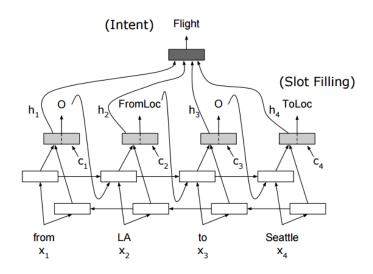
I. Describe your model in detail.

這次作業利用 "Attention-Based Recurrent Neural Network Models for Joint Intent Detection and Slot Filling" 這篇paper所提供的source code實作。paper中提供兩種model分別是Encoder-Decoder Model with Aligned Inputs和 Attention-Based RNN Model。這次使用的的是 Attention-Based BiRNN Model。(如下圖)



- 1. BiRNN 以backward和forward的方式讀入source sequence 產生bh和fh hidden state。
- 2. 將hidden states做weighted sum產生context c。
- 3. 合併bh, fh 與 context vector c 產生label prediction,完成Slot Filling的部分。
- 4. 利用pre-trained好的hidden states, predict出Intent。
- II. Describe what you learned and how you improve the performance.

與Encoder-Decoder Model相比,Attention-Based BiRNN Model的計算比較有效率,因為只需要讀如words sequence一次,而非encoder-decoder的兩次。而且Slot Filling和Intent共用一個RNN,可以直接根據slot filling step train好的hidden states產生intent prediction。Improve的方法有許多種,最直覺得便是增加steps跟embedding size,但使用預設參數即可達到95%的strong baseline,因此影響不大。而此篇paper最重要的兩點即是加入bidirectional RNN跟attention,都會有較佳的結果。

```
III. Roughly comment on your code.

def train():
    with tf.Session() as sess:
        initialize model
        read data
        while # of train steps:
            tag_list, label = train the model()
            run_valid_test()
        end while

end train
test the model
```