# 一、数据集-conll2003

官网: https://www.clips.uantwerpen.be/conll2003/ner/

数据集介绍: Introduction to the CoNLL-2003 Shared Task: Language-Independent Named Entity Recognition

# 1.基本介绍

● 类别

We will concentrate on four types of named entities: persons, locations, organizations and names of miscellaneous entities that do not belong to the previous three groups.

四个类别: persons, locations, organizations, miscellaneous entities

● 样例:使用BIO标注法,B-来标记实体的开始部分,I-来标记实体的其它部分,O表示该字或词不组成命名实体

```
U.N. NNP I-NP I-ORG

official NN I-NP O

Ekeus NNP I-NP I-PER

heads VBZ I-VP O

for IN I-PP O

Baghdad NNP I-NP I-LOC

. O O
```

四列分别是单词,词性,语法块,实体标签,在NER任务中,只关心第一列和第四列。实体类别标注采用BIO标注法 所以标签总共有9类:

### ● 数据处理

数据集中的每一行如样例所示,一行表示一个词的信息,每句话以'.'结尾且使用空行分割,如1-12行的单词组成一句话

```
1
    S0CCER
           0
 2
        0
 3
   JAPAN
            B-L0C
 4
   GET 0
 5
   LUCKY
            0
 6
    WIN O
 7
        0
 8
    CHINA
            B-PER
 9
    IN O
    SURPRISE
10
11
    DEFEAT 0
12
        0
13
14
    Nadim
            B-PER
15
   Ladki
           I-PER
16
17 AL-AIN B-LOC
18
        0
19
    United B-LOC
```

获取每句话的tokens和tags数组,如:

```
[(
    "John lives in New York and works for the European Union".split(),
    "B-PER O O B-LOC I-LOC O O O O B-ORG I-ORG".split()
), (
    ...
)]
```

# 2.评价指标

- 精度(precision)、召回率(recall)、  $F_1 = \frac{2*precision*recall}{precision+recall}$
- 实体边界和实体类型都要匹配正确

如: New York 的预测值要为(B-LOC, I-LOC)两者错一个就算错

### 二、BERT

- 使用BERT后接一个全连接层输出分类结果,之前F1\_score值的计算方式是一一对比,是0.5,实际的F1要比这个更低。
  - o 遇到的一些问题:一个batchpad的时候输出的label怎么pad, pad成了一个专门的标签,计算loss的时候也加进去。
  - o 有的seg超过512了,是直接截断还是另起一段,使用的是后者
  - o CrossEntropyLoss: LogSoftmax + NLLloss, 当在模型中使用softmax, 然后计算nllloss就是负值
- 使用bert的时候输出Bert每一个layer的输出
  - 。 比如layer是12层,hiddenstate是一个长度为12的列表
  - o 每个元素是一个元组: Tuple of torch.FloatTensor (one for the output of the embeddings + one for the output of each layer) of shape (batch\_size, sequence\_length, hidden\_size).做attention的时候是乘以一个矩阵然后训练,还是直接做attention?
- 最后发现<u>Bert有专门针对NER</u>的模型,没做尝试,但记录如下

```
# 引入模型
from transformers import BertForTokenClassification
# 创建模型
model = BertForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(bert_model_dir, num_labels=self.opt.tag_nums)
out = model(batch_data, token_type_ids=None, attention_mask=batch_masks, labels=labels)
# 示例
```

```
from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertForTokenClassification
import torch
tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
model = BertForTokenClassification.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
inputs = tokenizer("Hello, my dog is cute", return_tensors="pt")
labels = torch.tensor([1] * inputs["input_ids"].size(1)).unsqueeze(0) # Batch size 1
outputs = model(**inputs, labels=labels)
loss, scores = outputs[:2]
```

#### 参数解释:

#### 输入:

- o input\_ids: 训练集, torch.LongTensor类型, shape是[batch\_size, sequence\_length]
- o token\_type\_ids:可选项,当训练集是两句话时才有的。
- o attention\_mask: 可选项, 当使用mask才有, 可参考原论文。
- labels: 数据标签, torch.LongTensor类型, shape是[batch\_size]

#### 输出:

- o 如果labels不是None(训练时): 输出的是loss,scores( batch\_size, sequence\_length, config.num\_labels)
- o 如果labels是None(评价时): 只输出scores

## 三、LSTM+CRF

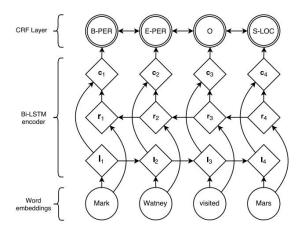


Figure 1: Main architecture of the network. Word embeddings are given to a bidirectional LSTM.  $\mathbf{l}_i$  represents the word i and its left context,  $\mathbf{r}_i$  represents the word i and its right context. Concatenating these two vectors yields a representation of the word i in its context,  $\mathbf{c}_i$ .

