoder first: **pretty simple!** 2 components:
  - Self-attention block
  - Fully-connected layers (i.e., an MLP)



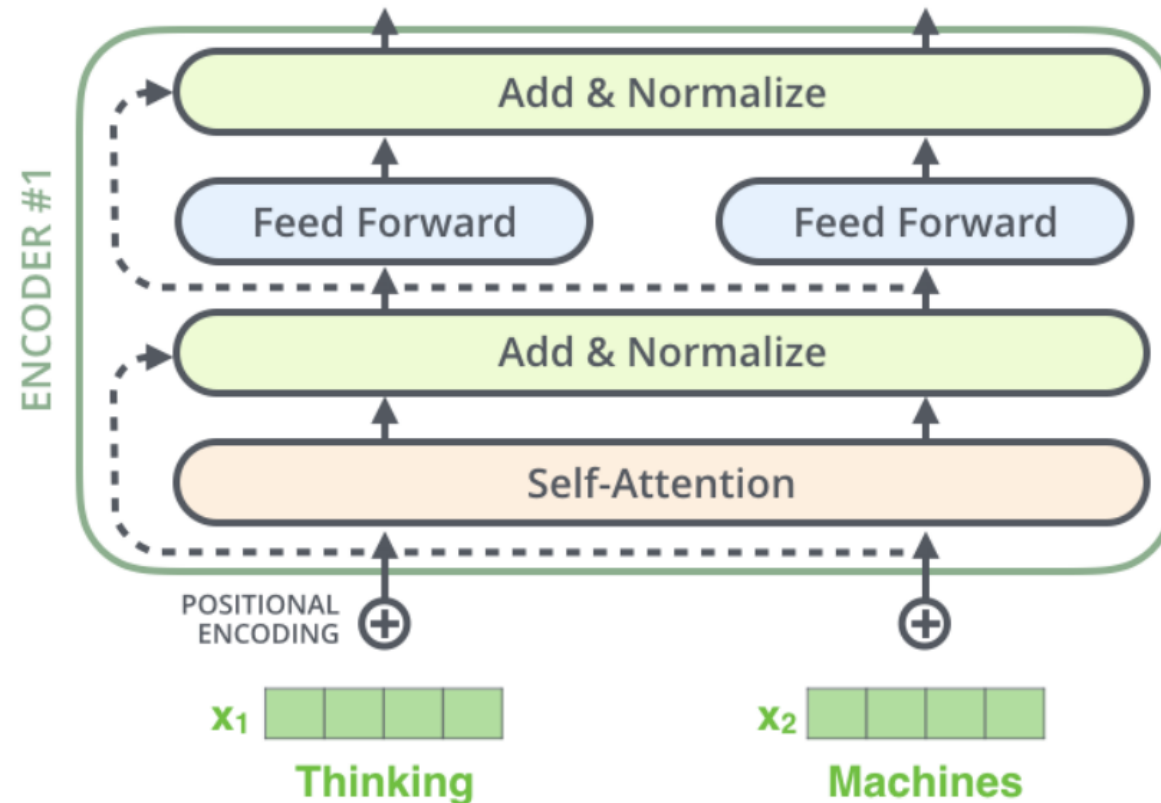
# Transformers: Inside an Encoder

- Let's take a look at the encoder. Two components:
  - 1. **Self-attention** layer (covered this)
  - 2. “Independent” **feedforward nets**



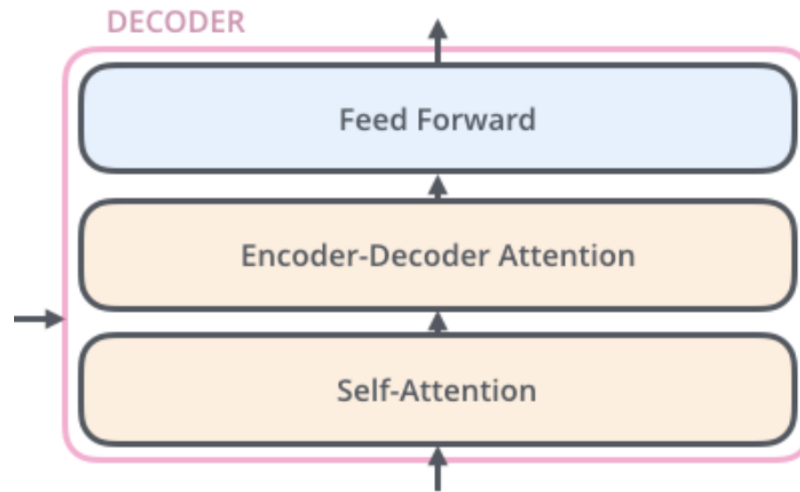
# Transformers: More Tricks

- Recall a big innovation for ResNets: residual connections
  - And also layer normalizations
  - Apply to our encoder layers



# Transformers: Inside a Decoder

- Let's take a look at the decoder. Three components:
  - 1. **Self-attention** layer (covered this)
  - 2. Encoder-decoder attention (same, but K, V come from encoder)
  - 3. “Independent” **feedforward nets**



# Transformers: Last Layers

- Next let's look at the end. Similar to a CNN,

- 1. Linear layer
- 2. Softmax

Get probabilities of words

Which word in our vocabulary is associated with this index?

