

# Project 3 – Textual Entailment of SNLI

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**Description:** The goal of the project is to classify the given 2 sentences into entailment, contradiction or neutral.

Dataset: SNLI

**Tasks:**

1. Train a TF IDF based Logistic regression model
2. Train a RNN based classifier

## TF-IDF based Logistic Regression classifier

### Preprocessing:

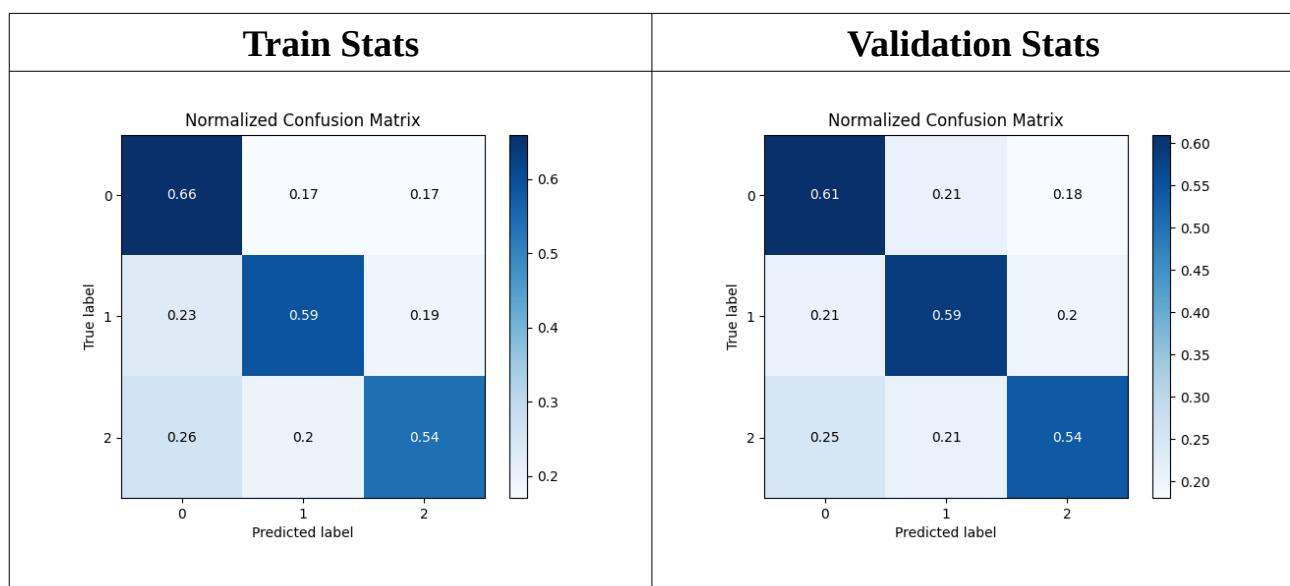
Preprocessed the data by removing the punctuations, stop words and normalizing the tokens based on their lemma using the python package spacy.

### **Experiment 1:**

As part of the first experiment, I tried to implement a TF-IDF based Logistic Regression without any preprocessing. Ran the model with l2 penalty.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.596** and **0.582** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.

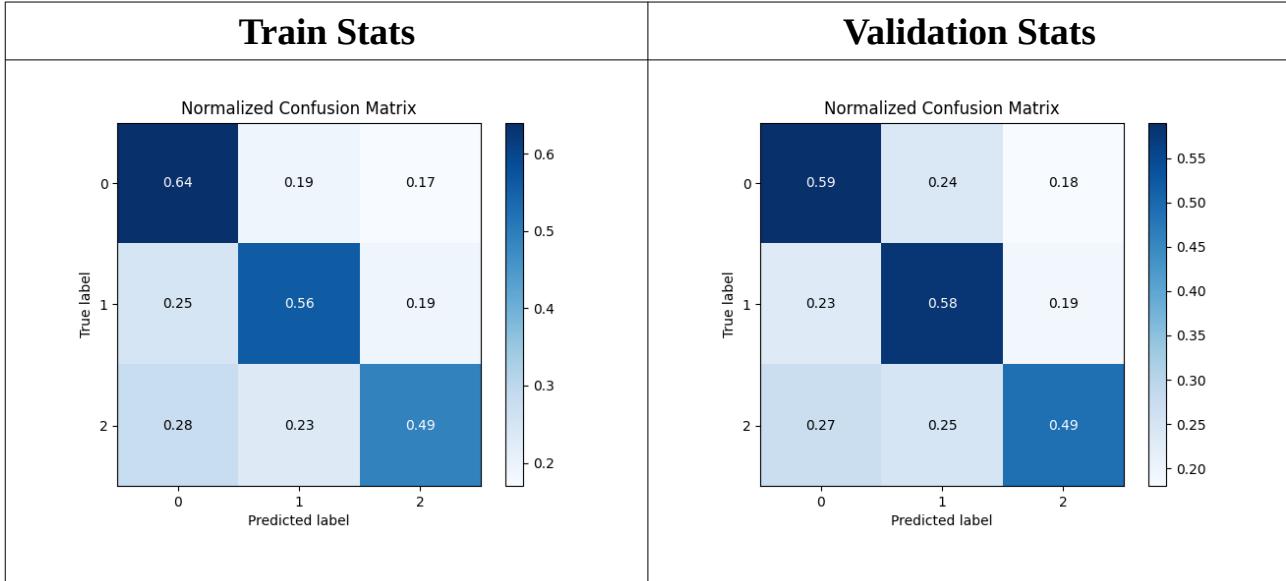


## Experiment 2:

Next I tried the same after preprocessing, and with l2 penalty.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.564** and **0.551** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.



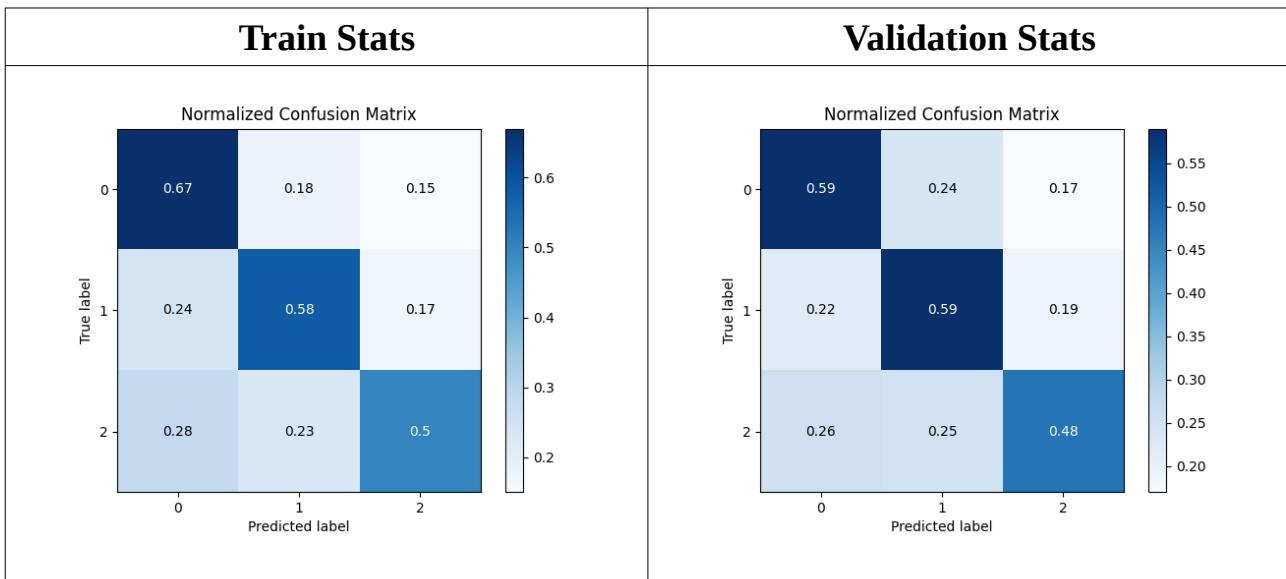
Interestingly, unprocessed data is giving better results than the processed ones. Hence, wanted to try out different regularizations on both processed and un processed data.

## Experiment 3:

Next I tried the same after preprocessing, i.e eliminating stop words and punctuations, and also lemmatizing the tokens. Ran the model with no regularization.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.583** and **0.553** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.

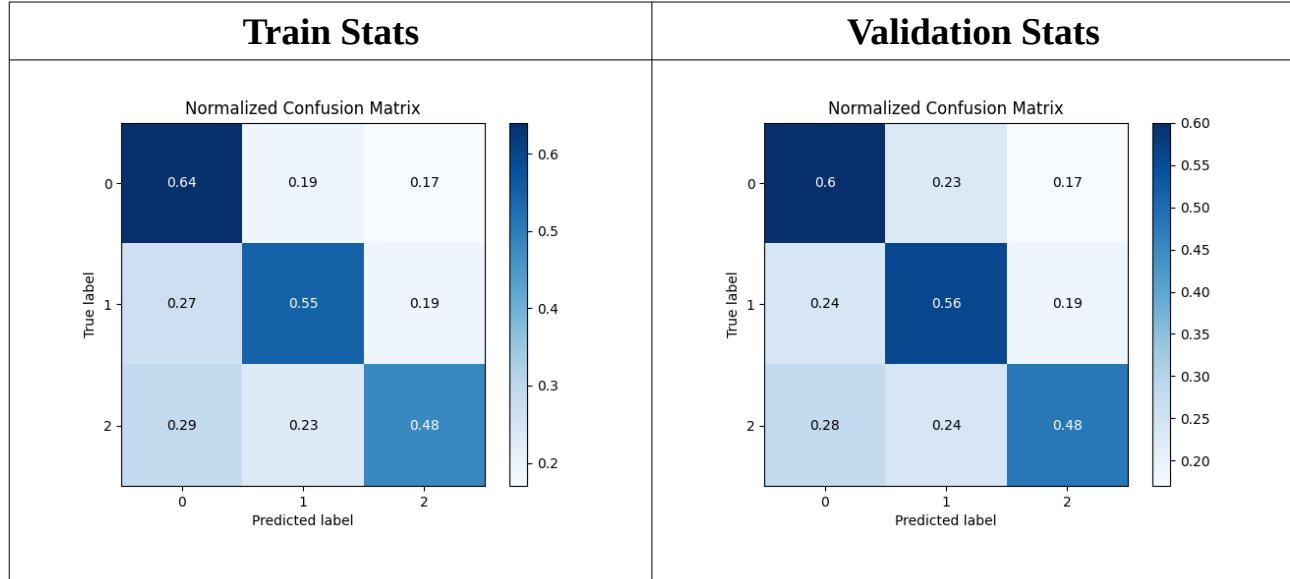


#### Experiment 4:

Next I tried the same after preprocessing, and with l1 penalty.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.556** and **0.547** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.

