

ML/DL for Everyone Season2

with  TensorFlow

Lab 12-4

many to many bidirectional

Code: <https://github.com/deeplearningzerotoall/TensorFlow>

Slides: <http://bit.ly/2LQMKvk>

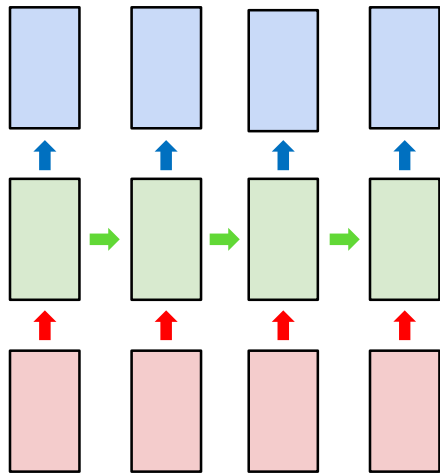
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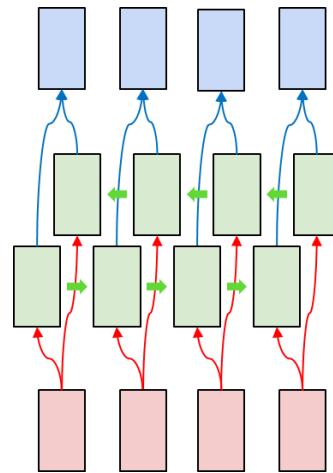
many to many bidirectional

- What is “bidirectional”?
- many to many bidirectional
- Example : part of speech tagging
 - Preparing dataset
 - Creating and training model
 - Checking performance

What is “bidirectional”?



