基于transformer的文本摘要实验

学员信息

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实验简述

命名实体识别(NER)是NLP里的一项很基础的任务,旨在定位非结构化文本中提到的命名实体并将 其分类为预定义的类别,例如人名、组织、位置、医疗代码、时间表达式、数量、货币价值、百分比 等。该实验通过NER更好地认识NLP的相关技术与流程。

实验环境

操作系统: win10虚拟机

python=3.9

torch=1.10.1 (cpu)

transformers=4.18.0

datasets=2.4.0

实验过程

• 分词器

分词器使用预训练的 'distilbert-base-uncased'。DistilBERT是一种基于BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)模型的轻量级版本。它具有较小的模型尺寸和计算资源需求,同时在许多自然语言处理任务上表现良好。

nFiles\lib\python\debugpy\adapter/../..\debugpy\launcher' '61930' '--' 'C:\temp\231017000028\src\scripts\named_entity_ identification.py
PreTrainedTokenizerFast(name_or_path='distilbert-base-uncased', vocab_size=30522, model_max_len=512, is_fast=True, padding_side='right'
'unk_token': '[UNK]', 'sep_token': '[SEP]', 'pad_token': '[PAD]', 'cls_token': '[CLS]', 'mask_token': '[MASK]'})

• 数据集

数据集使用了'conll2003',该数据集是一个常用的英文命名实体识别(Named Entity Recognition,NER)数据集。

在数据处理函数中,首先对每个样本进行分词和标签对齐,然后移除不需要的列,如ID、tokens、pos_tags、chunk_tags和ner_tags。最后返回经过处理后的数据集,用于模型训练或评估。

```
def get_dataset():
   #加载本地已处理好的数据集
   if load_from_local:
       dataset = load_from_disk('./src/dataset/')
       return dataset
   #远程加载需要预处理
   dataset = load_dataset(path='con112003')
   print('查看数据样例')
   print(dataset, dataset['train'][0])
   #数据处理函数
   def tokenize_and_align_labels(data):
       data_encode = tokenizer.batch_encode_plus(data['tokens'],
                                                truncation=True,
                                                is_split_into_words=True)
       data_encode['labels'] = []
       for i in range(len(data['tokens'])):
           label = []
           for word_id in data_encode.word_ids(batch_index=i):
               if word_id is None:
                   label.append(-100)
                   label.append(data['ner_tags'][i][word_id])
           data_encode['labels'].append(label)
       return data_encode
   dataset = dataset.map(
       tokenize and align labels,
       batched=True,
       batch_size=1000,
       num_proc=1,
       remove_columns=['id', 'tokens', 'pos_tags', 'chunk_tags', 'ner_tags'])
   return dataset
```

```
Reusing dataset conl12003 (C:\Users\Administrator\.cache\huggingface\datasets\conl12003\conl12003\1.0.0\9a4d16a94f8674ba3466315300359b@acd891b68b6c874
108%
查看数据样例
DatasetDict{{
    features: ['id', 'tokens', 'pos_tags', 'chunk_tags', 'ner_tags'],
    num_rows: 14041
    })
    validation: Dataset{{
        features: ['id', 'tokens', 'pos_tags', 'chunk_tags', 'ner_tags'],
        num_rows: 3250
    })
    test: Dataset({
        features: ['id', 'tokens', 'pos_tags', 'chunk_tags', 'ner_tags'],
        num_rows: 3453
    })
}) {'id': '0', 'tokens': ['EU', 'rejects', 'German', 'call', 'to', 'boycott', 'British', 'lamb', '.'], 'pos_tags': [22, 42, 16, 21, 35, 37, 16, 21, 7]
2, 0], 'ner_tags': [3, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0]}
```