#### CRF的实现参考pytorch官方文档

推荐大佬博客,对CRF的解释写的很详细

推荐两者搭配观看

### 为什么在Bi-LSTM后加一层CRF呢?

虽然BiLSTM学习到了上下文的信息,但是输出相互之间并没有影响,它只是在每一步挑选一个最大概率值的label输出,最后的标注是各个序列位置标注的拼接,这样只是获得的局部最优解而没有考虑到全局,会导致所获得的标注出现不合规则的情况,而CRF能够从训练集中学到一些约束,比如不可能出现 "O I-",因为实体名称必须是B-开头等

## 1.CRF Layer

定理 11.2(线性链条件随机场的参数化形式) 设 P(Y|X) 为线性链条件随机场,则在随机变量 X 取值为 x 的条件下,随机变量 Y 取值为 y 的条件概率具有如下形式:

$$P(y \mid x) = \frac{1}{Z(x)} \exp\left(\sum_{i,k} \lambda_k t_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) + \sum_{i,l} \mu_l s_l(y_i, x, i)\right)$$
(11.10)

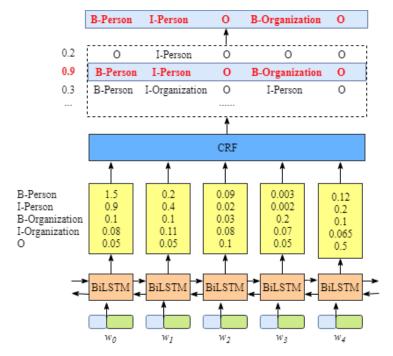
包括状态特征和转移特征,所以标签的score分成两部分,Emisson Score和Transition Score,用于计算loss

则对于输入序列X,预测其标签序列为y的得分如下, $A_{i,j}$ 表示状态i转移到状态j的score, $P_{i,y_i}$ 表示index为i的word,tag为 $y_i$ 的score

$$s(X,y) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} A_{y_i,y_{i+1}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i, y_i$$

#### 1.1 Emission Score

Emission Score用Bi-LSTM的输出[seq\_len, tag\_size]来表示,例如 $w_0$ 的tag为B-Person的score为1.5



#### 1.2 Transition Score

定义一个状态转移矩阵T,大小为[tagset\_size, tagset\_size], $T_{y_i,y_j}$ 表示状态 $y_i$ 转移到状态 $y_j$ 的score,这个矩阵就是CRF要学习到的参数.

一般添加两个TAG START 和 END 用来标志句子的开始和结尾,T示例如下:

	START	B-Person	I-Person	B-Organization	I-Organization	0	END
START	0	0.8	0.007	0.7	0.0008	0.9	0.08
B-Person	0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0006	0.6	0.009
I-Person	-1	0.5	0.53	0.55	0.0003	0.85	0.008
B-Organization	0.9	0.5	0.0003	0.25	0.8	0.77	0.006
I-Organization	-0.9	0.45	0.007	0.7	0.65	0.76	0.2
0	0	0.65	0.0007	0.7	0.0008	0.9	0.08
END	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 分析其约束,可得到:

- 1. 句子中的第一个单词的标记应该是以"B-" 或者 "O"开头, 并不会是 "I-"形式的标记。("START" 到 "I-Person or I-Organization" 的转移值非常的小。)
- 2. 在"B-label1 I-label2 I-label3 I-…"这样形式的标注序列中, label1, label2, label3 … 应该是同种实体的标签。比如,"B-Person I-Person" 是合理有效的标注序列,而 "B-Person I-Organization" 则不是。("B-Organization" to "I-Person" 转移值为0.0003)
- 3. 标签序列"O I-label" 是 非法的.实体标签的首个标签应该是"B-" ,而非"I-"("START" to "I-Person")

# 2.Loss Function

- Loss Funtion 由真实路径得分和所有可能的路径得分组成,真实路径的得分应该是所有可能转移路径中分数最高的
- 假定每一个可能的路径有一个分数值 $P_i$  , 那么对于所有 N 条可能的路径的总分数值为  $P_{total}=P_1+P_2+\ldots+P_N=e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N}$
- $LossFunction = \frac{P_{RealPath}}{P_1 + P_2 + \ldots + P_N}$

