子颢 (/users/223413) 2018-01-22 11:38:41 (最初创作于: 2018-01-21 13:50:14) 发表于:智能服务事业部 (/teams/259) >> 算法实践 (/teams/259? cid=1195)

知识体系: 🖍 修改知识体系

附加属性: 内部资料请勿外传 作者原创

基于上下文的文本分类

背黒

在以往的文本分类案例中,大多数都是先将文本做Flatten,然后用CNN、RNN或者传统的机器学习算法进行文本分类,虽然也能达到较好的效果,但是这样并不能很好的利用到词与词之间、句与句之间的ngram上下文信息。

训练数据集说明

文本的平均长度为100个中文字符,每个文本平均包含10个句子,每句大约10个分词。 一共大约50万条训练数据,30个类别标签。 训练数据统一进行了预处理,包括样本均衡、数字归一化、停用词过滤等。

建模过程

文本Flatten

本次试验以文本Flatten作为baseline,并分别对比了softmax Regression、DNN和CNN的分类结果。

softmax Regression

softmax Regression实际上是logistic Regression的变种,模型输入特征分别用了bag of word和TF-TDF,但是试验结果相差并不未

运行了20个epoch差不多已经收敛,batch_size设为256,实验结果准确率只有80%。

```
# 三个待输入的数据

self.input_x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, self.config.vocab_size], name='input_x')

self.input_y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, self.config.num_classes], name='input_y')

W = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([self.config.vocab_size, self.config.num_classes], stddev=0.1))

b = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[self.config.num_classes]))

with tf.name_scope("score"):

y_conv = tf.matmul(self.input_x, W) + b

self.y_pred_cls = tf.argmax(y_conv, 1) # 预测类别

with tf.name_scope("optimize"):

self.loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(labels=self.input_y, logits=y_conv # 优化器

self.optim = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate=self.config.learning_rate).minimize(self.loss)

with tf.name_scope("accuracy"):

# 准确率

correct_pred = tf.equal(tf.argmax(self.input_y, 1), self.y_pred_cls)

self.acc = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_pred, tf.float32))
```

DNN

DNN模型直接用bag of word作为输入特征。

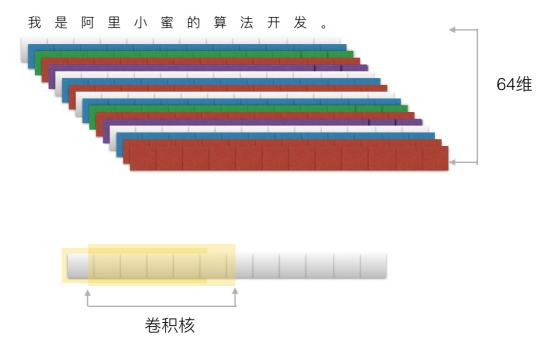
一个隐藏层,隐藏层神经元个数为100,激活函数Relu,学习率1e-3,并且运行200个iteration,准确率为86.7%。

```
## TRAIN
logreg = neural_network.MLPClassifier() # 其实使用sk-learn工具包只需要这一句代码
logreg.fit(train_feature, train_target)
## PREDICT
test_predict = logreg.predict(test_feature)
## ACCURACY
true_false = (test_predict == test_target)
accuracy = np.count_nonzero(true_false)/float(len(test_target))
print("\naccuracy is %f" % accuracy)
```

一维CNN

CNN模型采用了两种不同的卷积策略,一种是横向卷积,一种是纵向卷积,并且都以word embedding作为模型输入特征,维度为64(实验中也使用了预训练的词向量进行迁移学习,效果并不明显)。

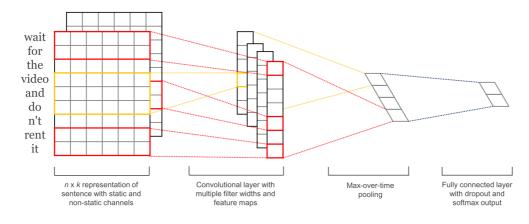
纵向卷积:之所以称之为纵向卷积,是因为这种卷积方式实际上是将word embedding的维度作为输入通道的数目,卷积核大小为5的一维卷积。



