WTF Daily Blog

斗大的熊猫

TensorFlow练习15: 中文语音识别

语音识别的应用领域非常广泛,洋文名Speech Recognition。它所要解决的问题是让计算机能够"听懂"人类的语音,将语音中包含的文字信息"提取"出来。

语音识别是前文《聊天机器人》必不可少的一个组件,本帖就使用TensorFlow做一个中文语音识别。

使用的数据集

THCHS30是Dong Wang, Xuewei Zhang, Zhiyong Zhang这几位大神发布的开放语音数据集,可用于开发中文语音识别系统。

为了感谢这几位大神,我是跪在电脑前写的本帖代码。

下载中文语音数据集(5G+):

```
1 $ wget http://data.cslt.org/thchs30/zip/wav.tgz
2 $ wget http://data.cslt.org/thchs30/zip/doc.tgz
3 $ wget http://data.cslt.org/thchs30/zip/lm.tgz
4 # 解压
```

```
5 $ tar xvf wav.tgz
6 $ tar xvf doc.tgz
7 $ tar xvf lm.tgz
```

在开始之前,先好好检视一下数据集。

训练

```
1 import tensorflow as tf # 0.12
2 import numpy as np
3 import os
4 from collections import Counter
  import librosa # https://github.com/librosa/librosa
6
7 # 训练样本路径
8 wav_path = 'data/wav/train'
  label file = 'data/doc/trans/train.word.txt'
10
11 # 获得训练用的wav文件路径列表
12 def get_wav_files(wav_path=wav_path):
13
       wav_files = \Pi
       for (dirpath, dirnames, filenames) in os.walk(wav_path):
14
15
           for filename in filenames:
               if filename.endswith('.wav') or filename.endswith('.WAV'):
16
17
                   filename_path = os.sep.join([dirpath, filename])
18
                   if os.stat(filename_path).st_size < 240000: # 剔除掉一些小文件
19
                       continue
                   wav_files.append(filename_path)
20
       return wav_files
21
22
23 wav_files = get_wav_files()
24
25 # 读取wav文件对应的label
26 def get_wav_lable(wav_files=wav_files, label_file=label_file):
27
       labels_dict = {}
28
       with open(label_file, 'r') as f:
           for label in f:
30
               label = label.strip('\n')
               label_id = label.split(' ', 1)[0]
31
```

```
label_text = label.split(' ', 1)[1]
32
33
               labels_dict[label_id] = label_text
34
35
       labels = \Gamma
36
       new_wav_files = []
       for wav_file in wav_files:
37
           wav_id = os.path.basename(wav_file).split('.')[0]
38
39
           if wav_id in labels_dict:
40
               labels.append(labels_dict[wav_id])
               new_wav_files.append(wav_file)
41
42
       return new_wav_files, labels
43
44
45 wav_files, labels = get_wav_lable()
46 print("样本数:", len(wav_files)) # 8911
47 #print(wav_files[0], labels[0])
48 # wav/train/A11/A11_0.WAV -> 绿 是 阳春 烟 景 大块 文章 的 底色 四月 的 林 峦 更是 绿 得 鲜活 秀媚 诗意 盎然
49
50 # 词汇表(参看练习1和7)
51 all_words = □
52 for label in labels:
53
       all_words += [word for word in label]
54 counter = Counter(all_words)
55 count_pairs = sorted(counter.items(), key=lambda x: -x[1])
56
57 words, _ = zip(*count_pairs)
58 words_size = len(words)
59 print('词汇表大小:', words_size)
60
61 word_num_map = dict(zip(words, range(len(words))))
62 to_num = lambda word: word_num_map.qet(word, len(words))
63 labels_vector = [ list(map(to_num, label)) for label in labels]
64 #print(wavs_file[0], labels_vector[0])
65 #wav/train/A11_0.WAV -> [479, 0, 7, 0, 138, 268, 0, 222, 0, 714, 0, 23, 261, 0, 28, 1191, 0, 1, 0, 442,
66 #print(words[479]) #绿
67 label_max_len = np.max([len(label) for label in labels_vector])
68 print('最长句子的字数:', label_max_len)
69
70 wav_max_len = 0 # 673
71 for wav in wav_files:
       wav, sr = librosa.load(wav, mono=True)
72
73
       mfcc = np.transpose(librosa.feature.mfcc(way.sr), [1.0])
```

```
if len(mfcc) > wav max len:
 74
 75
                            wav max len = len(mfcc)
 76 print("最长的语音:", wav_max_len)
 77
 78 batch size = 16
 79 n_batch = len(wav_files) // batch_size
 80
 81 # 获得一个batch
 82 pointer = 0