随着训练时参数值的不断更新,LossFunction的值应该越来越大,即真实路径的分数值占比应越来越高为了便于计算,改写loss, $LogLossFunction = log \frac{P_{RealPath}}{P_1 + P_2 + \ldots + P_N}$ ,训练模型时,通常是最小化损失函数,取负可得到

$$egin{align*} LogLossFunction \ &= -\lograc{P_{RealPath}}{P_1+P_2+\ldots+P_N} \ &= -\lograc{e^{S_{RealPath}}}{e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N}} \ &= -(\log(e^{S_{RealPath}}) - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(S_{RealPath} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_1}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N x_{iy_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_1}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N t_{y_iy_{i+1}} - \log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_1}+\ldots+e^{S_N})) \ &= -(\sum_{i=1}^N$$

#### ● 问题

- 如何定义一个路径的得分?
- 如何计算所有可能路径的总得分?
- 计算总得分需要列出所有的可能路径吗?

#### 2.1 真实路径得分

这一部分比较好计算,假设真实路径为: "START B-Person I-Person O B-Organization O END",则操作如下:

• 假设该句子有5个单词组成:  $w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5$ ;

- 再额外加两个单词 $w_0, w_6$ 分别表示该句子的开头和结果;
- $S_i$ 由两部分计算得到:  $S_{realpath} = EmissionScore + TransitionScore$

发射得分  $EmissionScore = x_{0,START} + x_{1,B-Person} + x_{2,I-Person} + x_{3,O} + x_{4,B-Organization} + x_{5,O} + x_{6,END}$ 

- $x_{index,label}$ ,是第index个词被标记为label的得分
- $x_{1,B-Person}, x_{2,I-Person}, x_{3,O}, x_{4,B-Organization}, x_{5,O}$ 都是从BiLSTM的输出得到的
- 对于 $x_{0,START}$ 和 $x_{6,END}$ ,我们可以将他们设为0

#### 转移得分

 $TransitionScore = t_{START->B-Person} + t_{B-Person->I-Person} + t_{I-Person->O} + t_{O->B-Organization} + t_{B-Organization->O} + t_{O->END}$ 

- $t_{label1->label2}$ 是从label1到label2的转移得分
- 转移得分来自CRF层

```
def _score_sentence(self, feats, tags): # gives a score of a provided tag squence 根据真实标签计算的
score

score = torch.zeros(1, device=self.device)
 tags = torch.cat([torch.tensor([self.tag_to_idx['START']], dtype=torch.long,
device=self.device), tags])
 for i, feat in enumerate(feats):
    score += self.transitions[tags[i + 1], tags[i]] + feat[tags[i + 1]]

score += self.transitions[self.tag_to_idx['STOP'], tags[-1]]
return score
```

### 2.2 所有路径的总得分

所有路径的总得分:  $P_{total}=P_1+P_2+\ldots+P_N=e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N}$ ,根据lossFunction,计算 $log(e^{S_1}+e^{S_2}+\ldots+e^{S_N})$ 

最简单的一种方法是: 枚举所有可能的路径, 然后计算总得分, 非常低效

上式是一个累加的过程,其思想和动态规划类似,例如要计算w0→w1→w2的得分,需先计算w0所有路径的总得分,然后计算w0→w1的总得分,再利用上一个得分计算 w0→w1→w2的得分,即为我们所需要的最终得分,在这个过程中要定义两个变量obs和previous,obs表示当前word的信息,previous表示先前步骤的结果,一个简单的示例如下:

基于一个长度为3的句子训练模型:  $seq=[w_0,w_1,w_2], LabelSet=l_1,l_2$  EmissionScore和TransitionScore分别用x和t来表示, X:[3,2],T:[2,2]

 $egin{aligned} ullet & w_0 \ & obs = [x_{01}, x_{02}] \end{aligned}$ 

previous = None

该语句中仅有一个单词 $w_0$ ,我们没有之前的词的结果,所以 previous 为 None。此外,我们也只能获取到第一个单词,其信息 obs= $[x_{01},x_{02}]$ ,即发射得分。 那么 w0所有可能路径的总得分即为:  $TotalScore(w_0)=log(e^{x_{01}}+e^{x_{02}})$  # 代表w0的 两条路径

