# Thinking Like Transformers 

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## Transformers are very effective



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## But we don't know how they work



## Question

## What is the computational model of the Transformer-encoder?



## Can it solve "Reverse"?

## abcde $\mapsto$ edcba



## Can it solve "Reverse"?

abcde $\mapsto$ edcba

| $a$ | $b$ | $c$ | $d$ | $e$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

"standard"
programming language

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## RASP

## Restricted Access Sequence Processing



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Symbolic:
"A" 0
$[0.1,-0.2,0.65, \ldots ? ? ?]$

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Primitive Sequences:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { tokens } & =[\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{P}] \\
\text { indices } & =[0,1,2,3] \\
\text { length } & =[4,4,4,4]
\end{aligned}
$$

Elementwise Operations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { indices*2 } & =[0,2,4,6] \\
\text { indices+length } & =[4,5,6,7]
\end{aligned}
$$

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Non-Elementwise Operations:
res=aggregate(s, $[4,6,8]$ )
122
0 F F F
1 T F F
2 F T T


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```
target = length-indices-1; = [3,2,1,0]
```



## RASP

## Restricted Access Sequence Processing

```
target = length-indices-1;
flip = select(target,indices,==);
```



## flip $=\operatorname{select}([3,2,1,0],[0,1,2,3],==)$

| 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | F F F T |  |  |
| 1 | F F T F |  |  |
| 2 | F T F F |  |  |
| 3 | T F F F |  |  |

## RASP

## Restricted Access Sequence Processing

```
target = length-indices-1;
flip = select(target,indices,==);
reverse = aggregate(flip,tokens);
```



## reverse=aggregate(flip, [R,A,S,P])

```
RASP
FFF T RASP => P
F F T F RASP => S => [P,S,A,R]
FT F F RASP => A
T F F F RASP => R
```

Inputs

## RASP

## Restricted Access Sequence Processing

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| layer 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X in <br> $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{X})$  <br> (\#0)/len |  | he (full a | ead 0 averag | ge) <br> 3 <br> 0 <br> 0.250 | $.25$ | $1$ |
| X | indices | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (0) |  |
| X | (\#0)/length | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | (1) |  |
| FF | length | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | (2) | from (1) |
| FF | target | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | (3) | from (0, 2) |



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## Conclusion

Try it out!! :
github.com/tech-srl/RASP

- RASP: abstraction for transformer-encoder
- Solve formal tasks in transformer-encoders
- Even Dyck- $k$ for arbitrary $k$ and unbounded depth!
- Translate to neural transformer-encoders architectures
- Exact weights still required

More details in paper!