(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/3ccdf0fbb6bb33945c79718ee765bac6.png)

```
# 三个待输入的数据
   self.input_x = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, self.config.seq_length], name='input_x')
   self.input_y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, self.config.num_classes], name='input_y')
   self.keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, name='keep_prob')
   self.cnn()
   def cnn(self):
        """CNN模型"""
       # 词向量映射
       embedding = tf.get_variable('embedding', [self.config.vocab_size, self.config.embedding_dim])
       embedding_inputs = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embedding, self.input_x)
       with tf.name_scope("cnn"):
           # CNN layer:输入为100*64,64为input_channels
           # conv = tf.layers.conv1d(embedding_inputs, self.config.num_filters, self.config.kernel_size, name='c
           filter_w = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([self.config.kernel_size, self.config.embedding_dim, self.
           conv = tf.nn.conv1d(embedding_inputs, filter_w, 1, padding='SAME')
           print(conv)
           # global max pooling layer
           gmp = tf.reduce_max(conv, reduction_indices=[1], name='gmp')
           print(gmp)
       with tf.name_scope("score"):
           # 全连接层,后面接dropout以及relu激活
           fc = tf.layers.dense(gmp, self.config.hidden_dim, name='fc1')
           fc = tf.contrib.layers.dropout(fc, self.keep_prob)
           fc = tf.nn.relu(fc)
           # 分类器
           self.logits = tf.layers.dense(fc, self.config.num_classes, name='fc2')
           self.y_pred_cls = tf.argmax(self.logits, 1) # 预测类别
       with tf.name_scope("optimize"):
           # 损失函数,交叉熵
           cross_entropy = tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=self.logits, labels=self.input_y)
           self.loss = tf.reduce_mean(cross_entropy)
           # 优化器
           self.optim = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=self.config.learning rate).minimize(self.loss)
       with tf.name_scope("accuracy"):
           # 准确率
           correct_pred = tf.equal(tf.argmax(self.input_y, 1), self.y_pred_cls)
           self.acc = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_pred, tf.float32))
```

横向卷积:其实最常用的是这种卷积方式,卷积核大小为2*64的二维卷积,如下图所示。



(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-

inc.com/8786a5eb87f268c58195b2d8bf2fc36b.png)http://d3kbpzbmcynnmx.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Screen-Shot-2015-11-06-at-8.03.47-AM.png (http://d3kbpzbmcynnmx.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Screen-Shot-2015-11-06-at-8.03.47-AM.png)

```
filter_w_1 = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([2, 64, 1, output_channel], stddev=0.1))
filter_b_1 = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[output_channel]))
conv_1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.nn.conv2d(input, filter_w_1, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='VALID') + filter_b_1)
```

实验结果:横向卷积和纵向卷积效果相差无几,准确率约为86%。

ngram CNN

虽然文本Flatten已经能达到比较不错的效果,但是它并不能很好的利用到词与词之间、句与句之间的ngram上下文信息,而这种上下文信息其实对分类结果至关重要。

ngram CNN模型的思路也很简单,先将长度为100的文本reshape成10*10的矩阵,分别表示10个句子,每个句子10个分词,不足则都padding 0,然后分别用ngram进行纵向二维卷积。