 83 def get_next_batches(batch_size):
                   alobal pointer
 84
 85
                   batches_wavs = \square
                   batches_labels = []
 86
 87
                   for i in range(batch_size):
  88
                            wav, sr = librosa.load(wav_files[pointer], mono=True)
                            mfcc = np.transpose(librosa.feature.mfcc(wav, sr), [1,0])
  89
                            batches_wavs.append(mfcc.tolist())
 90
 91
                            batches_labels.append(labels_vector[pointer])
 92
                             pointer += 1
 93
 94
                   # 补零对齐
 95
                   for mfcc in batches ways:
 96
                            while len(mfcc) < wav_max_len:</pre>
 97
                                     mfcc.append(\lceil 0 \rceil * 20)
 98
                   for label in batches_labels:
 99
                             while len(label) < label_max_len:</pre>
100
                                     label.append(0)
101
                   return batches_wavs, batches_labels
102
103 X = tf.placeholder(dtype=tf.float32, shape=[batch_size, None, 20])
104 sequence_len = tf.reduce_sum(tf.cast(tf.not_equal(tf.reduce_sum(X, reduction_indices=2), 0.), tf.int32), reduction_sum(x, reduction_indices=2), reduction_sum(x,
105 Y = tf.placeholder(dtype=tf.int32, shape=[batch_size, None])
106
107 # conv1d_layer
108 conv1d_index = 0
109 def conv1d_layer(input_tensor, size, dim, activation, scale, bias):
110
                   alobal conv1d_index
111
                   with tf.variable_scope('conv1d_' + str(conv1d_index)):
                            W = tf.qet_variable('W', (size, input_tensor.get_shape().as_list()[-1], dim), dtype=tf.float32, init
112
113
                            if bias:
                                     b = tf.qet_variable('b', [dim], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initializer(0))
114
115
                            out = tf.nn.conv1d(input_tensor, W, stride=1, padding='SAME') + (b if bias else 0)
```

```
if not bias:
116
117
                beta = tf.get_variable('beta', dim, dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initializer(0))
118
                aamma = tf.aet variable('aamma', dim, dtvpe=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant initializer(1))
                mean_running = tf.get_variable('mean', dim, dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initialize
119
120
                variance_running = tf.get_variable('variance', dim, dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_in
                mean. variance = tf.nn.moments(out, axes=range(len(out.get_shape()) - 1))
121
122
                def update_running_stat():
                    decay = 0.99
123
124
                    update_op = [mean_running.assign(mean_running * decay + mean * (1 - decay)), variance_running
125
                    with tf.control_dependencies(update_op):
126
                        return tf.identity(mean), tf.identity(variance)
                    m, v = tf.cond(tf.Variable(False, trainable=False, collections=[tf.GraphKeys.LOCAL_VARIABLES]
127
128
                    out = tf.nn.batch_normalization(out, m, v, beta, gamma, 1e-8)
129
            if activation == 'tanh':
130
                out = tf.nn.tanh(out)
            if activation == 'sigmoid':
131
132
                out = tf.nn.sigmoid(out)
133
134
            conv1d index += 1
135
            return out
136 # aconv1d_layer
137 aconv1d_index = 0
