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题目: Lab4 文本相似度

源代码见文末

一、问题描述

1.1 待解决问题的解释

文本相似度旨在识别两段文本在语义上是否相似。文本相似度在自然语言处理领域是一个重要研究方向,同时在信息检索、新闻推荐、智能客服等领域都发挥重要作用,具有很高的商业价值。

1.2 问题的形式化描述

本实验旨在利用文本相似度模型识别两段文本在语义上的相似程度。具体来说,本实验采用了一个二元分类任务,对两段文本进行分类,分为相似和不相似两类。使用了预训练的 BERT 模型作为基础模型,并根据 MRPC 数据集进行训练和评估。

二、系统

2.1 系统架构

系统架构包括数据处理、模型构建、训练和评估四个主要步骤:

- 1. **数据处理**: 读取 MRPC 数据集,对数据进行预处理,包括分词、转换为 BERT 模型可接受的输入格式等。
- 2. 模型构建:加载预训练的 BERT 模型和 tokenizer,并修改输出层以适应二元分类任务。
- 3. 训练:利用训练集对模型进行训练,采用 AdamW 优化器,迭代多个 Epoch。
- 4. **评估**: 利用验证集对模型进行评估, 计算准确率、精确率、召回率和 **F1** 分数等评价指标。

2.2 各部分介绍

- read_mrpc_dataset(file_path):读取 MRPC 数据集。
- load_bert_model(model_name, num_labels):加载预训练的 BERT 模型和 tokenizer。
- preprocess_data(df, tokenizer, max_length):数据预处理,将文本转换为BERT模型的输入格式。
- compute_metrics(true_labels, predicted_labels):指标计算。

2.3 算法的伪代码

```
read mrpc dataset(file path):
   从文件中读取MRPC数据集
   返回数据框
load bert model(model name, num labels):
   使用model name加载预训练的BERT模型和tokenizer
   构建BERT模型,修改输出层以适应二元分类任务
   返回tokenizer和model
preprocess data(df, tokenizer, max length):
   对数据框中的文本进行分词和转换为BERT模型的输入格式
   返回输入的input ids和attention masks
compute metrics(true labels, predicted labels):(true labels,
predicted labels):
   计算统计指标
   返回accuracy, precision, recall, f1
main():
   设置参数
   读取训练集和验证集数据
   加载BERT模型和tokenizer,并修改输出层
   数据预处理
   构建数据加载器
   定义优化器
   模型训练
   模型评估
   计算评价指标并打印
```

三、实验

3.1 实验环境

- Python 3.10
- PyTorch
- Transformers
- pandas
- tqdm

3.2 数据

实验使用的数据集是 MRPC (Microsoft Research Paraphrase Corpus),包含一系列句子对,每个句子对都有一个标签,表示两个句子之间是否语义相似。

3.3 实验结果

通过训练和评估,我们得到了模型在验证集上的性能指标(Epoch = 3,10,20):

```
Epoch 14 / 20: 100%
                          Epoch 1 / 10: 100%
Epoch 1 / 3: 100%
                                                     Epoch 15 / 20: 100%
Epoch 16 / 20: 100%
Epoch 2 / 3: 100%
                          Epoch 2 / 10: 100%
Epoch 3 / 3: 100%
                          Epoch 3 / 10: 100%
                          Epoch 4 / 10: 100%
                                                     Epoch 17 / 20: 100%
Accuracy: 0.85784313725
                                                     Epoch 18 / 20: 100%
Precision: 0.8553054662
                          Epoch 5 / 10: 100%
                                                     Epoch 19 / 20: 100%
Recall: 0.9534050179211
                          Epoch 6 / 10: 100%
F1 Score: 0.90169491525
                          Epoch 7 / 10: 100%
                                                     Epoch 20 / 20: 100%
                          Epoch 8 / 10: 100%
                                                     Accuracy: 0.83088235294
                                                     Precision: 0.8301886792
                          Epoch 9 / 10: 100%
                          Epoch 10 / 10: 100%
                                                     Recall: 0.9462365591397
                                                     F1 Score: 0.88442211055
                          Accuracy: 0.850490196078
                          Precision: 0.87328767123
                          Recall: 0.91397849462365
                          F1 Score: 0.893169877408
```

可以看到,结果还是很不错的。另外,可以发现随着 Epoch 的增加,模型开始表现为过拟合,我猜想这可能的原因是数据集较小的问题。

四、总结与展望

本实验利用 BERT 模型进行文本相似度任务,取得了较好的性能。未来可以尝试更复杂的模型架构、调整超参数以及利用更大规模的数据集来进一步提升模型性能。

五、参考文献

- Devlin, J., Chang, M. W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2018). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.
- Wolf, T., Debut, L., Sanh, V., Chaumond, J., Delangue, C., Moi, A., ... & Brew, J. (2019). HuggingFace's transformers: State-of-the-art natural language processing. arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.03771.