实验证明这种方式达到了state of art的结果,准确率为89%,并且在GPU上的训练效率非常高。

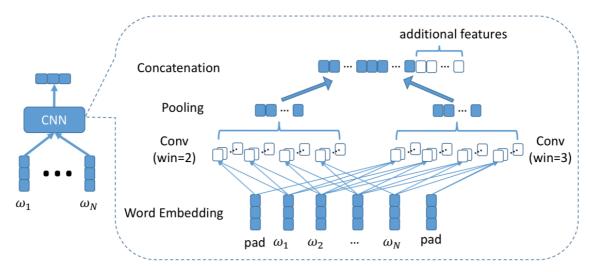
```
def __init__(self, config):
                self.config = config
                # 三个待输入的数据
                 self.input_x = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, self.config.text_length, self.config.sentence_length], nam
                self.input_y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, self.config.num_classes], name='input_y')
                self.keep_prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, name='keep_prob')
                self.cnn()
        def cnn(self):
                  """CNN模型""'
                # 词向量映射
                embedding = tf.get_variable('embedding', [self.config.vocab_size, self.config.embedding_dim])
                 embedding_inputs = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embedding, self.input_x)
                print(embedding_inputs)
                def conv(gram):
                         filter w 1 = tf.Variable(tf.truncated normal([gram, gram, 64, 128], stddev=0.1))
                         filter_b_1 = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[128]))
                         \verb|conv_1| = \verb|tf.nn.conv2d| (embedding_inputs, filter_w_1, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='SAME') + filter_b_i + filter_b
                         h conv 1 = tf.nn.relu(conv 1)
                         h_pool_1 = tf.nn.max_pool(h_conv_1, ksize=[1, 2, 2, 1], strides=[1, 2, 2, 1], padding='SAME')
                         h_pool1_flat1 = tf.reduce_max(h_pool_1, axis=1)
                         h_pool1_flat2 = tf.reduce_max(h_pool1_flat1, axis=1)
                         return tf.reshape(h_pool1_flat2, [-1, 128])
                with tf.name_scope("1-gram"):
                         flaten_1 = conv(1)
                with tf.name_scope("2-gram"):
                         flaten_2 = conv(2)
                with tf.name_scope("3-gram"):
                         flaten_3 = conv(3)
                with tf.name_scope("4-gram"):
                         flaten_4 = conv(4)
                with tf.name scope("score"):
                         # 全连接层,后面接dropout以及relu激活
                         W_fc1 = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([4 * 128, 256], stddev=0.1))
                         b_fc1 = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[256]))
                         h pool1 = tf.concat([flaten 1, flaten 2, flaten 3, flaten 4], 1) # 列上做concat
                         # h_pool_flat = tf.reshape(h_pool1, [-1, 1 * 128])
                         h_fc1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(h_pool1, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
                         # keep prob = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
                         h_fc1_drop = tf.nn.dropout(h_fc1, self.keep_prob)
                         # 分类器
```

Hierarchical CNN

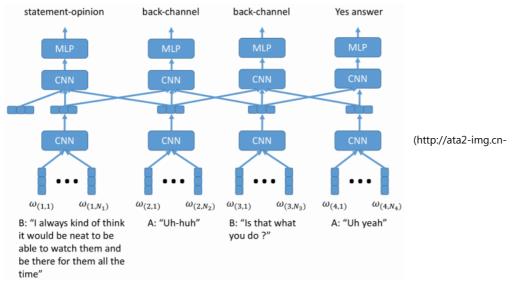
在ngram CNN的基础上,我又尝试了新的模型HCNN,参考了一篇不太引人注目的论文http://aclweb.org/anthology/D17-1231,但是同样达到了不错的效果,准确率88.55%。(http://aclweb.org/anthology/D17-

1231%EF%BC%8C%E4%BD%86%E6%98%AF%E5%90%8C%E6%A0%B7%E8%BE%BE%E5%88%B0%E4%BA%86%E4%B8%8 D%E9%94%99%E7%9A%84%E6%95%88%E6%9E%9C%EF%BC%8C%E5%87%86%E7%A1%AE%E7%8E%8788.55%%E3%80 %82)