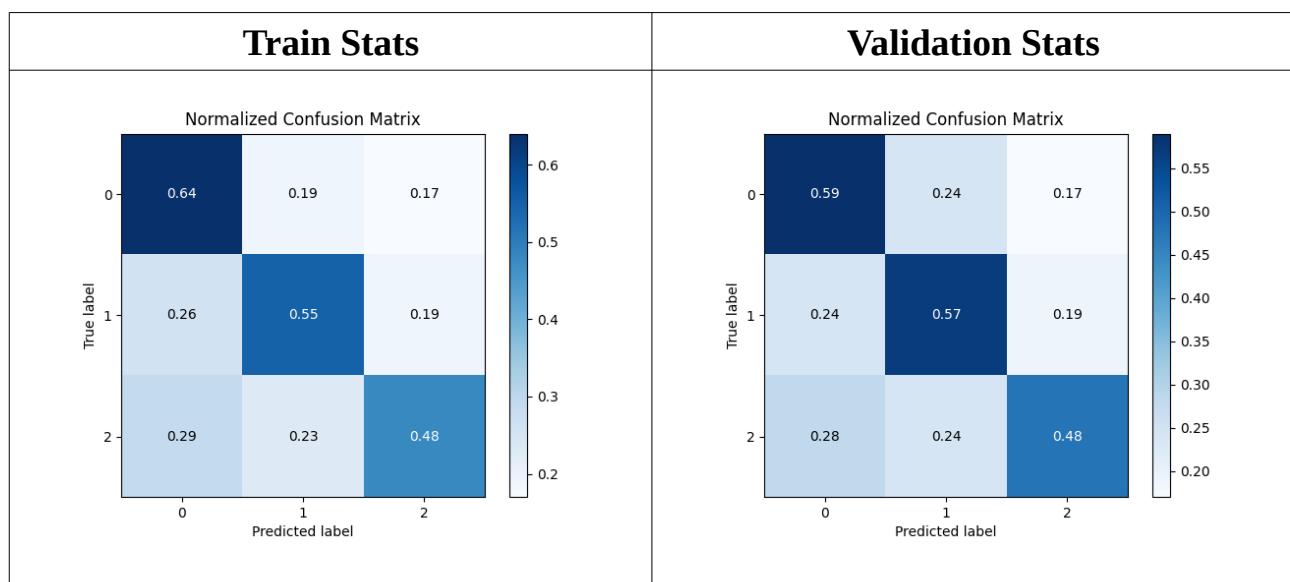


#### Experiment 5:

Next I tried the same after preprocessing, and with elasticnet penalty with lr ratio=0.5.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.558** and **0.548** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.

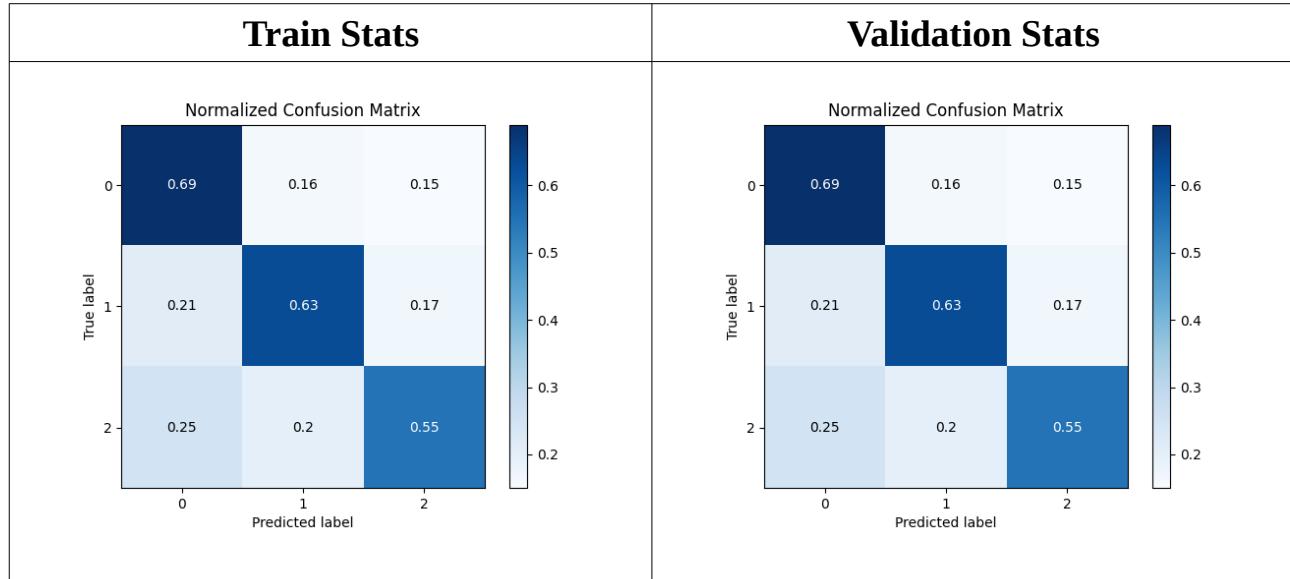


## Experiment 6:

Next I tried on un preprocessing data with no penalty.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.622** and **0.579** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.

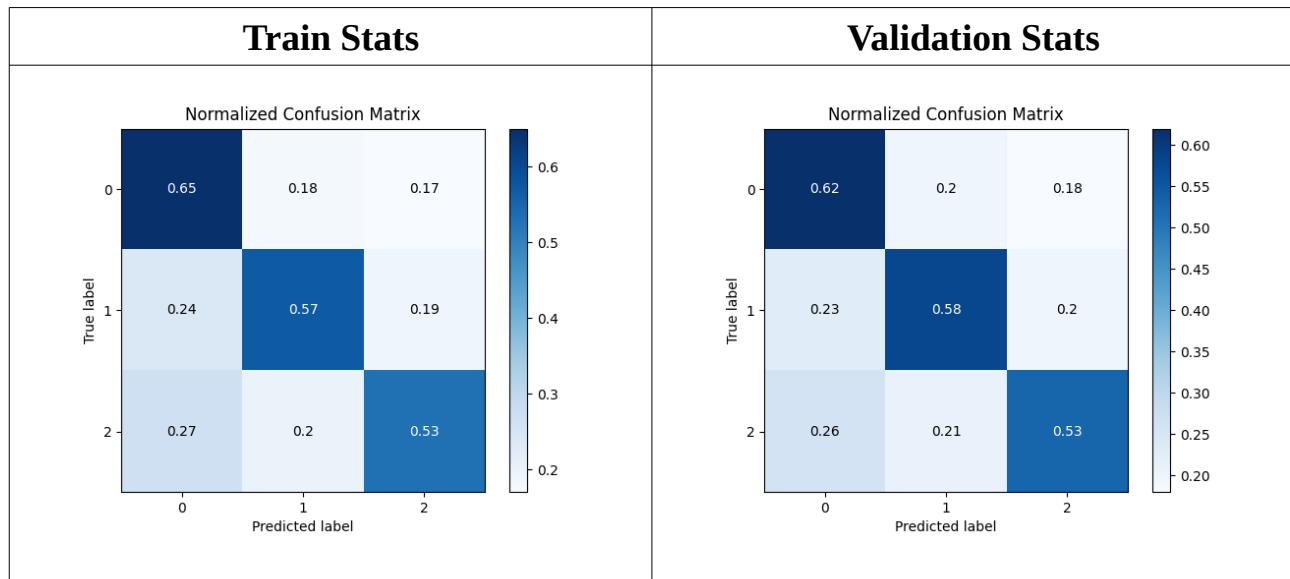


## Experiment 7:

Next I tried on un preprocessing data with l1 penalty.

The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.585** and **0.576** respectively.

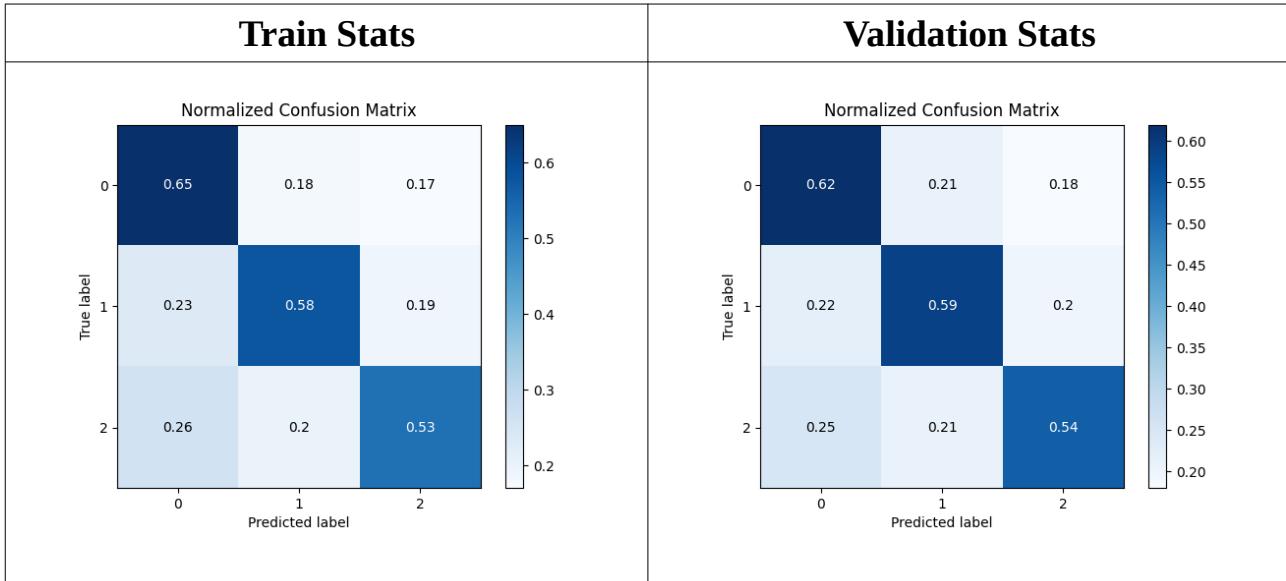
Below are the graphs for the same.