•  $w_0 - > w_1$ 

$$obs = \left[ x_{11}, x_{12} 
ight]$$

 $previous = [x_{01}, x_{02}]$ 

- o 首先将previous扩展为: $previous = \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} & x_{01} \ x_{02} & x_{02} \end{pmatrix}$
- 。 将obs扩展为:  $obs = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \ x_{11} & x_{12} \end{pmatrix}$
- o 将 previous obs和转移得分进行相加:  $scores = \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} & x_{01} \\ x_{02} & x_{02} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{11} & x_{12} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{pmatrix}$   $scores = \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} + x_{11} + t_{11} & x_{01} + x_{12} + t_{12} \\ x_{02} + x_{11} + t_{21} & x_{02} + x_{12} + t_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

- o 更新 previous:  $previous = [log(e^{x_{01}+x_{11}+t_{11}}+e^{x_{02}+x_{11}+t_{21}}), log(e^{x_{01}+x_{12}+t_{12}}+e^{x_{02}+x_{12}+t_{22}})]$ # 两个元素分别表示  $w_1$ 为 $l_1$ 和 $l_2$
- o 迭代完成, 计算totalscore

```
egin{aligned} TotalScore(w_0 
ightarrow w_1) \ &= \log(e^{previous[0]} + e^{previous[1]}) \ &= \log(e^{\log(e^{x_{01} + x_{11} + t_{11}} + e^{x_{02} + x_{11} + t_{21}})} + e^{\log(e^{x_{01} + x_{12} + t_{12}} + e^{x_{02} + x_{12} + t_{22}})) \ &= \log(e^{x_{01} + x_{11} + t_{11}} + e^{x_{02} + x_{11} + t_{21}} + e^{x_{01} + x_{12} + t_{12}} + e^{x_{02} + x_{12} + t_{22}}) \end{aligned}
```

正是我们要计算的 $log(e^{S_1} + e^{S_2} + \ldots + e^{S_N})$  分别对应 $w_0 \ni w_1$ 的四条可能路径的分数

•  $w_0 - > w_1 - > w_2$ 同上

```
# 找出概率最大的路径的分数,使用的是动态规划的思想
def forward arg(self, feats):
   init_alphas = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000., device=self.device) # [1, tagset_size]
   # 初始的时候Start_tag = 0 START到任何tag的值都为0,表示开始传播
   init_alphas[0][self.tag_to_idx['START']] = 0.
   # 赋值给变量方便后向传播, forward_var是之前步骤的score
   forward_var = init_alphas
   # 开始迭代
   for feat in feats: # feat:[tagset_size] 每个word可能的label, 对seq的每个word进行遍历
       alpha_t = [] # The forward tensors at this timestep
       for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size): # 这一轮迭代: 所有其他标签到这个词的概率
          # 状态特征函数得分,feat是emission matrix
          # [1, tagset_size] 表示next_tag为label[i]的emission score
          emit_score = feat[next_tag].view(1, -1).expand(1, self.tagset_size)
          # 状态转移函数得分,其他状态转移到状态next_tag的得分
           # [1, tagset_size] trans_score[0,i]表示第i个tag转移到next_tag的score
          trans_score = self.transitions[next_tag].view(1, -1)
           # [1, tagset_size] next_tag_var[0,i]表示第i个tag到next_tag的整条路径的分数
          next_tag_var = forward_var + trans_score + emit_score
           # 到next tag的最好路径的score, for执行完之后是一个长为tagsize的数组
           # 其实这里取得的是最大值,动态规划的思想,不影响最后结果
           alpha_t.append(log_sum_exp(next_tag_var).view(1))
       # [1, tagset size] forward—var[0][i]当前word到tag[i]的最好的得分
       forward_var = torch.cat(alpha_t).view(1, -1)
   terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag_to_idx['STOP']]
   alpha = log_sum_exp(terminal_var)
   return alpha
```

```
# 计算loss

def neg_log_likelihood(self, sentence, tags):
    feats = self._get_lstm_features(sentence) # [seq_len, tag_size]
    forward_score = self._forward_arg(feats)
    gold_score = self._score_sentence(feats, tags) # 根据两者之间的差值进行反向传播
    return forward_score - gold_score
```

### 3.Inference

预测的时候使用viterbi算法,同李航《统计学习方法》,与2类似,更新previous不同,改成到每个label的score最大的那个路径 previous = [max(scores[00], scores[10]), max(scores[01], scores[11])]