• 数据加载器

通过torch.utils.data.DataLoader创建了一个数据加载器。参数dataset指定了要加载的训练集(dataset['train'])。batch_size设置为8,表示每个批次中有8个样本。collate_fn参数指定了用于处理批次的函数,这里使用了DataCollatorForTokenClassification,它会将批次中的样本整理为模型需要的格式。shuffle=True表示在每个轮次开始时打乱数据顺序,drop_last=True表示如果最后一个批次样本数量不足8个,则丢弃该批次。

```
#数据加载器
loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
    dataset=dataset['train'],
    batch_size=8,
    collate_fn=DataCollatorForTokenClassification(tokenizer),
    shuffle=True,
    drop_last=True,
)

for i, data in enumerate(loader):
    break

for k, v in data.items():
    print(k, v.shape, v[:2])

len(loader)
```

```
input_ids torch.Size([8, 54]) tensor([[ 101, 14824, 1005, 1055, 7794, 7920, 2003, 2025, 2092, 2438,
                              2000, 5463, 2021, 1037, 4471, 2013, 2014, 2097, 2022, 3191, 2041, 2011, 1996, 19938, 1005, 1055, 2882, 1011, 2684, 17508, 6229, 2386, 2076, 1996, 3116, 102, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0],
                         [ 101, 7367, 4244, 1010, 5479, 1011, 2039, 2000, 22160, 2197, 2095, 1010, 2003, 13916, 2000, 2448, 2046, 3587, 1011, 4399, 2446, 2019, 3489, 9594, 2121, 1999, 1996, 4284, 1011, 4399, 2446, 2019, 3489, 9594, 2121, 1999, 1996, 4284, 1011, 4399, 2446, 2019, 3489, 9594, 2121, 1999, 1996, 4284, 1011, 4399, 2446, 2019, 3489, 9594, 2121, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 201
                            2007, 2959, 6534, 9530, 5428, 2696, 10337, 2030, 5964, 1011, 13916, 4386, 3410, 12110, 16273, 2559, 2066, 2014, 2087, 3497, 16797, 7892, 1012, 102]])
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                            1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]])
                                  ch.Size([8, 54]) tensor([[-100, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, -100,
labels torch.Size([8, 54]) tensor([[-100,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            0,
                            -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100,
                              -100, -100, -100, -100, -100, -100],
                                     Γ-100,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         0.
                                                                                       0, 0, -100]])
1755
```

• 下游任务模型

这个类继承自PreTrainedModel,其中config_class属性设置为PretrainedConfig。

在**init**方法中,首先加载了预训练的DistilBERT模型(distilbert-base-uncased)作为 self.pretrained。然后,定义了一个全连接层self.fc,包含一个dropout层和一个线性层,将输入特征维度768映射到输出类别数9。接下来,通过加载预训练模型的参数,将self.fc的权重初始化为预训练模型的分类器权重。最后,定义了交叉熵损失函数self.criterion。

在forward方法中,首先将输入数据传递给预训练模型,得到最后一层隐藏状态logits。然后,将 logits传递给全连接层self.fc进行分类。如果提供了标签labels,计算交叉熵损失。最后,返回一个 字典,包含损失和预测的logits。

```
#定义下游任务模型
:lass Model(PreTrainedModel):
  config class = PretrainedConfig
   def __init__(self, config):
      super().__init__(config)
      self.pretrained = DistilBertModel.from_pretrained(
          'distilbert-base-uncased')
      self.fc = torch.nn.Sequential(torch.nn.Dropout(0.1),
                     torch.nn.Linear(768, 9))
      #加载预训练模型的参数
      parameters = AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(
           'distilbert-base-uncased', num_labels=9)
      self.fc[1].load_state_dict(parameters.classifier.state_dict())
      self.criterion = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
   def forward(self, input_ids, attention_mask, labels=None):
      logits = self.pretrained(input_ids=input_ids,
                               attention_mask=attention_mask)
      logits = logits.last_hidden_state
      logits = self.fc(logits)
      loss = None
      if labels is not None:
          loss = self.criterion(logits.flatten(end_dim=1), labels.flatten())
      return {'loss': loss, 'logits': logits}
```

• train

使用AdamW优化器和线性学习率调度器进行模型的参数优化和学习率更新。在每个批次中,将数据移动到设备上,通过模型进行前向传播并计算损失。然后,执行反向传播和梯度裁剪,更新模型参数和学习率。最后,将模型移回CPU。

```
def train():
   optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), 1r=2e-5)
   scheduler = get_scheduler(name='linear',
                             num_warmup_steps=0,
                             num_training_steps=len(loader),
                             optimizer=optimizer)
   device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
   model.train()
   model.to(device)
   for i, data in enumerate(loader):
       for k in data.keys():
           data[k] = data[k].to(device)
       out = model(**data)
       loss = out['loss']
       loss.backward()
       torch.nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(model.parameters(), 1.0)
       optimizer.step()
       scheduler.step()
       optimizer.zero_grad()
       model.zero_grad()
       if i % 50 == 0:
           labels = []
           outs = []
           out = out['logits'].argmax(dim=2)
            for j in range(8):
               select = data['attention_mask'][j] == 1
               labels.append(data['labels'][j][select][1:-1])
               outs.append(out[j][select][1:-1])
           #计算正确率
           labels = torch.cat(labels)
           outs = torch.cat(outs)
           accuracy = (labels == outs).sum().item() / len(labels)
           lr = optimizer.state_dict()['param_groups'][0]['lr']
           print(i, loss.item(), accuracy, lr)
   model.to('cpu')
```