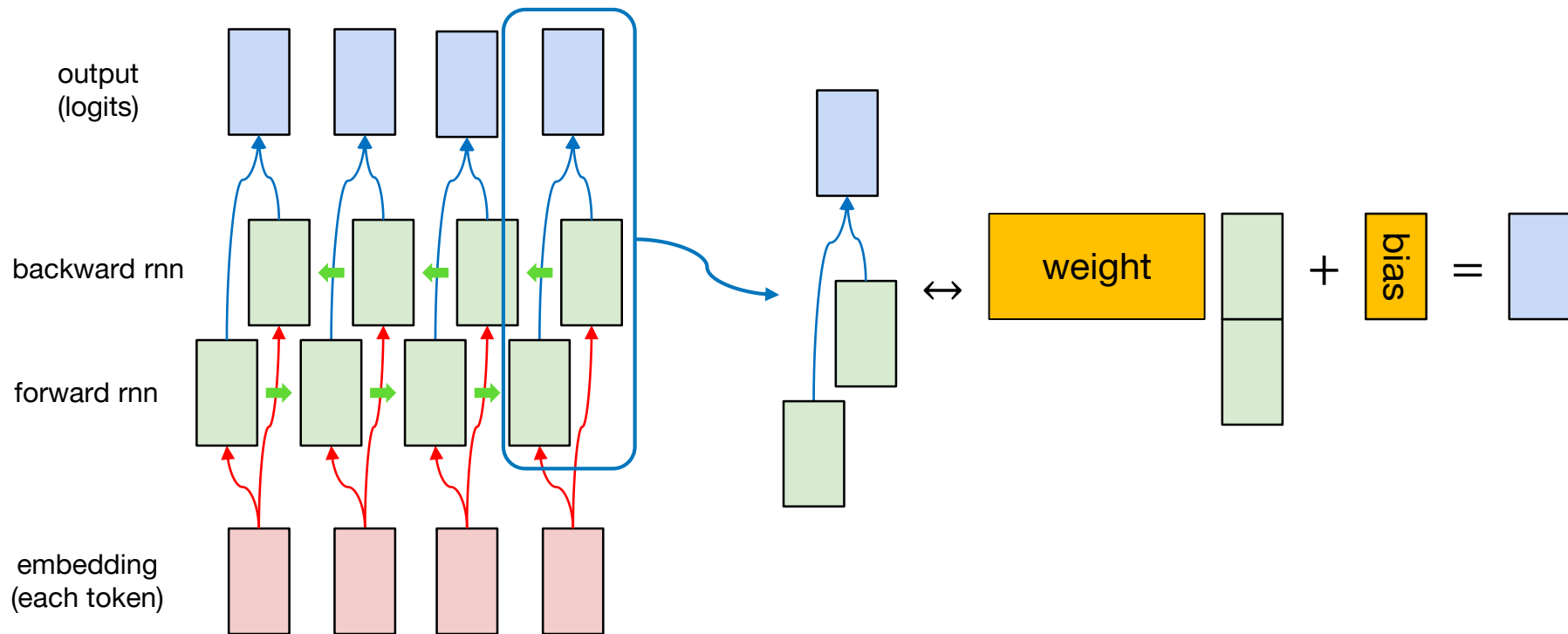
VS



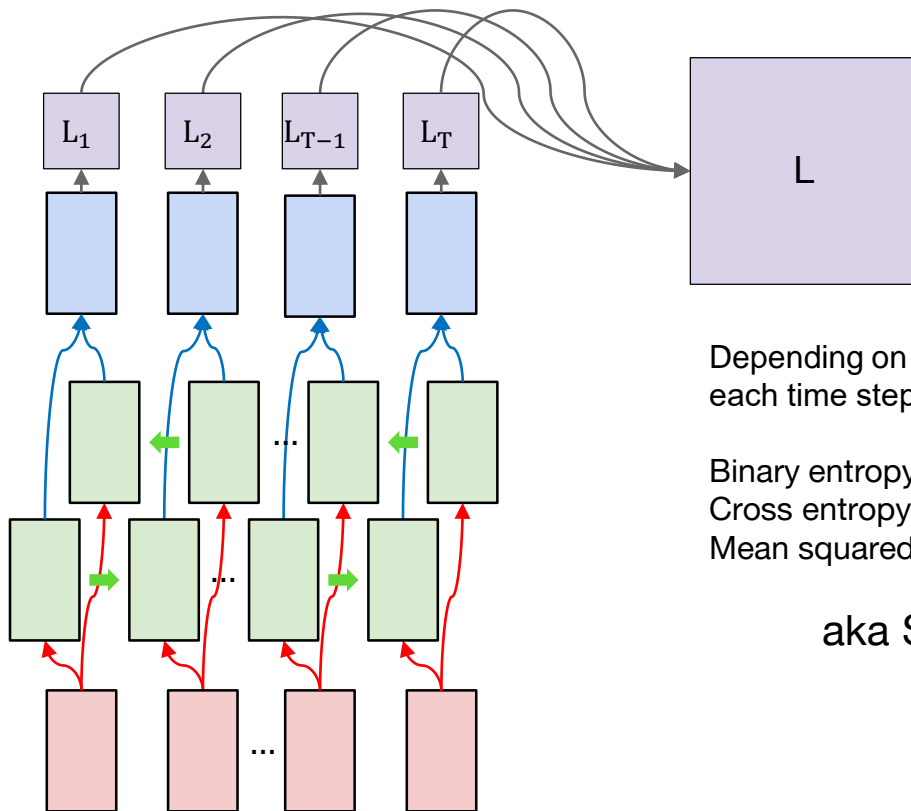
There is **imbalance** in the amount of information seen by the hidden states at different time steps.

There is **balance** in the amount of information seen by the hidden states at different time steps.

What is “bidirectional”?



many to many bidirectional



Depending on the task with regard to each time step...

Binary entropy loss (binary classifier)
Cross entropy loss (softmax classifier)
Mean squared loss (regression)

aka Sequence loss!