## Experiment 8:

Next I tried on un preprocessing data with elasticnet penalty with l1\_ratio=0.5. The accuracies of train and validation sets are **0.588** and **0.579** respectively.

Below are the graphs for the same.



## Conclusion:

Below are the results of all the 8 logistic regression models.

| <u>Model Name</u>                | <u>Train Accuracy</u> | <u>Validation Accuracy</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>LR_unprocessed_none</b>       | 0.622                 | 0.579                      |
| <b>LR_unprocessed_l2</b>         | <b>0.596</b>          | <b>0.582</b>               |
| <b>LR_unprocessed_l1</b>         | 0.585                 | 0.576                      |
| <b>LR_unprocessed_elasticnet</b> | 0.588                 | 0.579                      |
| <b>LR_processed_none</b>         | 0.583                 | 0.553                      |
| <b>LR_processed_l2</b>           | 0.564                 | 0.551                      |
| <b>LR_processed_l1</b>           | 0.556                 | 0.547                      |
| <b>LR_processed_elasticnet</b>   | 0.558                 | 0.548                      |

Of all the models, interestingly unprocessed l2 regularized TF IDF based Logistic regression models seems to be comparable. Both the accuracies are nearby and clearly shows that the model capacity needs to be increased. So, in the next part, I try and explore the RNN based methods.

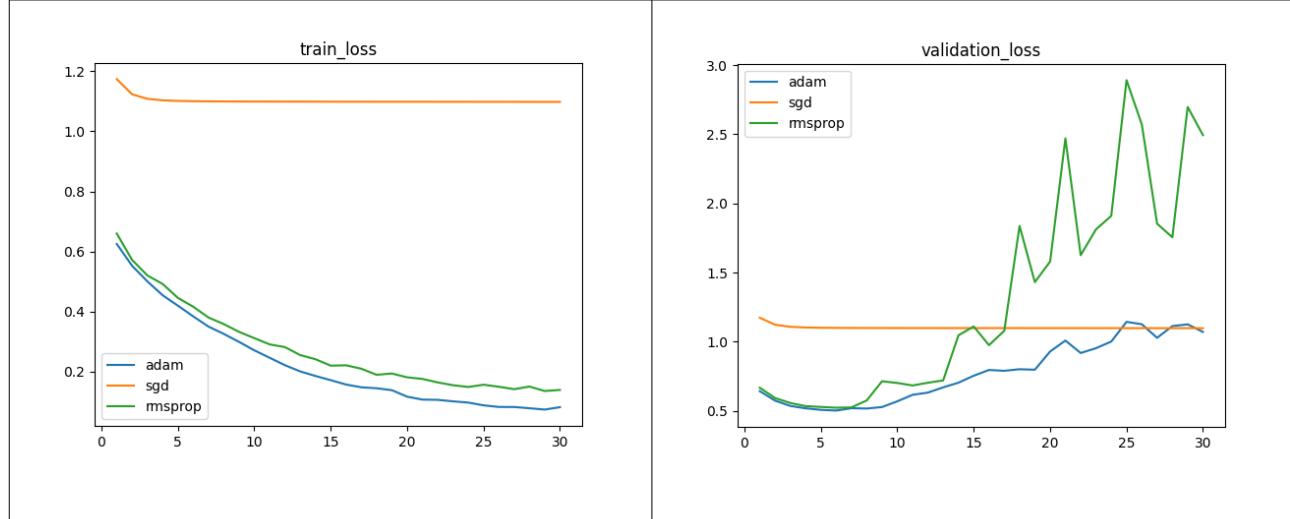
## Recurrent Neural Network classifier

The usual procedure to solve this kind of problems is to first embed the words into a fixed length vector and then feed the sequence of vectors to a RNN model to have a representation for the sequence of words. Once we have the representation, we use FC layers to classify it.  
In all my below experiments I used **glove** embeddings.

### Experiment 1:

For the first experiment, I took a fairly complex model with 1 Bi directional RNN layer followed by 3 FC layers. And experimented with 3 optimizers, namely vanilla SGD, Adam and RMS prop. Below are the graphs for the same.

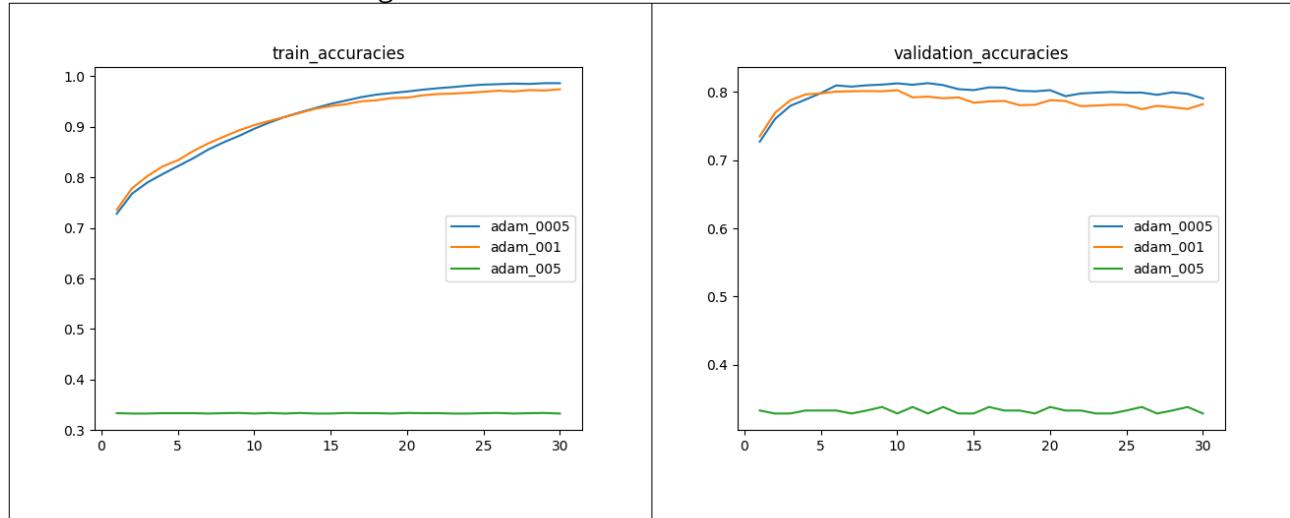
*Note: In all the graphs, x axis represent the number of epochs and y axis represent the metric mentioned in title of the graph.*



As the graph suggests, Adam optimizer is performing better than the other 2. (The model start to overfit after 8 epochs).

### Experiment 2:

Adam optimizer seems working well for this problem. So as part of the next experiment, I played around with different learning rates.



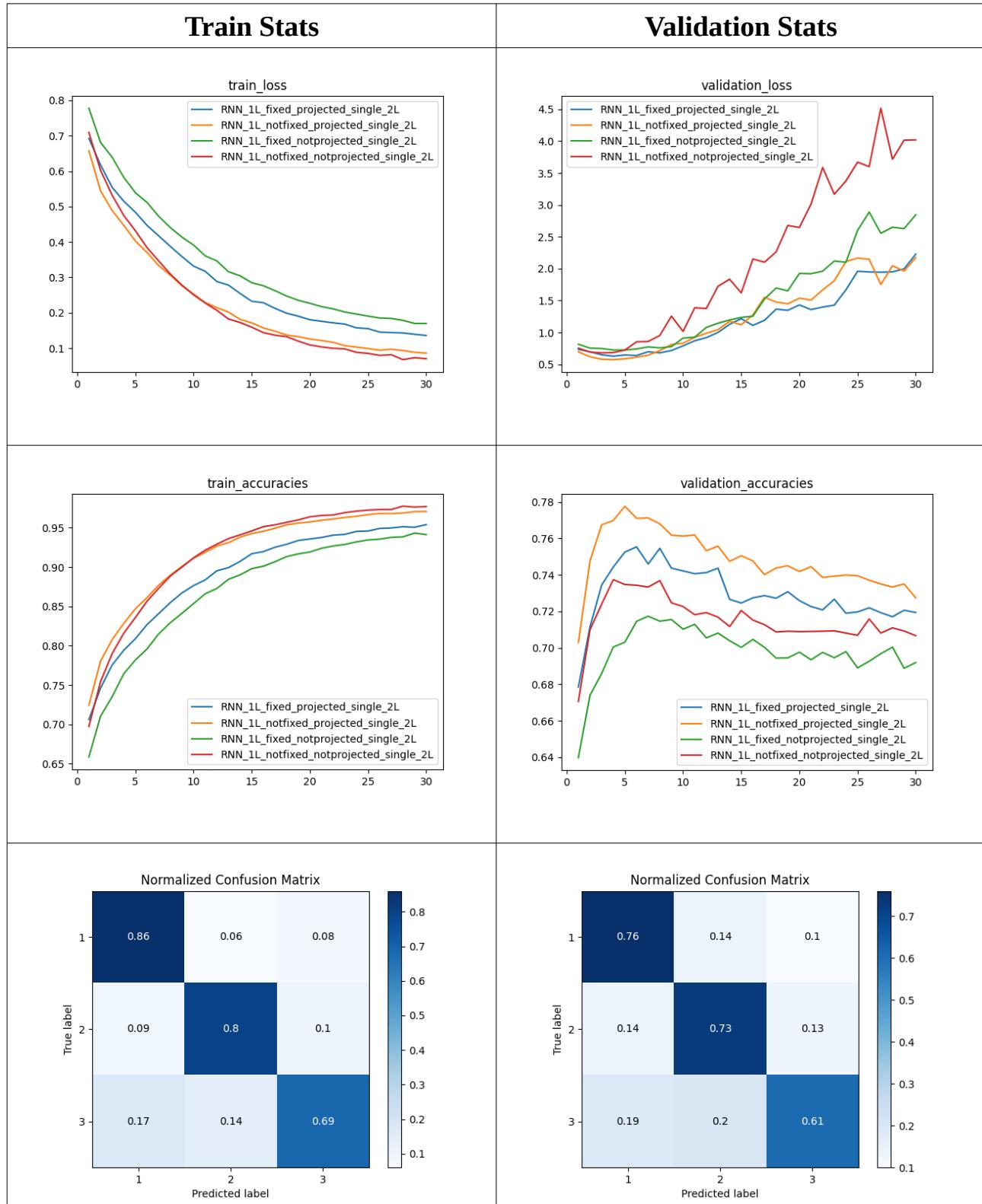
As the plot suggests, learning rate of 0.0005 seems to work well. Hence, fixed the lr to 0.0005

