DLHLP homework 5

學號: r08944008 系級:網媒所碩一 姓名:簡 義學號: r07922104 系級:資工所碩二 姓名:林傳祐學號: r08944024 系級:網媒所碩一 姓名:陳品媛學號: r06922089 系級:資工所碩二 姓名:邱淳浩

HW5-1

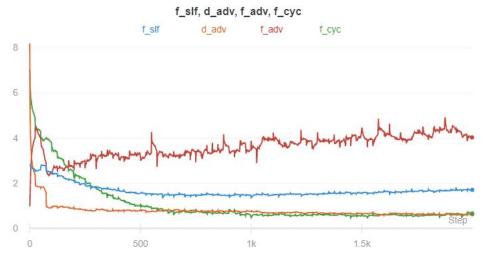
1. show configuration (1%)

我們嘗試加大了模型的embedding size, 並且增加的multi head attention的head 數。

python main.py --do_train -head 8 -embed_size 512
-d_model 512 --use_wandb

我們發現在經過這樣的更改後,雖然對於style分類的accuracy相較於default的設定變低,但是在bleu和perplexity的部分都有所改善。

2. show loss plot (1%)



3. show metrics (1%)

	pos	neg	avg
accuracy	0.904	0.856	0.88
ref-bleu	19.233	19.56	19.396
perplexity	109.687	173.442	141.564

4. show examples & comment on them (1%)

neg samples:

[gold] there is definitely not enough room in that part of the venue. [raw] there is definitely not enough room in that part of the venue.

[rev] there is reclining enough room in that part of the venue.

[ref] there is so much room in that part of the venue.

有成功的轉換出 enough <-> not enough。

[gold] she was not happy being there.

[raw] she was not happy being there.

[rev] she was great happy being there.

[ref] she seemed happy to be there.

有成功的轉換出 not <-> great, 但是文法怪怪的。

pos samples:

[gold] this place has some great food.

[raw] this place has some great food.

[rev] this place has some terrible food.

[ref] this place does not have the best food.

有成功的轉換 great <-> terrible, 相較於refernce直接用not作修飾, 我們認為 model轉的比refernce好。

[gold] and the seafood enchiladas were great!

[raw] and the seafood enchiladas were great!

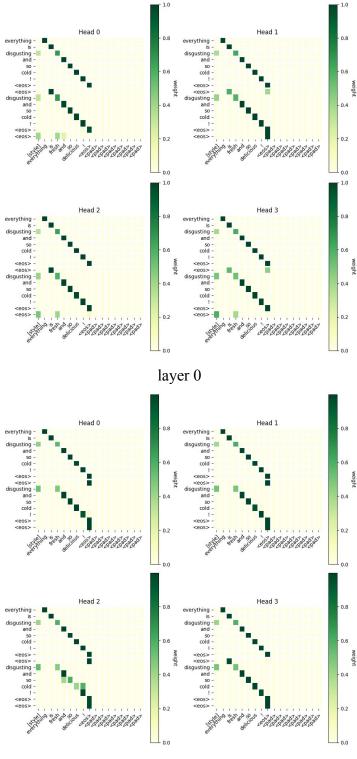
[rev] and the seafood enchiladas were terrible!

[ref] and the seafood enchiladas were horrible!

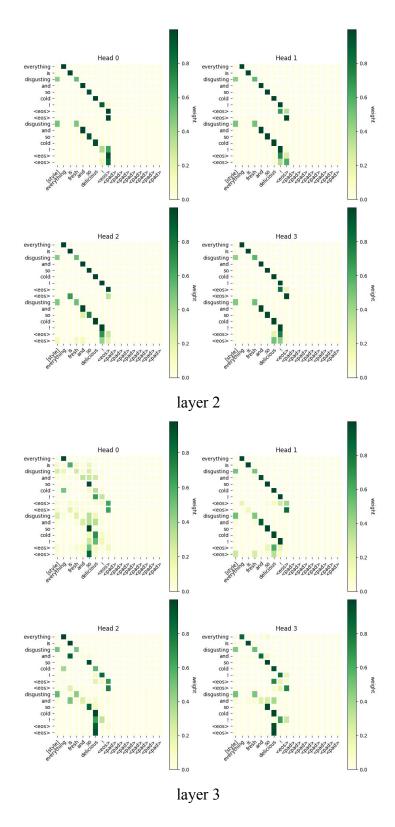
承上一個範例,這一句的reference採用反義詞。雖然我們選的形容詞與refernce 不一致,所以導致在metrics上表現變差,但實際上,兩者的詞義上是一樣的, 因此應該也要算對。