138 def aconv1d_layer(input_tensor, size, rate, activation, scale, bias):
139
        alobal aconv1d index
140
        with tf.variable_scope('aconv1d_' + str(aconv1d_index)):
            shape = input_tensor.get_shape().as_list()
141
142
            W = tf.get_variable('W', (1, size, shape[-1], shape[-1]), dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.random_un
143
            if bias:
                b = tf.qet_variable('b', [shape[-1]], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initializer(0))
144
145
            out = tf.nn.atrous_conv2d(tf.expand_dims(input_tensor, dim=1), W, rate=rate, padding='SAME')
146
            out = tf.squeeze(out, [1])
147
            if not bias:
                beta = tf.get_variable('beta', shape[-1], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initializer(
148
                gamma = tf.qet_variable('gamma', shape[-1], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_initialize
149
150
                mean_running = tf.qet_variable('mean', shape[-1], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.constant_init
                variance_running = tf.get_variable('variance', shape[-1], dtype=tf.float32, initializer=tf.const
151
152
                mean, variance = tf.nn.moments(out, axes=range(len(out.get_shape()) - 1))
153
                def update_running_stat():
154
                    decay = 0.99
155
                    update_op = [mean_running.assign(mean_running * decay + mean * (1 - decay)), variance_running.
156
                    with tf.control_dependencies(update_op):
157
                        return tf.identitv(mean). tf.identitv(variance)
```

```
m, v = tf.cond(tf.Variable(False, trainable=False, collections=Ftf.GraphKevs.LOCAL VARIABLES)
158
159
                    out = tf.nn.batch_normalization(out, m, v, beta, gamma, 1e-8)
160
            if activation == 'tanh':
                out = tf.nn.tanh(out)
161
162
            if activation == 'sigmoid':
                out = tf.nn.sigmoid(out)
163
164
165
            aconv1d index += 1
166
            return out
167 # 定义神经网络
168 def speech_to_text_network(n_dim=128, n_blocks=3):
        out = conv1d_layer(input_tensor=X, size=1, dim=n_dim, activation='tanh', scale=0.14, bias=False)
169
        # skip connections
170
        def residual_block(input_sensor, size, rate):
171
172
                conv_filter = aconv1d_layer(input_sensor, size=size, rate=rate, activation='tanh', scale=0.03, b
                conv_gate = aconv1d_layer(input_sensor, size=size, rate=rate, activation='sigmoid', scale=0.03,
173
                out = conv_filter * conv_gate
174
175
                out = conv1d_layer(out, size=1, dim=n_dim, activation='tanh', scale=0.08, bias=False)
176
                return out + input_sensor, out
177
        skip = 0
178
        for _ in range(n_blocks):
179
            for r in [1, 2, 4, 8, 16]:
                out, s = residual_block(out, size=7, rate=r)
180
181
                skip += s
182
        logit = conv1d_layer(skip, size=1, dim=skip.qet_shape().as_list()[-1], activation='tanh', scale=0.08, bid
183
184
        logit = conv1d_layer(logit, size=1, dim=words_size, activation=None, scale=0.04, bias=True)
185
186
        return logit
187
188 class MaxPropOptimizer(tf.train.Optimizer):
189
        def __init__(self, learning_rate=0.001, beta2=0.999, use_locking=False, name="MaxProp"):
            super(MaxPropOptimizer, self).__init__(use_locking, name)
190
191
            self._lr = learning_rate