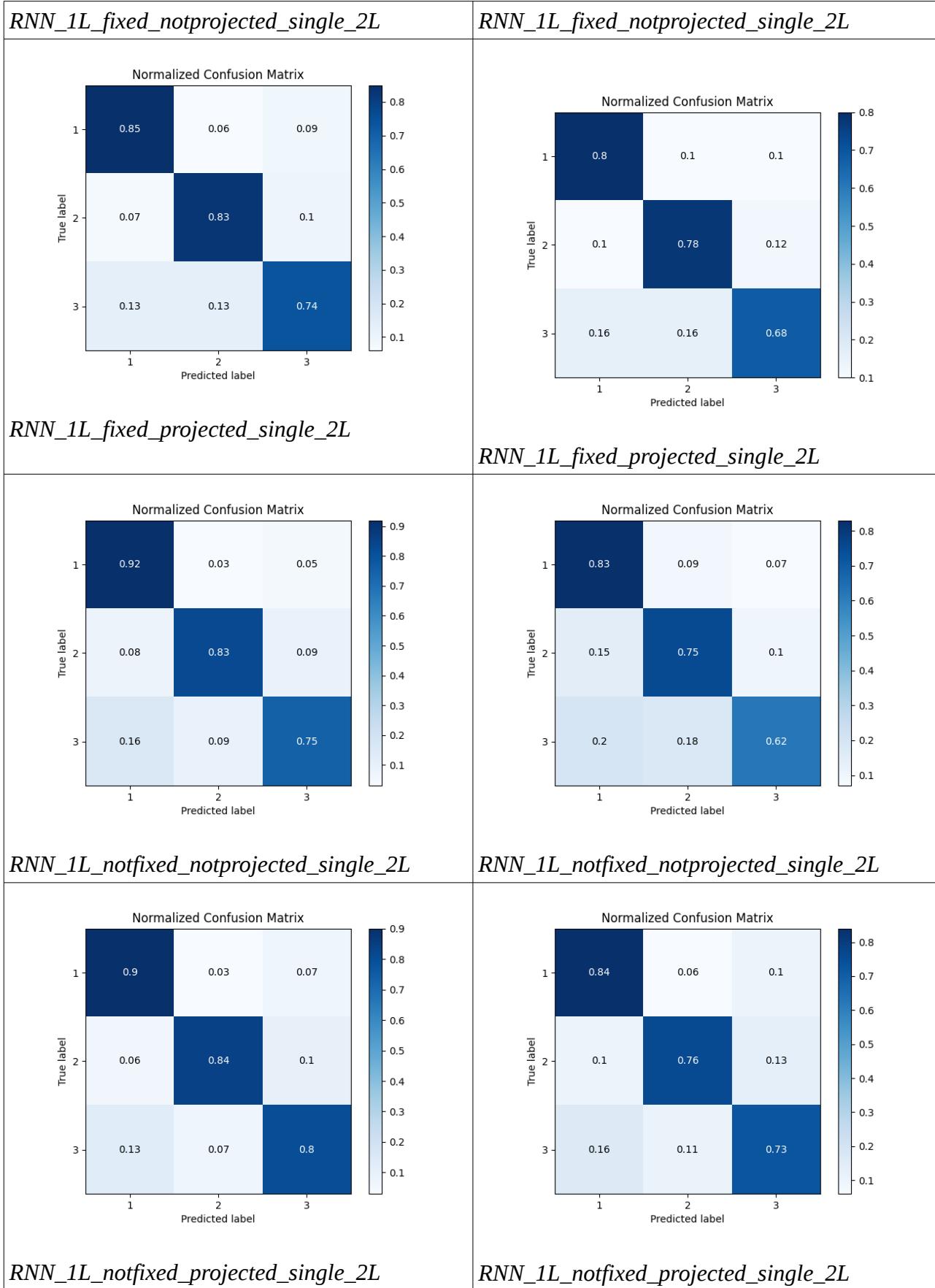
### Experiment 3:

Now that the optimizer and learning rate are fixed, I started playing around with the model architecture. I tried with 4 different models of uni directional LSTMs with combinations of fixing the embeddings and projecting the embeddings.

By projecting, I mean I had a FC layer right after embedding layer to increase the dimensions of embeddings before feeding it to the LSTMs.

Below are the graphs for the same.