模型原理也同样简单,首先在句子层上进行一次CNN,得到每个句子的representation,然后在此基础上再进行一次CNN,最后经过全连接层进行文本分类。



(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/5a153eb01e9c5d72eef9a4e9a7c5d2bd.png)



hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/1cf250bab6b00c32ea4e3ce808af6a1d.png)

```
# 词向量映射
       embedding = tf.get_variable('embedding', [self.config.vocab_size, self.config.embedding_dim])
       embedding_inputs = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embedding, self.input_x)
       def conv(gram, input, dim, input_channel, output_channel):
           filter_w_1 = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([gram, dim, input_channel, output_channel], stddev=0.1))
           filter b 1 = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[output channel]))
           conv_1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.nn.conv2d(input, filter_w_1, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='VALID') + filter_b
           reduce_1 = tf.reduce_max(conv_1, axis=1)
           return tf.reshape(reduce_1, [-1, output_channel])
       with tf.name_scope("hcnn"):
           #1、单词级卷积
           # reshape为[batch_size * sent_in_doc, word_in_sent, embedding_size]
           embedding_inputs_word = tf.reshape(embedding_inputs, [-1, self.config.sentence_length, self.config.em
           # 输入shape: [batch * 20, 20, self.config.embedding_dim, 1]
           embedding_inputs_ex = tf.expand_dims(embedding_inputs_word, -1)
           conv_word_1 = tf.expand_dims(conv(1, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64), -1)
           conv_word_3 = tf.expand_dims(conv(3, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64), -1)
           \verb|conv_word_4| = \verb|tf.expand_dims(conv(4, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64), -1| \\
           concat_word = tf.concat([conv_word_1, conv_word_2, conv_word_3, conv_word_4], 2) # shape为[None, 128,
           print(concat word)
           # 2、句子级卷积
           # 将输入还原为[batch, 20, 128, 4]
           sent_input = tf.reshape(concat_word, [-1, self.config.text_length, 64, 4])
           print(sent input)
           conv_sent_1 = conv(1, sent_input, 64, 4, 64)
           conv_sent_2 = conv(2, sent_input, 64, 4, 64)
           conv_sent_3 = conv(3, sent_input, 64, 4, 64)
           conv_sent_4 = conv(4, sent_input, 64, 4, 64)
           concat_sent = tf.concat([conv_sent_1, conv_sent_2, conv_sent_3, conv_sent_4], 1) # shape为[None, 128
           print(concat_sent)
       with tf.name_scope("score"):
           # 全连接层,后面接dropout以及relu激活
           fc = tf.layers.dense(concat sent, self.config.hidden dim, name='fc1')
           fc = tf.contrib.layers.dropout(fc, self.keep_prob)
           fc = tf.nn.relu(fc)
           # 分类器
```

Hierarchical Attention CNN

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后来我又在HCNN模型的基础上加入了Attention机制,同样参考了另外一篇论文

https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~diyiy/docs/naacl16.pdf,最终效果并不十分理想,准确率只有86.66%。

(https://www.cs.cmu.edu/%7Ediyiy/docs/naacl16.pdf%EF%BC%8C%E6%9C%80%E7%BB%88%E6%95%88%E6%9E%9C%E5%B9%B6%E4%B8%8D%E5%8D%81%E5%88%86%E7%90%86%E6%83%B3%EF%BC%8C%E5%87%86%E7%A1%AE%E7%8E%87%E5%8F%AA%E6%9C%8986.66%%E3%80%82)

模型的原理有点复杂,但并不难理解。首先在句子层进行了一次bi-LSTM,得到每个句子的representation,然后进行句子层的self-Attention,再在文本层针对所有句子representation再进行一次bi-LSTM和self-Attention,最后加上一层全连接层进行文本分类。