HW5-2

1. Problem 1 (2.5%)

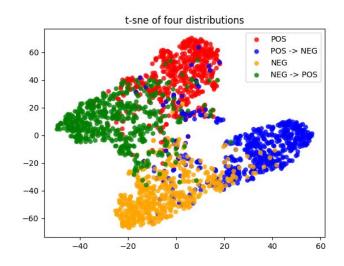


layer 1



我們發現style token會attend在部分呈現style的詞彙上,以上面的例子來說,disgusting是被attend到的style詞彙,而cold則是沒被attend到的style詞彙,其餘word大多都是按著句子順序去attend。

2. Problem 2 (1%)



同樣style的distribution非常接近,然而,經過style trasnfer後的句子,仍然和原本就是該style的句子有點差異 (e.g. POS v.s. NEG -> POS),能夠透過分布辨認出是原句或是transfer後的句子。

3. Problem 3 (2.5%)

Without masking:

[ORG] a great stop if you want nice things at a steal.

[REV] a terrible stop if you want nice things at a disaster.

With masking:

- case1

[ORG] a <unk> stop if you want nice things at a steal.

[REV] a little stop if you want nice things at a disaster.

- case2

[ORG] a great <unk> if you want nice things at a steal.

[REV] a great experience if you want nice things at a steal.

- case3

[ORG] a great stop if you want <unk> things at a steal.

[REV] a great stop if you want a things at a disaster.

- case4

[ORG] a great stop if you want nice things at <unk> steal.

[REV] a great stop if you want nice things at a steal.

若是masking在和style無關的名詞上 (case 2), tranfer會填入讓句子通順的字, 但會讓style的轉換失敗。

若是masking在和style相關的詞上 (case 3),在這個個句子中,由於有另一個style (great),因此還是有部分的效果。

而如果是masking在介係詞上 (case 4),基本上transfer能夠生成出正確的介係詞。

HW5-3

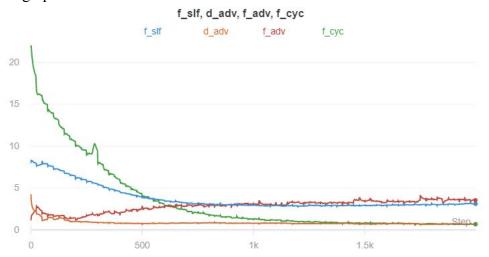
1. Configuration

我們使用投影片提供的political dataset,該dataset的兩個style分別為民主黨和共和黨的。

Preprocessing:由於原本的data中,每句話的開頭都有該utterance style的label (democratic, republican),discriminator只要focus第一個word就可以完美的分類 class,會嚴重的影響訓練,因此我們把開頭的style label全部去除。

Training: 使用原先預設參數設定。

2. Loss graph



3. Evaluation metric

	pos	neg	avg
accuracy	0.99	0.976	0.983
ref-bleu	74.755	73.385	74.07
perplexity	195.166	262.983	229.074

由於ref evaluate的是轉回同style的結果,所以bleu會很高。

4. Observation (optional)

我們觀察到evaluate後的結果,模型在不同政黨人名之間的轉換表現的十分良好 (EX1.-4.), 也有注意到模型有學到政治人物所主張的政策 (EX5.)。

EX1. donald (共和黨) 轉換成obamas (民主黨)

EX2. elizabeth warren(民主黨)轉換成tom mcclintock(共和黨)

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*********** pos sample *****************************

[gold] is the liar and the only thing he knows is to spout the lies

[raw ] trump is the liar and the only thing he knows is to spout the lies

[rev ] obama is the liar and the only thing he knows is to spout the lies

[ref ] gabrial is the liar and the only thing he knows is to spout the lies of the libera
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EX3. donald (共和黨) 轉換成obamas (民主黨)

EX4. ted cruz (共和黨) 轉換成kamala harris (民主黨)

EX5. obama曾經大力反對gun violence,並提出槍枝管制政策