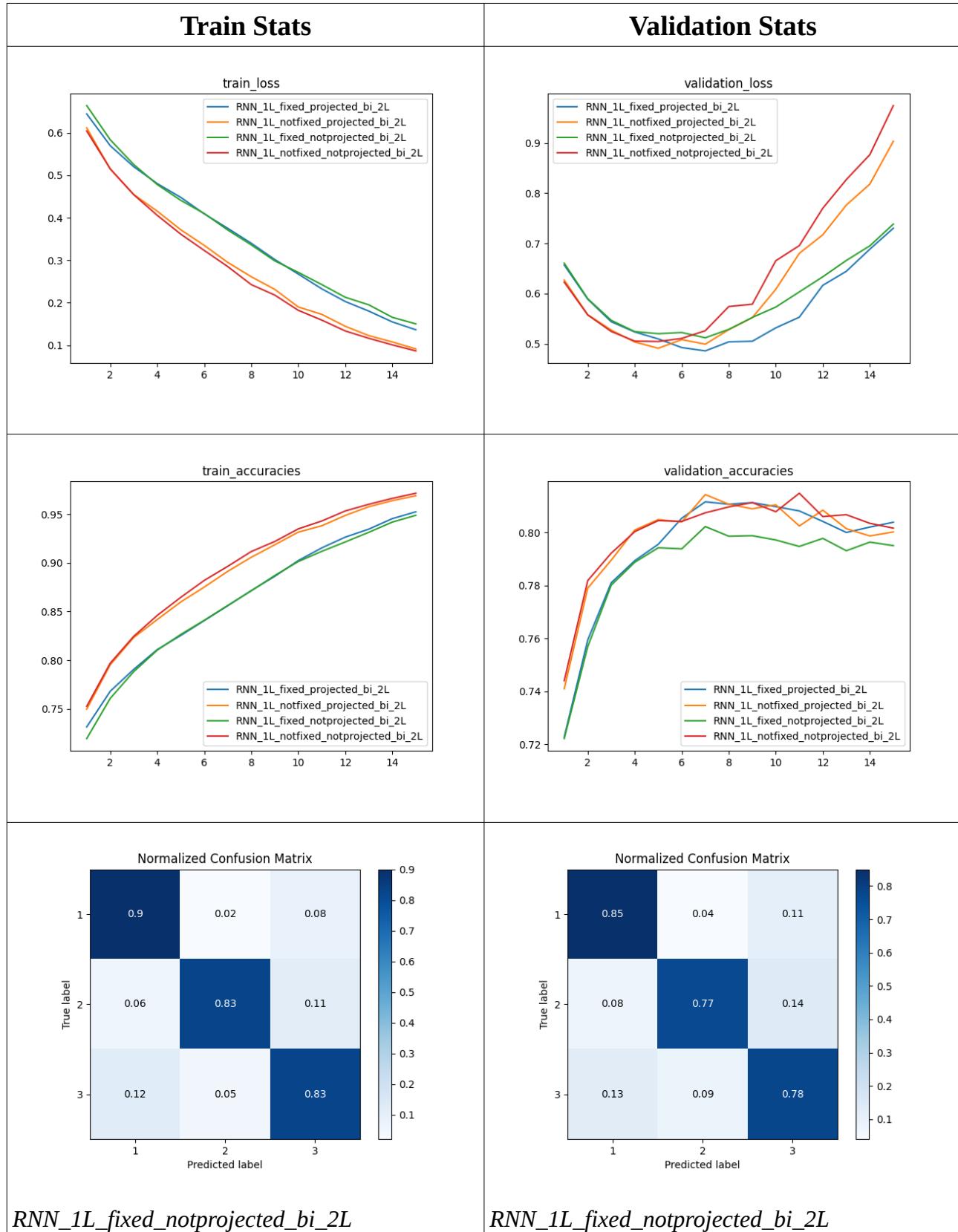


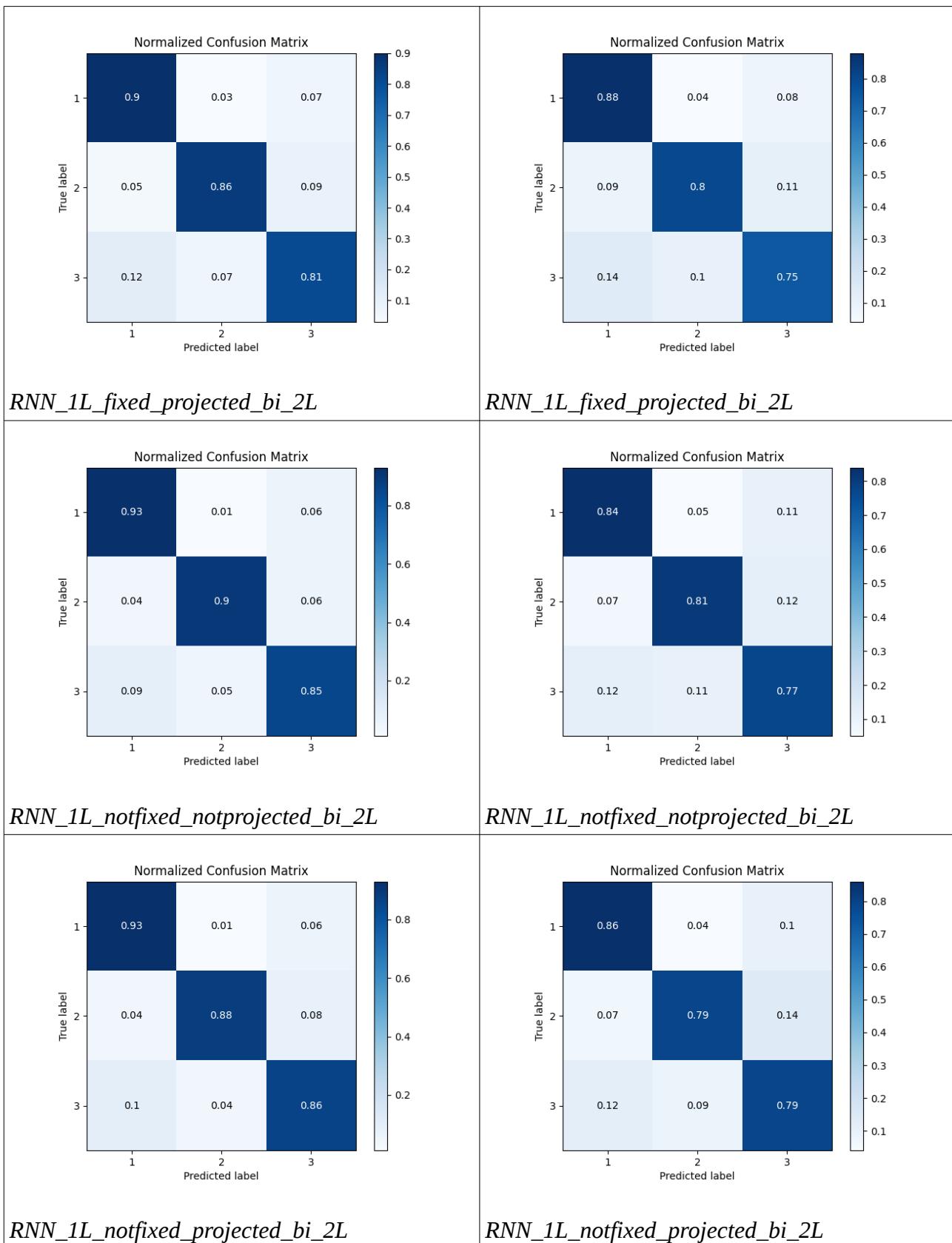
As the plots suggests, all the models are overfitting after epoch 5. I had been saving the model every epoch and the confusion matrices shown above are for epoch 5 of respective models.

## Experiment 4:

As part of next experiment, I wanted to try out the bi directional LSTMs to see if any improvements.

Below are the graphs for the same.



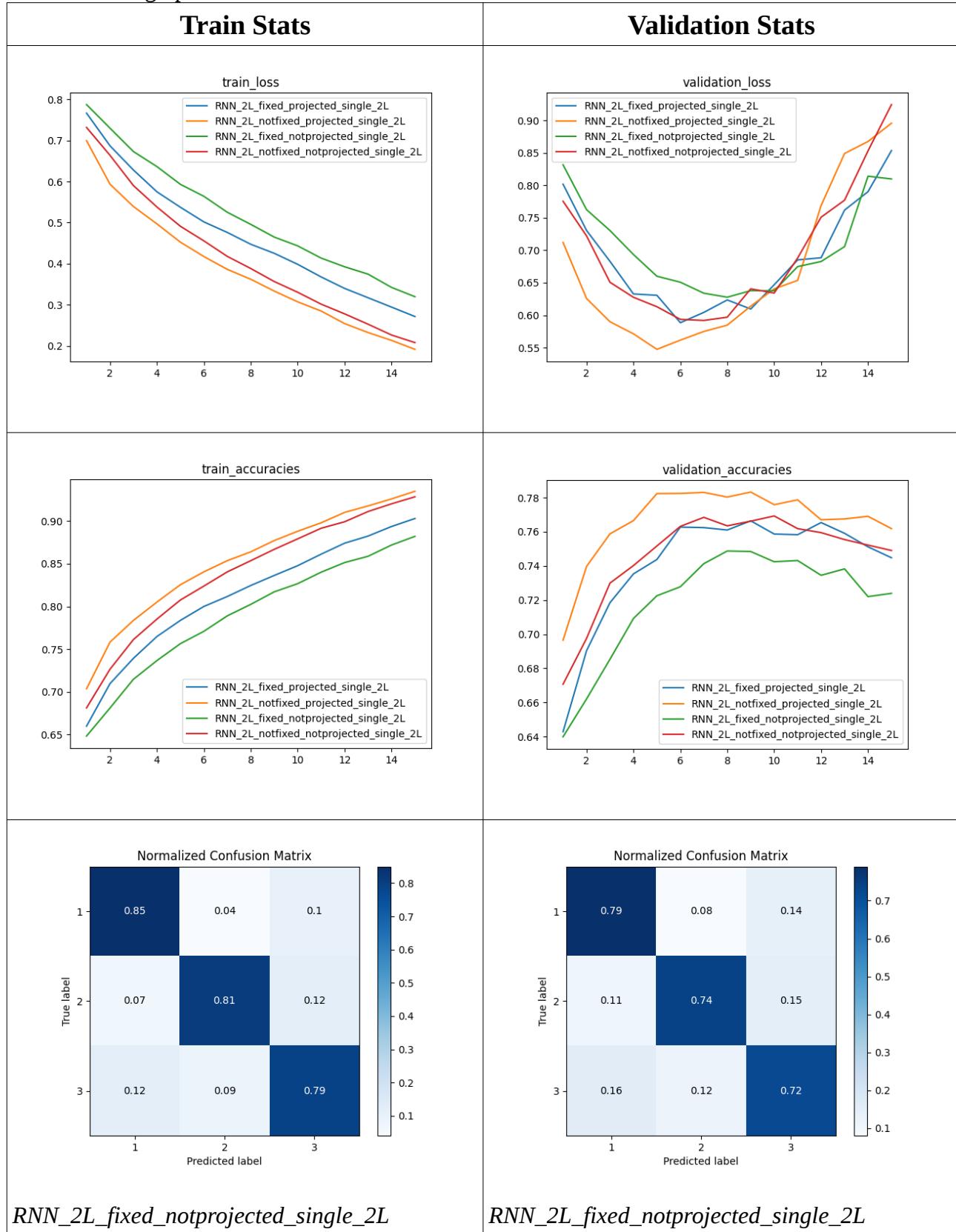


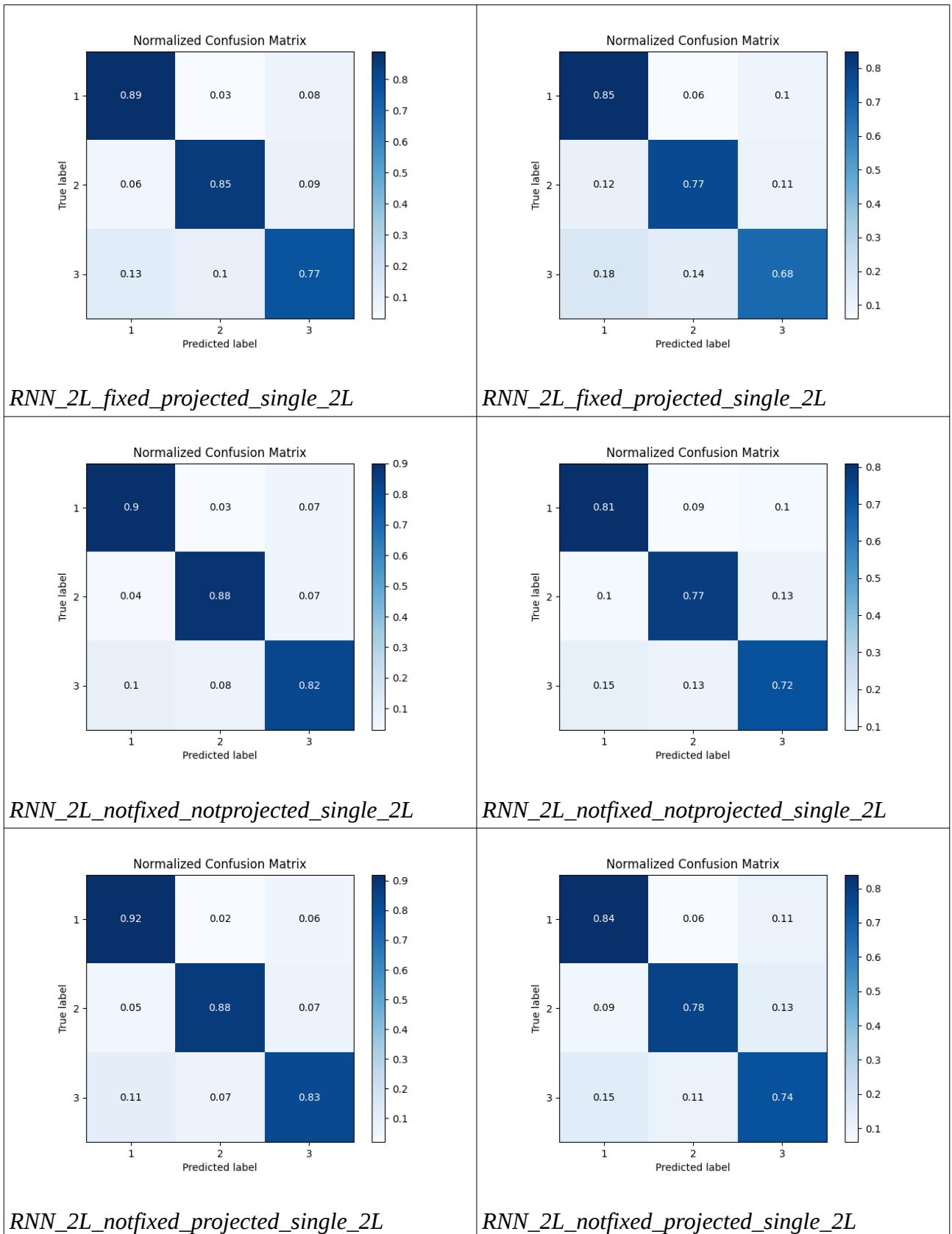
As the plots suggest the models are overfitting after epoch 7. The plots are of epoch 7.

## Experiment 5:

As the improvements were not to a great extent, I wanted to try out with 2 layer uni directional LSTM followed by 2 FC layers.

Below are the graphs for the same.