训练过程中会周期性地打印训练信息,包括轮次,损失、准确率和学习率。经过将近两干次的训练,正确率达99.16%。

```
warnings.warn(
0 2.399038553237915 0.024390243902439025 1.998860398860399e-05
50 0.5870899558067322 0.8269230769230769 1.941880341880342e-05
100 0.51480633020401 0.8372093023255814 1.8849002849002852e-05
150 0.13835808634757996 0.95833333333334 1.827920227920228e-05
200 0.13117648661136627 0.9669421487603306 1.770940170940171e-05
250 0.23385891318321228 0.94 1.713960113960114e-05
300 0.1472039669752121 0.9512195121951219 1.6569800569800573e-05
350 0.19199655950069427 0.9505494505494505 1.60000000000000003e-05
400 0.0964977890253067 0.9759036144578314 1.5430199430199432e-05
450 0.5718852877616882 0.8689655172413793 1.4860398860398862e-05
500 0.14928022027015686 0.9669421487603306 1.4290598290598293e-05
550 0.04728260636329651 0.9913793103448276 1.3720797720797722e-05
600 0.06350374221801758 0.9777777777777 1.3150997150997152e-05
650 0.17678901553153992 0.9712230215827338 1.2581196581196581e-05
700 0.12549585103988647 0.96875 1.2011396011396012e-05
750 0.06563395261764526 0.9820627802690582 1.1441595441595444e-05
800 0.24276818335056305 0.917910447761194 1.0871794871794871e-05
850 0.09486348181962967 0.9707602339181286 1.0301994301994303e-05
900 0.08860410004854202 0.9617224880382775 9.732193732193734e-06
950 0.08840496093034744 0.96875 9.162393162393163e-06
1000 0.2855250835418701 0.9044117647058824 8.592592592592593e-06
1050 0.06121617928147316 0.9864864864864865 8.022792022792024e-06
1100 0.025660444051027298 1.0 7.452991452991454e-06
1150 0.16198216378688812 0.9543147208121827 6.883190883190884e-06
1200 0.2566322386264801 0.9340659340659341 6.313390313390314e-06
1600 0.019120031967759132 0.99333333333333 1.7549857549857553e-06
1650 0.04240876063704491 1.0 1.1851851851851854e-06
1700 0.095241978764534 0.9797297297297 6.153846153846155e-07
1750 0.030119173228740692 0.9915966386554622 4.5584045584045586e-08
Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>.
```

实验结论

• 测试函数

测试函数将模型设置为评估模式,并使用测试数据加载器加载数据。在测试循环中,对于每个批次,通过模型进行前向传播并获取预测的标签索引,然后将预测值和标签值添加到列表中。在一定的间隔内打印进度信息,并限制测试批次的数量。最后,将标签和预测值连接起来,并计算预测准确率并打印出来。

```
def test():
   model.eval()
   #数据加载器
   loader_test = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
       dataset=dataset['test'],
       batch_size=16,
       collate_fn=DataCollatorForTokenClassification(tokenizer),
       shuffle=True,
       drop_last=True,
   labels = []
   outs = []
   for i, data in enumerate(loader_test):
       #计算
       with torch.no_grad():
           out = model(**data)
       out = out['logits'].argmax(dim=2)
       for j in range(16):
           select = data['attention_mask'][j] == 1
           labels.append(data['labels'][j][select][1:-1])
           outs.append(out[j][select][1:-1])
       if i % 10 == 0:
           print(i)
       if i == 50:
           break
   #计算正确率
   labels = torch.cat(labels)
   outs = torch.cat(outs)
   print((labels == outs).sum().item() / len(labels))
```

```
#训练前测试
test()
#训练
train()
#训练前测试
test()
```

• 训练前测试

```
0
10
20
30
40
50
0.016053162099604272
```

• 训练后测试

```
0
10
20
30
40
50
0.973296013314169
```

实验总结

在实验过程中遇到很多问题,包括为环境搭建,数据集的下载,以及模型函数参数设置等等。通过解决以上问题对NLP的处理领域和处理逻辑有了初步认识,感谢老师和热心的同学们。