Example : part of speech tagging

Preparing dataset

example data

```
sentences = [['I', 'feel', 'hungry'],
              ['tensorflow', 'is', 'very', 'difficult'],
              ['tensorflow', 'is', 'a', 'framework', 'for', 'deep', 'learning'],
              ['tensorflow', 'is', 'very', 'fast', 'changing']]
pos = [['pronoun', 'verb', 'adjective'],
        ['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective'],
        ['noun', 'verb', 'determiner', 'noun', 'preposition', 'adjective', 'noun'],
        ['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective', 'verb']]
```

creating a token dictionary for word

```
word_list = sum(sentences, [])
word_list = sorted(set(word_list))
word_list = ['<pad>'] + word_list
word2idx = {word : idx for idx, word in enumerate(word_list)}
idx2word = {idx : word for idx, word in enumerate(word_list)}
```

```
print(word2idx)
print(idx2word)
print(len(idx2word))
```

```
{'<pad>': 0, 'I': 1, 'a': 2, 'changing': 3, 'deep': 4,
'difficult': 5, 'fast': 6, 'feel': 7, 'for': 8, 'framework':
9, 'hungry': 10, 'is': 11, 'learning': 12, 'tensorflow': 13,
'very': 14}
{0: '<pad>', 1: 'I', 2: 'a', 3: 'changing', 4: 'deep', 5:
'difficult', 6: 'fast', 7: 'feel', 8: 'for', 9: 'framework',
10: 'hungry', 11: 'is', 12: 'learning', 13: 'tensorflow', 14:
'very'}
15
```

creating a token dictionary for part of speech

```
pos_list = sum(pos, [])
pos_list = sorted(set(pos_list))
pos_list = ['<pad>'] + pos_list
pos2idx = {pos : idx for idx, pos in enumerate(pos_list)}
idx2pos = {idx : pos for idx, pos in enumerate(pos_list)}
```

```
print(pos2idx)
print(idx2pos)
print(len(pos2idx))
```

```
{'<pad>': 0, 'adjective': 1, 'adverb': 2, 'determiner': 3,
'noun': 4, 'preposition': 5, 'pronoun': 6, 'verb': 7}
{0: '<pad>', 1: 'adjective', 2: 'adverb', 3: 'determiner',
4: 'noun', 5: 'preposition', 6: 'pronoun', 7: 'verb'}
8
```

Example : part of speech tagging

Preparing dataset

converting sequence of tokens to sequence of indices

```
max_sequence = 10
x_data = list(map(lambda sentence : [word2idx.get(token) for token in sentence], sentences))
y_data = list(map(lambda sentence : [pos2idx.get(token) for token in sentence], pos))
```

padding the sequence of indices

```
x_data = pad_sequences(sequences = x_data, maxlen = max_sequence, padding='post')
x_data_mask = ((x_data != 0) * 1).astype(np.float32)
x_data_len = list(map(lambda sentence : len(sentence), sentences))
```

```
y_data = pad_sequences(sequences = y_data, maxlen = max_sequence, padding='post')
```

checking data

```
print(x_data, x_data_len)
print(x_data_mask)
print(y_data)
```

```
[[ 1  7 10  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [13 11 14  5  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [13 11  2  9  8  4 12  0  0  0]
 [13 11 14  6  3  0  0  0  0  0]] [3, 4, 7, 5]
[[1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.]

 [1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.]
 [1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.]
 [1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.]]

[[6 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [4 7 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [4 7 3 4 5 1 4 0 0 0]
 [4 7 2 1 7 0 0 0 0 0]]
```

Example : part of speech tagging

Creating and training model

creating bidirectional rnn for "many to many" sequence tagging

```
num_classes = len(pos2idx)
```

```
hidden_dim = 10
```

```
input_dim = len(word2idx)
```

```
output_dim = len(word2idx)
```

```
one_hot = np.eye(len(word2idx))
```

```
model = Sequential()
```

```
model.add(layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(max_sequence,)))
```

```
model.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=input_dim, output_dim=output_dim, mask_zero=True,  
                           trainable=False, input_length=max_sequence,  
                           embeddings_initializer=keras.initializers.Constant(one_hot)))
```

```
model.add(layers.Bidirectional(keras.layers.SimpleRNN(units=hidden_dim, return_sequences=True)))
```

```
model.add(layers.TimeDistributed(keras.layers.Dense(units=num_classes)))
```

```
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 10, 15)	225
bidirectional (Bidirectional (None, 10, 20))		520
time_distributed (TimeDistributed (None, 10, 8))		168
Total params: 913		
Trainable params: 688		
Non-trainable params: 225		

Example : part of speech tagging

Creating and training model

creating loss function