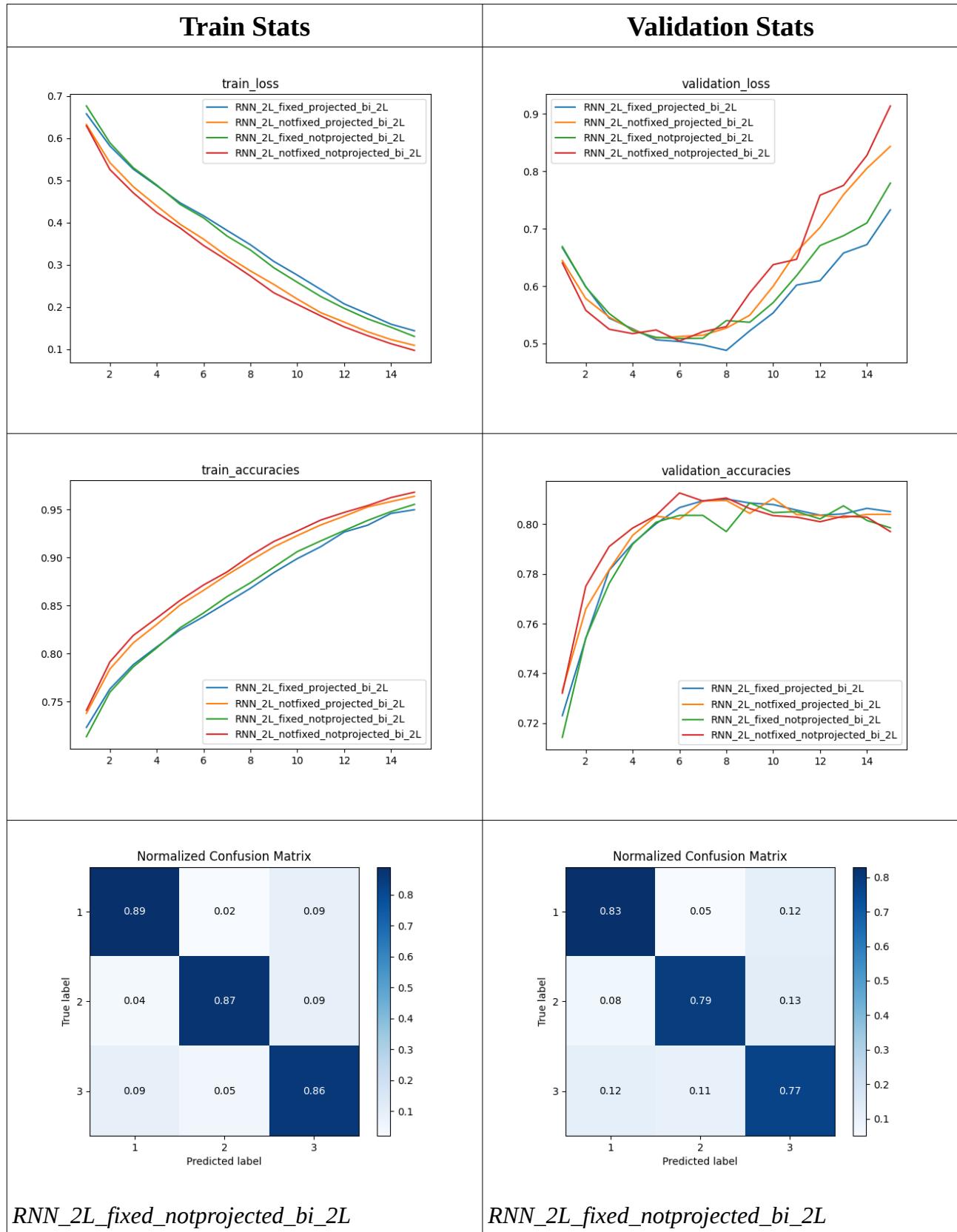


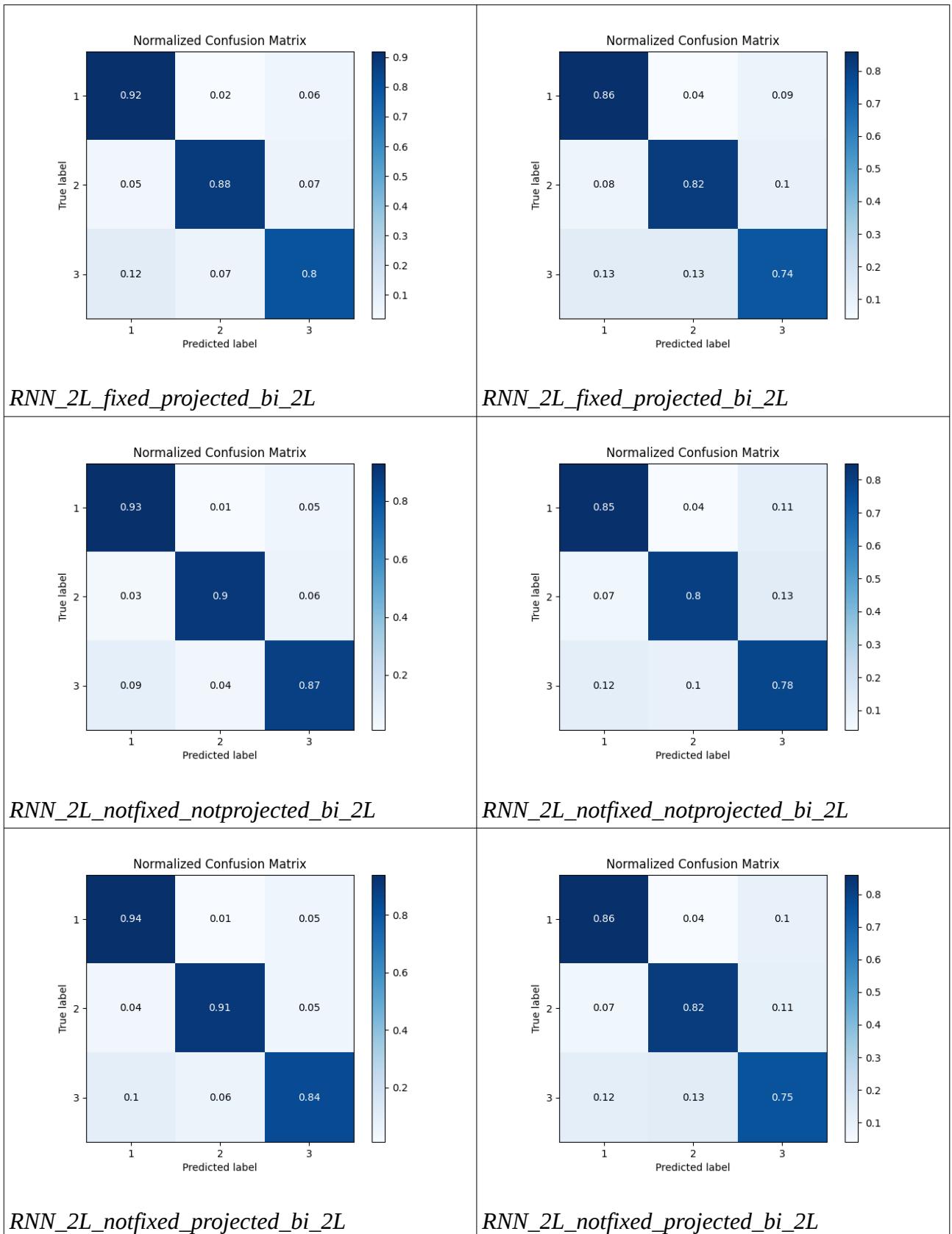


As the plots suggest the models at epoch 9 are giving good accuracies. (The plots are of epoch 9).

## Experiment 6:

Next, I wanted to try out with 2 layer bi directional LSTM followed by 2 FC layers.  
Below are the graphs for the same.