192
            self._beta2 = beta2
            self._lr_t = None
193
194
            self._beta2_t = None
195
        def _prepare(self):
196
            self._lr_t = tf.convert_to_tensor(self._lr, name="learning_rate")
197
            self._beta2_t = tf.convert_to_tensor(self._beta2, name="beta2")
        def _create_slots(self, var_list):
198
199
            for v in var list:
```

```
self. zeros slot(v. "m". self. name)
200
201
        def _apply_dense(self, grad, var):
202
            lr t = tf.cast(self. lr t. var.dtvpe.base dtvpe)
            beta2_t = tf.cast(self._beta2_t, var.dtype.base_dtype)
203
204
            if var.dtype.base_dtype == tf.float16:
205
                eps = 1e-7
206
            else:
207
                eps = 1e-8
            m = self.get_slot(var, "m")
208
209
            m_t = m.assign(tf.maximum(beta2_t * m + eps, tf.abs(grad)))
210
            g_t = qrad / m t
            var_update = tf.assign_sub(var, lr_t * a_t)
211
212
            return tf.group(*[var_update, m_t])
213
        def _apply_sparse(self, grad, var):
214
            return self._apply_dense(grad, var)
215
216 def train_speech_to_text_network():
217
        logit = speech_to_text_network()
218
219
        # CTC loss
220
        indices = tf.where(tf.not_equal(tf.cast(Y, tf.float32), 0.))
        target = tf.SparseTensor(indices=indices, values=tf.gather_nd(Y, indices) - 1, shape=tf.cast(tf.shape(Y)
221
222
        loss = tf.nn.ctc_loss(logit, target, sequence_len, time_major=False)
223
        # optimizer
224
        lr = tf.Variable(0.001, dtype=tf.float32, trainable=False)
        optimizer = MaxPropOptimizer(learning_rate=lr, beta2=0.99)
225
226
        var_list = [t for t in tf.trainable_variables()]
227
        gradient = optimizer.compute_gradients(loss, var_list=var_list)
228
        optimizer_op = optimizer.apply_gradients(gradient)
229
230
        with tf.Session() as sess:
231
            sess.run(tf.alobal_variables_initializer())
232
233
            saver = tf.train.Saver(tf.global_variables())
234
            for epoch in range(16):
235
236
                sess.run(tf.assign(lr, 0.001 * (0.97 ** epoch)))
237
238
                alobal pointer
239
                pointer = 0
240
                for batch in range(n_batch):
241
                    batches_wavs, batches_labels = get_next_batches(batch_size)
```

```
train_loss, _ = sess.run([loss, optimizer_op], feed_dict={X: batches_wavs, Y: batches_labels
242
243
                    print(epoch, batch, train_loss)
                if epoch \% 5 == 0:
244
245
                    saver.save(sess, 'speech.module', global_step=epoch)
246
247 # 训练
248 train_speech_to_text_network()
249
250 # 语音识别
251 # 把batch_size改为1
252 def speech_to_text(wav_file):
        wav, sr = librosa.load(wav_file, mono=True)
253
254
        mfcc = np.transpose(np.expand_dims(librosa.feature.mfcc(wav, sr), axis=0), [0,2,1])
255
256
        logit = speech_to_text_network()
257
        saver = tf.train.Saver()
258
259
        with tf.Session() as sess:
            saver.restore(sess, tf.train.latest_checkpoint('.'))
260
261
262
            decoded = tf.transpose(logit, perm=[1, 0, 2])
            decoded, _ = tf.nn.ctc_beam_search_decoder(decoded, sequence_len, merge_repeated=False)
263
            predict = tf.sparse_to_dense(decoded[0].indices, decoded[0].shape, decoded[0].values) + 1
264
265
            output = sess.run(decoded, feed_dict={X: mfcc})
266
            #print(output)
```