基于上下文的文本分类

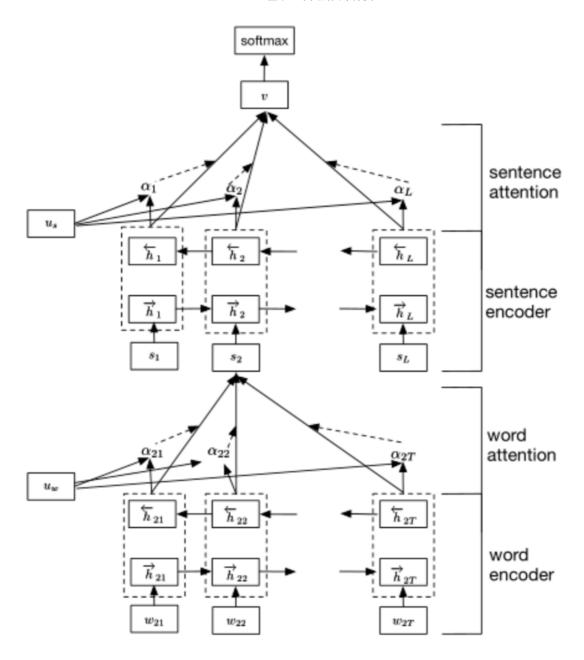


Figure 2: Hierarchical Attention Network chonge

(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/31594a21a65cc8246ab8969585dfbf80.png) 我在论文的基础上进行了一点小改动,即把bi-LSTM那部分全部换成了CNN,因为考虑到RNN网络的效率以及上线成本问题。

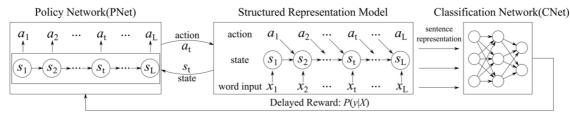
```
def hacnn(self):
       """Hierarchical Attention CNN模型"""
       # 词向量映射
       embedding = tf.get_variable('embedding', [self.config.vocab_size, self.config.embedding_dim])
       embedding_inputs = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embedding, self.input_x)
       def conv(gram, input, dim, input channel, output channel):
           filter_w_1 = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([gram, dim, input_channel, output_channel], stddev=0.1))
           filter_b_1 = tf.Variable(tf.constant(0.1, shape=[output_channel]))
           conv_1 = tf.nn.relu(tf.nn.conv2d(input, filter_w_1, strides=[1, 1, 1, 1], padding='VALID') + filter_b
           reduce_1 = tf.reduce_max(conv_1, axis=1)
           return tf.reshape(reduce_1, [-1, output_channel])
       with tf.name_scope("hacnn"):
           # 1、单词级卷积+Attention
           # reshape为[batch_size * sent_in_doc, word_in_sent, embedding_size]
           embedding_inputs_word = tf.reshape(embedding_inputs, [-1, self.config.sentence_length, self.config.em
           # 输入shape: [batch * 20, 20, self.config.embedding_dim, 1]
           embedding_inputs_ex = tf.expand_dims(embedding_inputs_word, -1)
           conv_word_1 = conv(1, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64)
           conv_word_2 = conv(2, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64)
           conv_word_3 = conv(3, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64)
           conv_word_4 = conv(4, embedding_inputs_ex, self.config.embedding_dim, 1, 64)
           concat_word = tf.concat([conv_word_1, conv_word_2, conv_word_3, conv_word_4], 1) # shape为[None, 64 *
           print(concat word)
           # self Attention Layer
           fc_word = tf.nn.tanh(tf.layers.dense(concat_word, 64 * 4))
           print(fc word)
           u_context = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([64 * 4], stddev=0.1))
           alpha_word = tf.nn.softmax(tf.multiply(fc_word, u_context))
           # 拓展alpha为(?, 64 * 4)
           # alpha_word = self.extend_alpha(alpha_word)
           print(alpha word)
           atten_w_output = tf.multiply(concat_word, alpha_word)
           # 2、句子级卷积+Attention
           # 将输入还原为[batch, 20, 4 * 64]
           sent vec = tf.reshape(atten w output, [-1, self.config.text length, 256])
           # 得到句子的向量表示: 带alpha权重的Word Average, shape为[batch, 20, 4 * 64]
           print(sent_vec)
           sent_vec_ex = tf.expand_dims(sent_vec, -1)
           conv_sent_1 = conv(1, sent_vec_ex, 256, 1, 64)
           conv_sent_2 = conv(2, sent_vec_ex, 256, 1, 64)
           conv_sent_3 = conv(3, sent_vec_ex, 256, 1, 64)
           conv_sent_4 = conv(4, sent_vec_ex, 256, 1, 64)
           \verb|concat_sent = tf.concat([conv_sent_1, conv_sent_2, conv_sent_3, conv_sent_4], 1) \# shape \#[None, 64 *]| \\
           print(concat_sent)
           # self Attention layer
           fc_sent = tf.nn.tanh(tf.layers.dense(concat_sent, 64 * 4))
           u_sent_context = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal([64 * 4], stddev=0.1))
           alpha_sent = tf.nn.softmax(tf.multiply(fc_sent, u_sent_context))
           # alpha_sent = self.extend_alpha(alpha_sent, 0.8)
           atten_s_output = tf.multiply(concat_sent, alpha_sent) # [batch, 4 * 64]
       with tf.name_scope("score"):
           # 全连接层,后面接dropout以及relu激活
           # 得到文章的向量表示: 带alpha权重的Sentence Average, shape为[batch, 64]
           # text_vec = tf.reduce_sum(atten_s_output, axis=1)
           fc = tf.layers.dense(atten_s_output, self.config.hidden_dim, name='fc1')
           fc = tf.contrib.layers.dropout(fc, self.keep_prob)
           fc = tf.nn.relu(fc)
           # 分类器
```