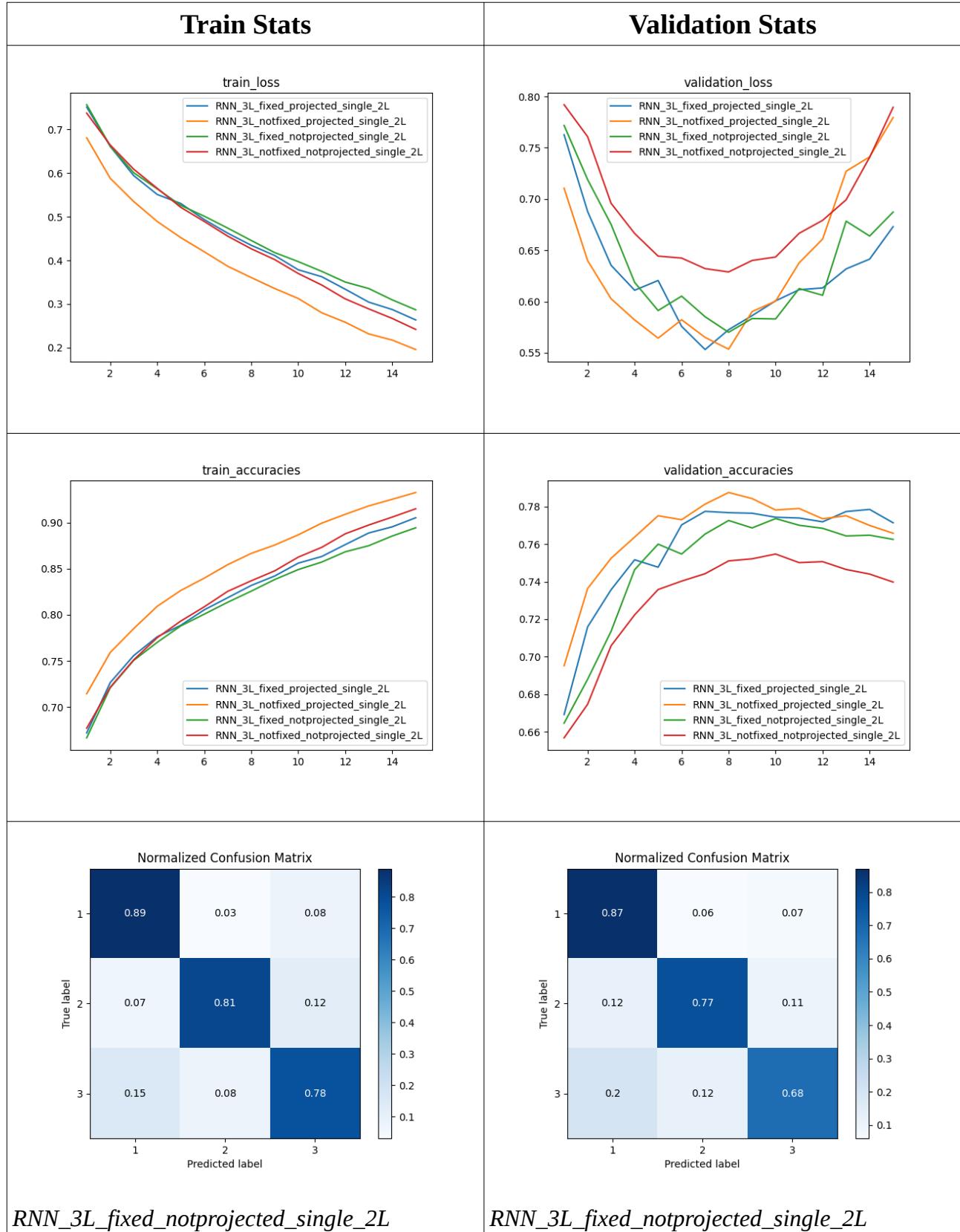


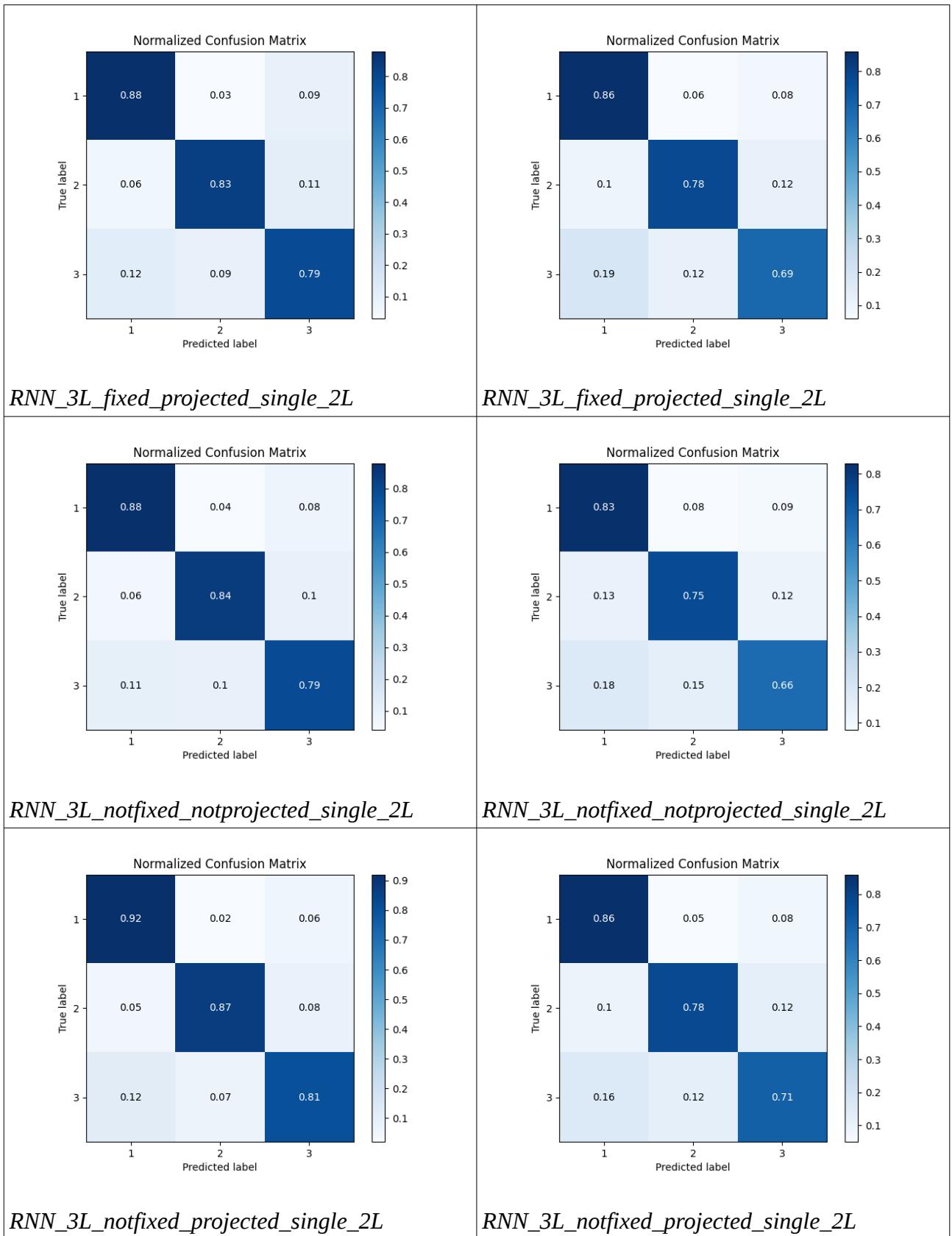
As the plots suggest, the best models are of that of epoch 8. (Plots from epoch 8)

## Experiment 7:

As part of next experiment, I wanted to try out with 3 layer uni directional LSTM followed by 2 FC layers.

Below are the graphs for the same.