后续:从麦克风获得语音输入,使用上面的模型进行识别。

相关资源:

- TensorFlow练习8: 基于RNN生成音乐
- Machine Learning is Fun Part 6: How to do Speech Recognition with Deep Learning
- 深度学习大牛Andrew Ng: Speech Recognition and Beyond
- https://github.com/kaldi-asr/kaldi
- http://cmusphinx.sourceforge.net
- https://pypi.python.org/pypi/SpeechRecognition

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《TensorFlow练习15: 中文语音识别》有20个想法



zerozzl

2017年6月8日 下午3:27

大神你好,解码的时候,得到的logit是有数值的,但是解码的结果,是一个空值,请问是哪里出错了吗?

[SparseTensorValue(indices=array([], shape=(0, 2), dtype=int64), values=array([], dtype=int64), dense_shape=array([1, 0]))]



hc

2017年6月9日 上午10:37

我和你同样的问题,我的words大小是2269,python2.7,tensorflow0.12



catmonkey

2017年4月20日 下午12:31

训练结束后,预测的时候报错,可否指点下?

Failed precondition: Attempting to use uninitialized value conv1d_18/W



connor

2017年4月18日 下午4:43

我自己笔记本连着训练了几天,还没训练完,结果笔记本死机了,估计前面那些是白训练了。后续还有的出吗?



李勇

2017年3月5日 下午7:47

all_words += [word for word in label] 这里是不有bug label需要split



hc

2017年6月9日 上午10:37

python版本的原因,你用的是python2.7吧



acans

2017年1月17日 下午6:02

后续:从麦克风获得语音输入,使用上面的模型进行识别。

这个后续什么时候能出?

楼主能给个如何使用这个模型来输出的例子吗?



wtf 🛓

2017年1月17日 下午6:11

后续纯粹唬人,我这水平太水,不要被我坑了,速速弃坑



hc

2017年6月9日 上午10:38

大神你好,解码的时候,得到的logit是有数值的,但是解码的结果,是一个空值,请问是哪里出错了吗? [SparseTensorValue(indices=array([], shape=(0, 2), dtype=int64), values=array([], dtype=int64), dense_shape=array([1, 0]))]



zhanglihai

2017年1月10日 上午10:10

遇到了wav.zip 文件下载失败的问题。尝试5次每次都在36%失败。



ten2net

2017年1月10日 下午12:31

用迅雷下载后传到服务器上解压。我就是这么做的



ten2net

2017年1月9日 下午4:27

我用wav/train/A6/A6_111.wav来预测。结果返回......

values=array([0, 0, 38, 0, 5, 38, 0, 5, 38, 0, 5, 38, 0, 5, 38, 0, 5, 9, 0, 5, 9, 0, 5, 15, 0, 5, 9, 0, 16, 0, 6, 0, 5, 6, 0, 5, 0, 5, 36, 0, 14, 15, 0, 14, 15, 0, 5, 9, 0, 5, 35, 0, 5, 0, 5, 6, 0, 6, 0, 5, 9, 0, 9, 0, 0, 6, 0, 6, 15, 0, 6, 15, 0, 5, 15, 0, 14, 9, 0, 14, 15, 0, 0]

使用如下代码转换,结果却是乱码,请指教哪儿不对: python msg=".join([words[n] for n in output[0][1]]) print msg



2017年1月9日 下午5:48

调整一下坐姿,再来一次



2017年6月5日 下午1:09

为啥我返回的是空啊。。。您遇到过这种情况么,



meng_xi

2017年1月18日 下午9:14

能大概解释下吗,请问这个是什么意思呢?您是怎么做的呢?



cdjauto

2017年3月14日 上午11:45

我识别的时候都是得到这个结果:

[SparseTensorValue(indices=array([[0, 0],

- [0, 1],
- [0, 2],
- [0, 3],
- [0, 4],
- [0, 5],
- [0, 6],
- [0, 7],
- [0, 8],
- [0, 9]]), values=array([7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113, 7113]), shape=array([1, 10]))]

是我打开的姿势不对吗?求指教



garbo

2017年7月7日 上午9:38

请问这套代码训练完了之后,做预测应该如何实现?



ten2net

2017年1月9日 下午4:16

期待博主的后续中.....



2017年1月9日 下午4:25

何年何月才有后续...



ervin

2016年12月18日 上午10:45

楼主你好!非常感谢你分享的实践经验!我在调试运行你的代码,但是发现训练时间实在太长,需要几天的时间。

- 1.请问楼主你是用什么硬件资源训练的网络?花费的时间怎样?
- 2.还有,我的笔记本配置有限,你可否方便把你训练好的网络发给我研究一下呢?真诚感谢!

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