六、附录

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score,
recall_score, f1_score
from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertForSequenceClassification,
AdamW
import torch
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset
from torch.nn import functional as F
from tqdm import tqdm

# Load data
def read_mrpc_dataset(file_path):
```

```
df = pd.read csv(file path, sep='\t', quoting=3) # Ignoring double
quotes
    return df
# Load BERT model and tokenizer
def load bert model(model name, num labels):
    tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from pretrained(model name)
    model = BertForSequenceClassification.from pretrained(model name,
num labels=num labels)
    return tokenizer, model
# Preprocess data
def preprocess data(df, tokenizer, max length):
    input ids = []
    attention masks = []
    for sent1, sent2 in zip(df['#1 String'], df['#2 String']):
        encoded dict = tokenizer.encode plus(
                            sent1,
                            sent2,
                            add special tokens = True,
                            max length = max length,
                            padding = 'max length',
                            truncation=True,
                            return attention mask = True,
                            return tensors = 'pt',
                    )
        input ids.append(encoded dict['input ids'])
        attention masks.append(encoded dict['attention mask'])
    input ids = torch.cat(input ids, dim=0)
    attention_masks = torch.cat(attention_masks, dim=0)
    return input ids, attention masks
# Compute evaluation metrics
def compute metrics(true labels, predicted labels):
    accuracy = accuracy score(true labels, predicted labels)
    precision = precision_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
    recall = recall score(true labels, predicted labels)
    f1 = f1_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
    return accuracy, precision, recall, f1
def main():
    # Parameters setting
    model name = 'bert-base-uncased'
    max length = 128
```

```
batch size = 32
    num epochs = 3
    learning rate = 5e-5
    num labels = 2
    device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else
'cpu')
    # Load data
    df train = read mrpc dataset('mrpc data/train.tsv')
    df dev = read mrpc dataset('mrpc data/dev.tsv')
    # Load BERT model and tokenizer
    tokenizer, model = load bert model(model name, num labels)
    model.to(device)
    # Preprocess data
    input ids train, attention masks train = preprocess data(df train,
tokenizer, max length)
    input ids dev, attention masks dev = preprocess data(df dev,
tokenizer, max length)
    labels train = torch.tensor(df train['Quality'])
    labels dev = torch.tensor(df dev['Quality'])
    # Define DataLoader
    train data = TensorDataset(input ids train, attention masks train,
labels train)
    train loader = DataLoader(train data, batch size=batch size,
shuffle=True)
    # Define optimizer
    optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=learning rate)
    # Train the model
    model.train()
    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        for batch in tqdm(train loader, desc=f'Epoch {epoch + 1} /
{num_epochs}'):
            input ids, attention masks, labels = batch
            input_ids, attention_masks, labels = input_ids.to(device),
attention masks.to(device), labels.to(device)
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            outputs = model(input_ids, attention_mask=attention_masks,
labels=labels)
            loss = outputs.loss
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
```

```
# Evaluate the model
   model.eval()
    with torch.no_grad():
        input ids dev, attention masks dev, labels dev =
input ids dev.to(device), attention masks dev.to(device),
labels dev.to(device)
       outputs = model(input ids dev,
attention mask=attention masks dev)
       logits = outputs.logits
       probabilities = F.softmax(logits, dim=1)
       predicted labels = torch.argmax(probabilities,
dim=1).cpu().numpy()
    # Compute evaluation metrics and print the results
    accuracy, precision, recall, f1 =
compute metrics(df dev['Quality'].values, predicted labels)
    print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')
    print(f'Precision: {precision}')
    print(f'Recall: {recall}')
   print(f'F1 Score: {f1}')
if name == " main ":
   main()
```