Reinforcement Learning model

再后来我又进行了深度强化学习的探索(仅仅只是探索,欢迎有兴趣的同学一同探讨交流),因为强化学习在文本分类领域还没有任何的尝试,2018年收录了两片相关的论文,我参考其中的一篇Learning Structured Representation for Text Classification via Reinforcement Learning。

模型原理也很简单,主要是结合了Policy Gradient和CNN文本分类。论文认为对于文章中的每一个分词,action空间有两种动作:retain和delete,每个action执行后把最终文本向量送入CNN文本分类网络获得reward,reward即为cross-entropy。

每处理完一个文本,便开始学习。



(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/50e879f7906ea2245942982c4730f958.png)

```
for epoch in range(3000):
       print('Epoch:', epoch + 1)
        batch_train = batch_iter(x_train, y_train, 256)
        for x_batch, y_batch in batch_train:
            for text_idx in range(len(x_batch)):
                text = x_batch[text_idx]
                retained = []
                for i in range(len(text)):
                   if text[i] == 0:
                       continue
                   # observation = RL.word_embedding([text[i]])
                   action = RL.choose_action([[text[i]]])
                   # print(action)
                   if action: # 0:delete; 1:retain
                       retained.append(text[i])
                   # 返回reword
                   x_pad = pad_sequences([retained], 60)
                   y_pad = to_categorical([y_batch[text_idx]], RL.num_classes)
                   reward = RL.get_reward(x_pad, y_pad)
                   # 存储记忆
                   RL.store_transition(text[i], action, reward)
                # 每处理完一个text,便开始学习
                RL.learn()
```

训练数据规整及上线

一次偶然的机会,我对训练数据进行重新调整,去除了大部分噪声数据,同样的ngram CNN模型,准确率提高到94.6%, ② ,永远记住:数据质量决定了模型能力的上限。

TensorFlow Serving:模型训练完成只能代表任务完成了一半,还要想办法将模型弄上线,这部分其实也有一定的难度和工作量。

传统机器学习算法对比

最后我还对一些传统机器学习算法用同样的数据进行了对比,结果如下表所示,注:算法没有优劣之分,只有适用场景的区别。

算法	准确率	说明
LR	0.7956	逻辑回归
NB	0.730129	朴素贝叶斯
KNN	0.776645	
SVM	0.822484	
DecisionTree	0.853710	
RandomForest	0.860677	
AdaBoost	0.357516	对异常样本敏感,异常样本在迭代中可能会获 得较高的权重,影响最终的强学习器的预测准 确性。
FastText	0.744	
GBDT	0.697(10 estimators)	estimators越大,效果越好
MaxEnt	0.56	最大熵: 1. 用NLTK自带的MaxentClassifier, 迭代巨慢,且效果差。2. 自己手动实现了一 个,效果更差。

(http://ata2-img.cn-hangzhou.img-pub.aliyun-inc.com/9b2e3b8b59ed482f114b38785a46af6f.png)

写在最后

每一次不一样,都源自于一个勇敢的开始,并且只要全力以赴就无所谓失败。

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