还需要两个额外的数组, $\alpha_0$ , $\alpha_1$ ,分别用于存放最大分数,即最大分数对应的路径

```
def _viterbi_decode(self, feats): # feats:[seq_len, tagset_size]
   backpointers = []
   # 初始化
   init_vvars = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000, device=self.device)
   init_vvars[0][self.tag_to_idx['START']] = 0
   # 步骤i的forward_var保留步骤i-1的viterbi变量
   forward_var = init_vvars
   for feat in feats: # feat:[1, tagset size] word的每一个可能的label
       bptrs_t = [] # holds the breakpointers for this step,即当前到所有tag的最大值索引
       viterbivars_t = [] # holds the viterbi variables for this step, 当前word到所有tag的最大分数
       for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size):
           # next_tag_var[i] holds the viterbi variable for tag i at the previous step,
           # plus the score of transitioning from tag i to next_tag.
           # We don't include the emission scores here because the max
           # does not depend on them (we add them in below)
           next_tag_var = forward_var + self.transitions[next_tag]
           best tag id = argmax(next tag var) # 选最大
           bptrs_t.append(best_tag_id)
           viterbivars_t.append(next_tag_var[0][best_tag_id].view(1))
       # Now add in the emission scores, and assign forward_var to the set
       # of viterbi variables we just computed
       forward_var = (torch.cat(viterbivars_t) + feat).view(1, -1)
       backpointers.append(bptrs_t)
   # Transition to STOP_TAG
   terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag_to_idx['STOP']]
   best_tag_id = argmax(terminal_var)
   path_score = terminal_var[0][best_tag_id] # 开始记录分数
   # Follow the back pointers to decode the best path 根据\delta找最大路径
   best_path = [best_tag_id]
    for bptrs_t in reversed(backpointers):
       best_tag_id = bptrs_t[best_tag_id]
       best_path.append(best_tag_id)
   # Pop off the start tag
   start = best path.pop()
   assert start == self.tag_to_idx['START']
   best_path.reverse()
   return path_score, best_path
```

# 四、问题记录

• 关于device的问题

使用model.to('cusa')只能把model的init中的self的属性、函数放到cuda上,其他函数则不能,需要手工放上去一些需要计算的中间变量也需要认为放到cuda上

● 一个因为device无故停止的问题

```
self.hidden = self.init_hidden() # 在init中定义的hidden

def init_hidden(self):
    return (torch.randn(2, 1, self.hidden_dim // 2, device=self.device), torch.randn(2, 1,
    self.hidden_dim // 2, device=self.device)) # 定义lstm的hidden状态

lstm_out, self.hidden = self.lstm(embeds, self.hidden) # 使用LSTM的时候
```

一开始init\_hidden的返回值没有设置device,因为init\_hidden不是init中定义的函数,所以其返回值没有定义在cuda上colab用gpu跑的时候,在lstm这里就卡住了,而且没报任何错误

• 至今尚未解决的错误

使用LSTM+CRF, loss.backward () 时错误

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "main.py", line 22, in <module>
    trainer.train()
  File "/content/gdrive/My Drive/NER/bilstm_crf/train.py", line 48, in train
    train_loss, train_precison, train_recall, train_F1 = self.train_epoch()
 File "/content/gdrive/My Drive/NER/bilstm_crf/train.py", line 88, in train_epoch
    loss.backward()
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/torch/tensor.py", line 198, in backward
    torch.autograd.backward(self, gradient, retain_graph, create_graph)
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/torch/autograd/_init__.py", line 100, in backward
   allow_unreachable=True) # allow_unreachable flag
RuntimeError: Function SubBackward0 returned an invalid gradient at index 0 - expected type TensorOptions(dtype=f
frame #0: c10::Error::Error(c10::SourceLocation, std::string const&) + 0x46 (0x7f9519ae5536 in /usr/local/lib/py
frame #1: <unknown function> + 0x2d83d24 (0x7f955477ad24 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/torch/lib/libt
frame #2: torch::autograd::Engine::evaluate_function(std::shared_ptr<torch::autograd::GraphTask>&, torch::autograd
frame #3: torch::autograd::Engine::thread_main(std::shared_ptr<torch::autograd::GraphTask> const&, bool) + 0x3d2
frame #4: torch::autograd::Engine::thread_init(int) + 0x39 (0x7f9554776e59 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packa
frame #5: torch::autograd::python::PythonEngine::thread_init(int) + 0x38 (0x7f95610be488 in /usr/local/lib/python frame #6: <unknown function> + 0xbd6df (0x7f956363b6df in /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6)
frame #7: <unknown function> + 0x76db (0x7f956471d6db in /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0)
frame #8: clone + 0x3f (0x7f9564a56a3f in /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6)
```

查阅资料,是loss和需要回传的模型参数没在一个device上,(但明明在一个上面啊。。) 然后就放弃了。。

● 一个小问题: LSTM内的dropout,只有num\_layer>1时dropout才有效,因为是在层与层之间加dropout所以也好理解,最后一层没有dropout