Get the index of the cell with the highest value (argmax)

am

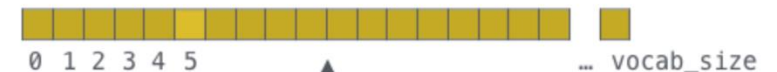
5

log\_probs



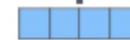
Softmax

logits



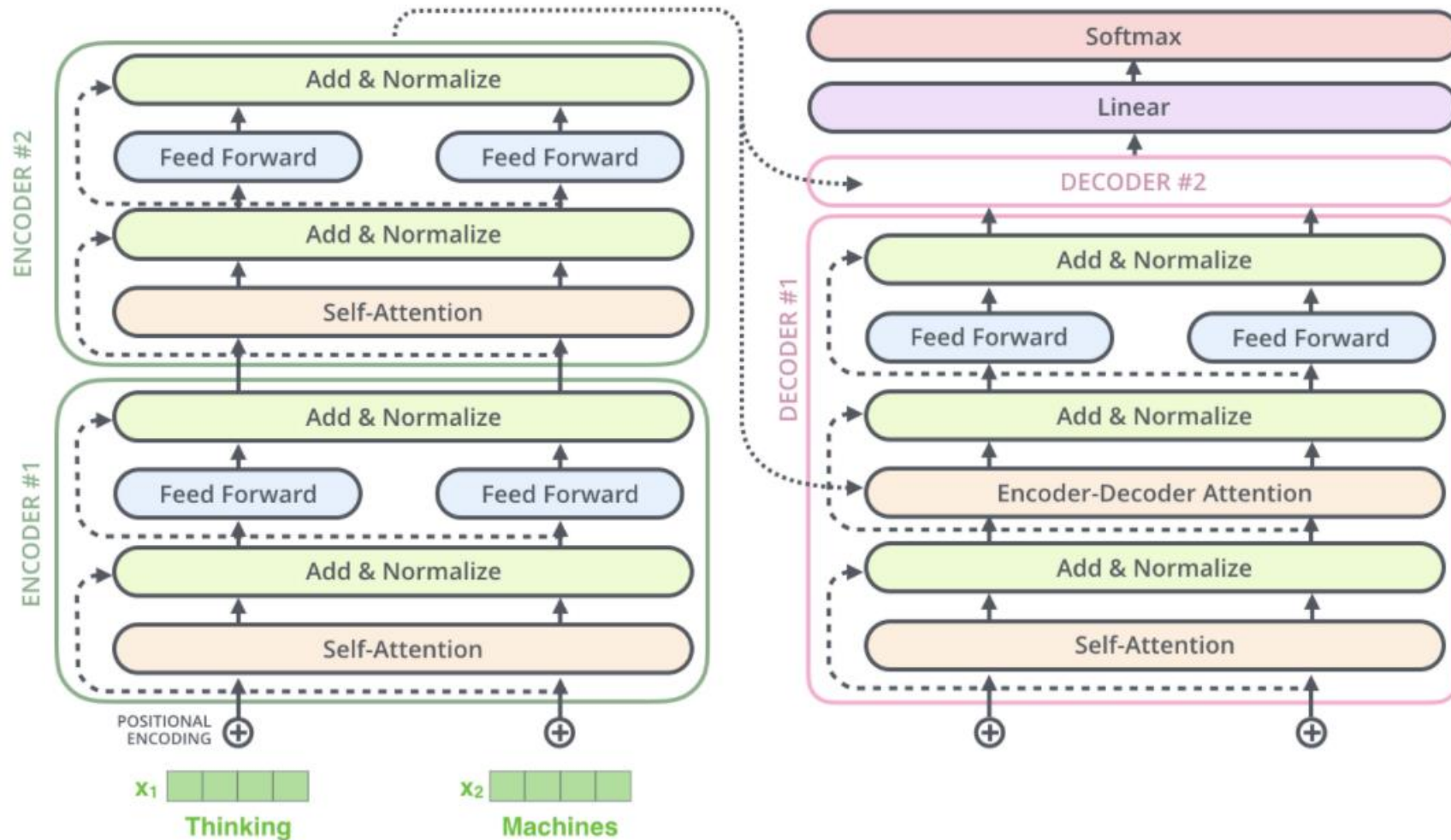
Linear

Decoder stack output



# Transformers: Putting it All Together

- What does the full architecture look like?





# Transformers: The Rest

- Next time: we'll talk about
  - How to **use** it (i.e., outputs)
  - How to **train** it
  - How to **rip** it apart and build other models with it.