```
def loss_fn(model, x, y, x_len, max_sequence):  
    masking = tf.sequence_mask(x_len, maxlen=max_sequence, dtype=tf.float32)  
    valid_time_step = tf.cast(x_len, dtype=tf.float32)  
    sequence_loss = tf.losses.sparse_softmax_cross_entropy(labels=y, logits=model(x),  
                                                            reduction='none') * masking  
  
    sequence_loss = tf.reduce_sum(sequence_loss, axis=-1) / valid_time_step  
    sequence_loss = tf.reduce_mean(sequence_loss)  
    return sequence_loss
```

creating and optimizer

```
lr = 0.1  
epochs = 30  
batch_size = 2  
opt = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate = lr)
```

generating data pipeline

```
tr_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((x_data, y_data, x_data_len))  
tr_dataset = tr_dataset.shuffle(buffer_size=4)  
tr_dataset = tr_dataset.batch(batch_size = 2)
```

<BatchDataset shapes: ((?, 10), (?, 10), (?,)), types: (tf.int32, tf.int32, tf.int32)>

```
print(tr_dataset)
```

Example : part of speech tagging

Creating and training model

```
# training
tr_loss_hist = []
```

```
for epoch in range(epochs):
    avg_tr_loss = 0
    tr_step = 0
```

```
    for x_mb, y_mb, x_mb_len in tr_dataset:
        with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
            tr_loss = loss_fn(model, x=x_mb, y=y_mb, x_len=x_mb_len, max_sequence=max_sequence)
            grads = tape.gradient(target=tr_loss, sources=model.variables)
            opt.apply_gradients(grads_and_vars=zip(grads, model.variables))
            avg_tr_loss += tr_loss
            tr_step += 1
    else:
        avg_tr_loss /= tr_step
        tr_loss_hist.append(avg_tr_loss)
```

```
if (epoch + 1) % 5 == 0:
    print('epoch : {:3}, tr_loss : {:.3f}'.format(epoch + 1, avg_tr_loss))
```

```
epoch : 5, tr_loss : 0.052
epoch : 10, tr_loss : 0.002
epoch : 15, tr_loss : 0.000
epoch : 20, tr_loss : 0.000
epoch : 25, tr_loss : 0.000
epoch : 30, tr_loss : 0.000
```

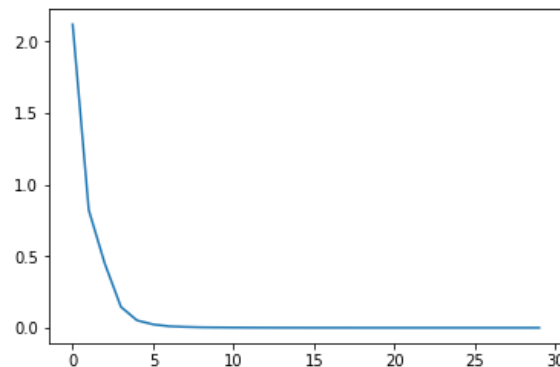
Example : part of speech tagging

Checking performance

```
yhat = model.predict(x_data)
yhat = np.argmax(yhat, axis=-1) * x_data_mask
```

```
pprint(list(map(lambda row : [idx2pos.get(elm) for elm in row], yhat.astype(np.int32).tolist()))), width = 120)
pprint(pos)
```

```
[['pronoun', 'verb', 'adjective', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>'],
['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>'],
['noun', 'verb', 'determiner', 'noun', 'preposition', 'adjective', 'noun', '<pad>', '<pad>',
'<pad>'],
['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective', 'verb', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>', '<pad>']]
[['pronoun', 'verb', 'adjective'],
['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective'],
['noun', 'verb', 'determiner', 'noun', 'preposition', 'adjective', 'noun'],
['noun', 'verb', 'adverb', 'adjective', 'verb']]
```



What's Next?

- sequence to sequence