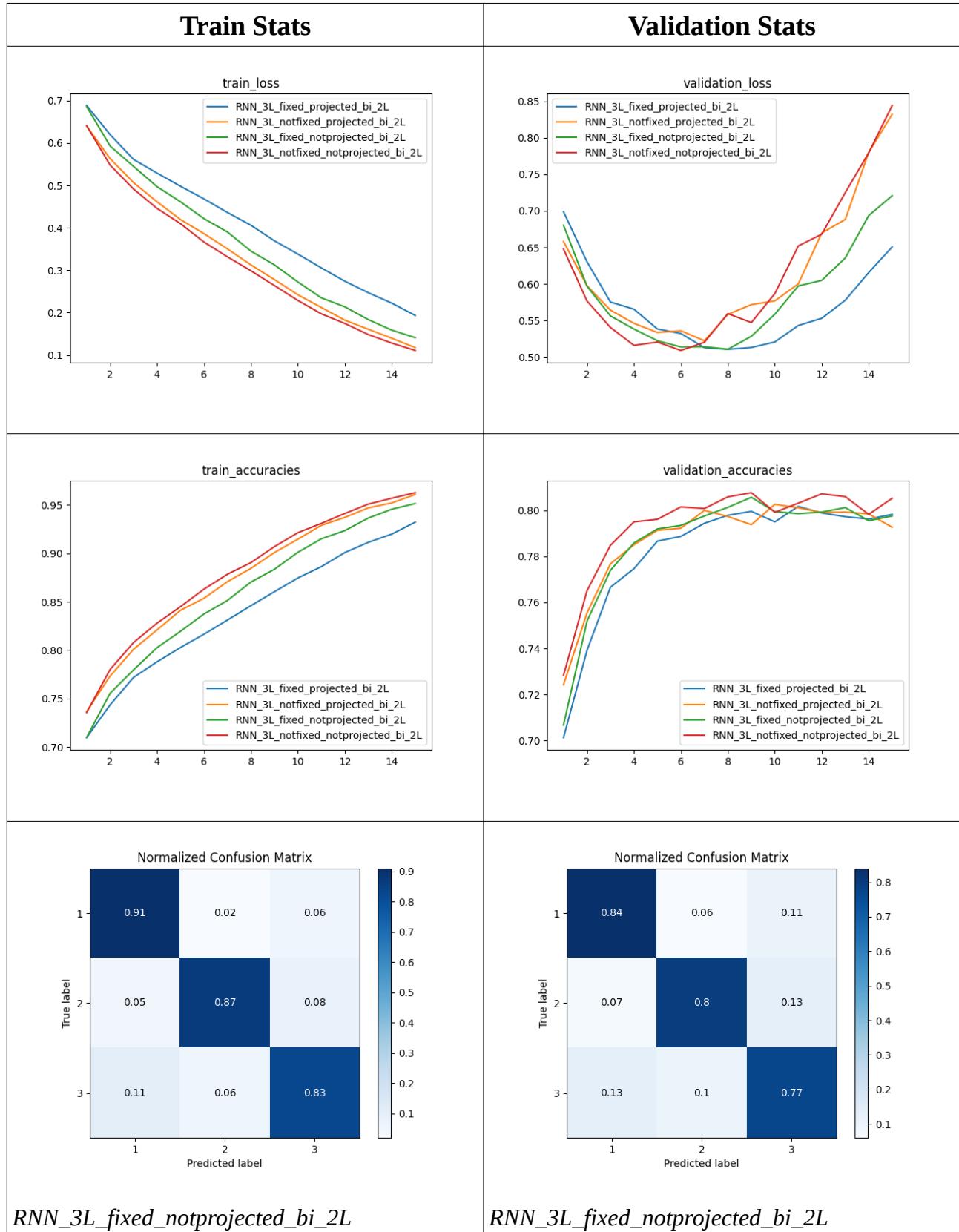


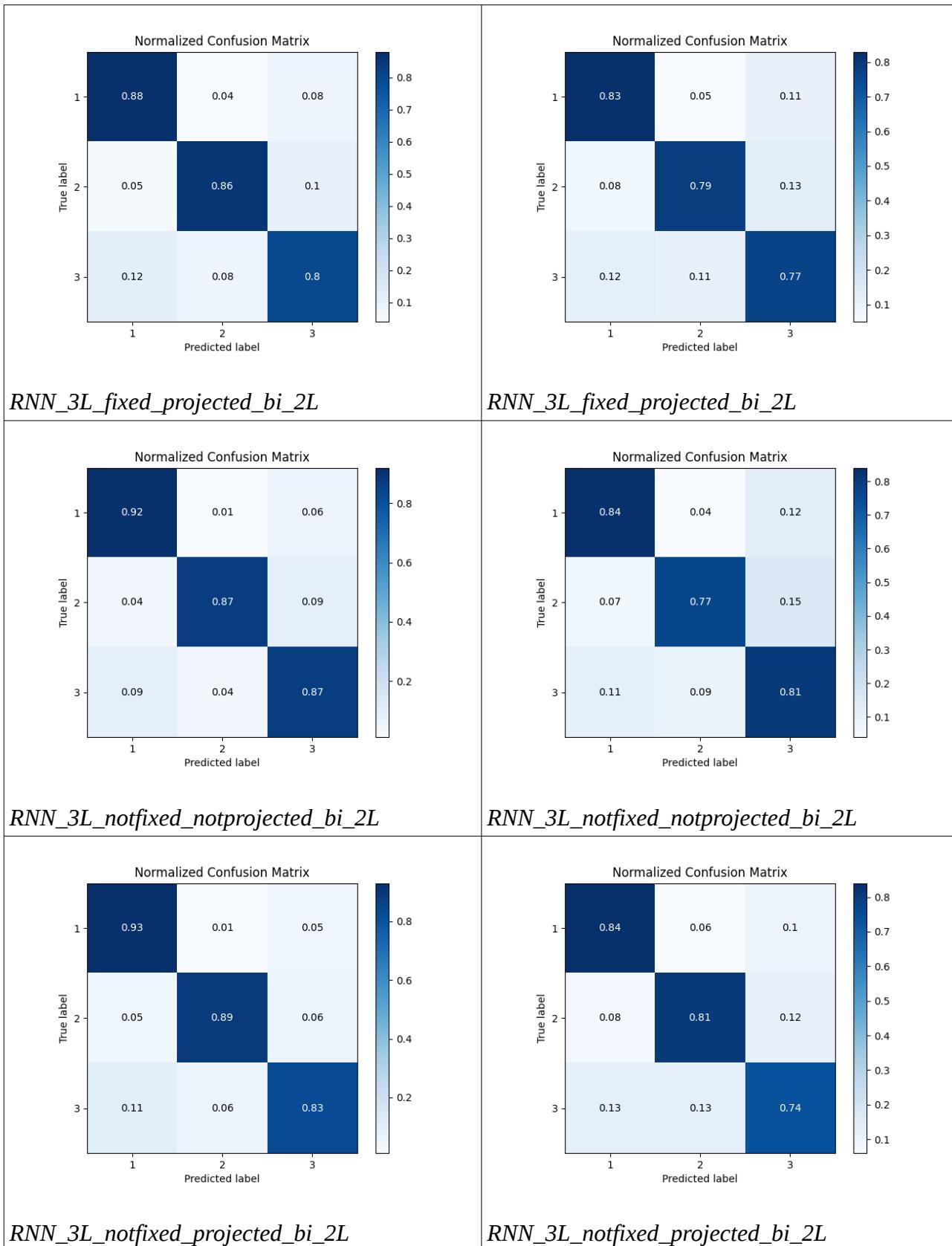


As the plots suggest, the best models are of that of epoch 8. (Plots from epoch 8)

## Experiment 8:

Next, I wanted to try out with 3 layer bi directional LSTM followed by 2 FC layers.  
Below are the graphs for the same.



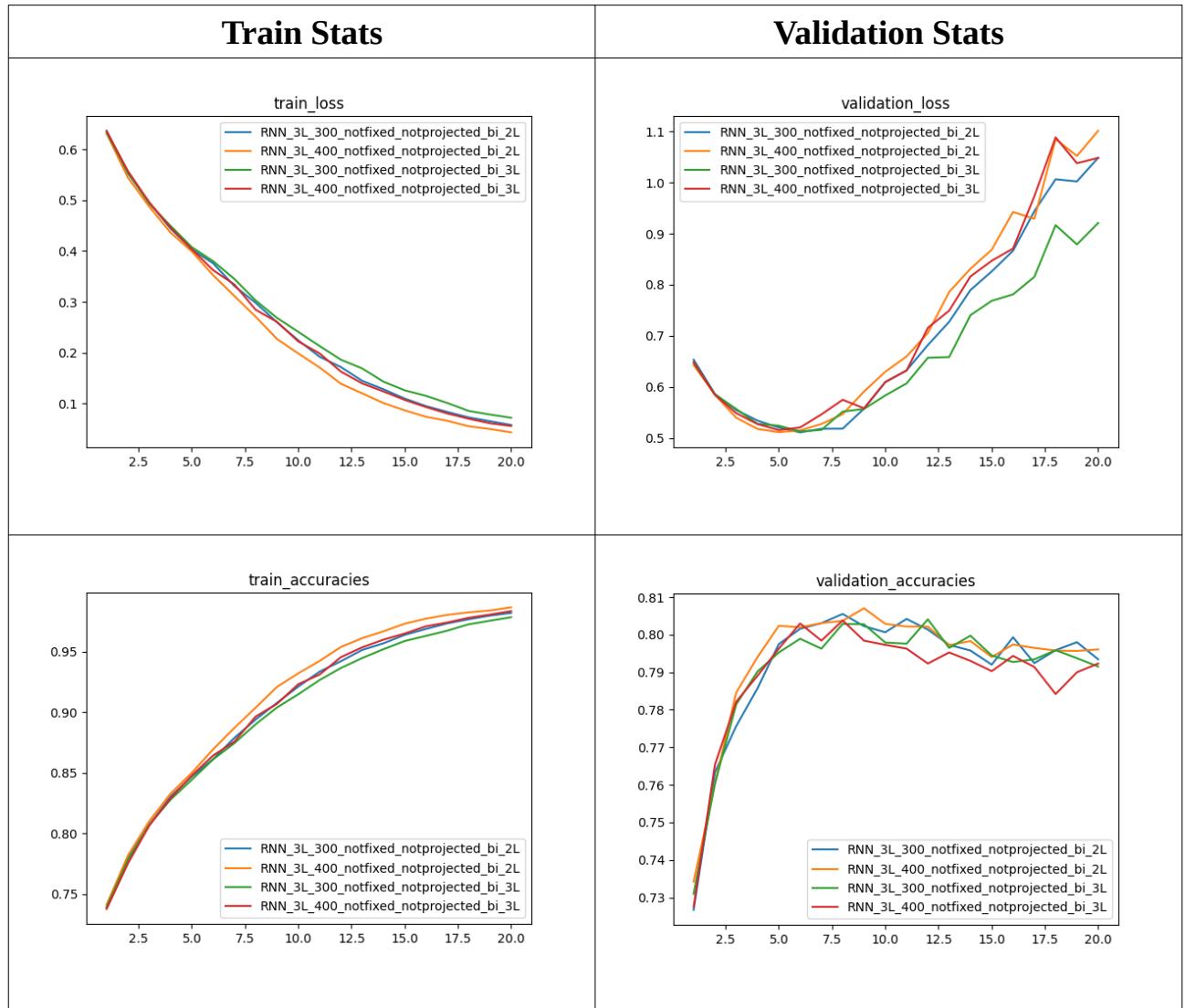


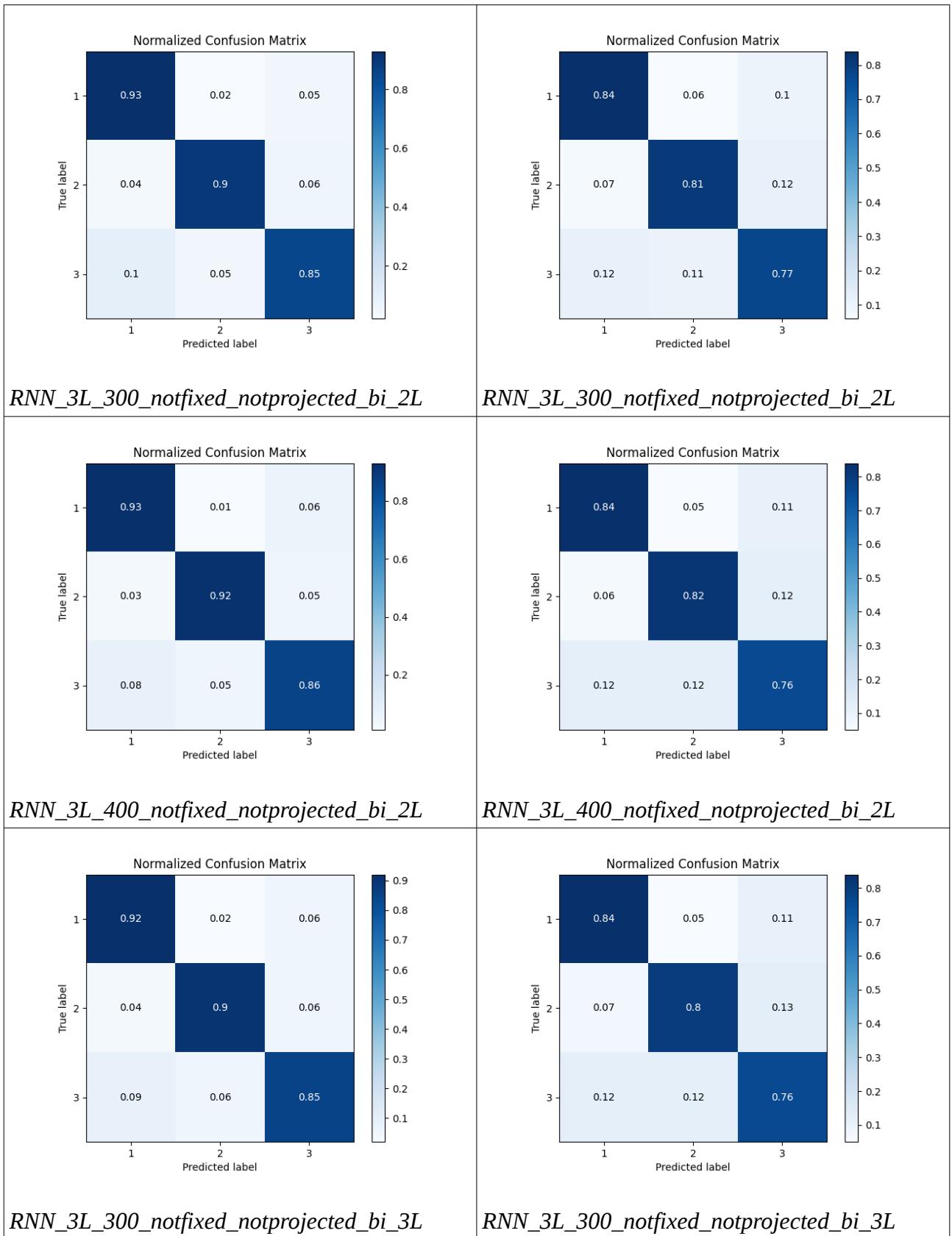
As the plots suggest, the best models are of that of epoch 8. (Plots from epoch 8)

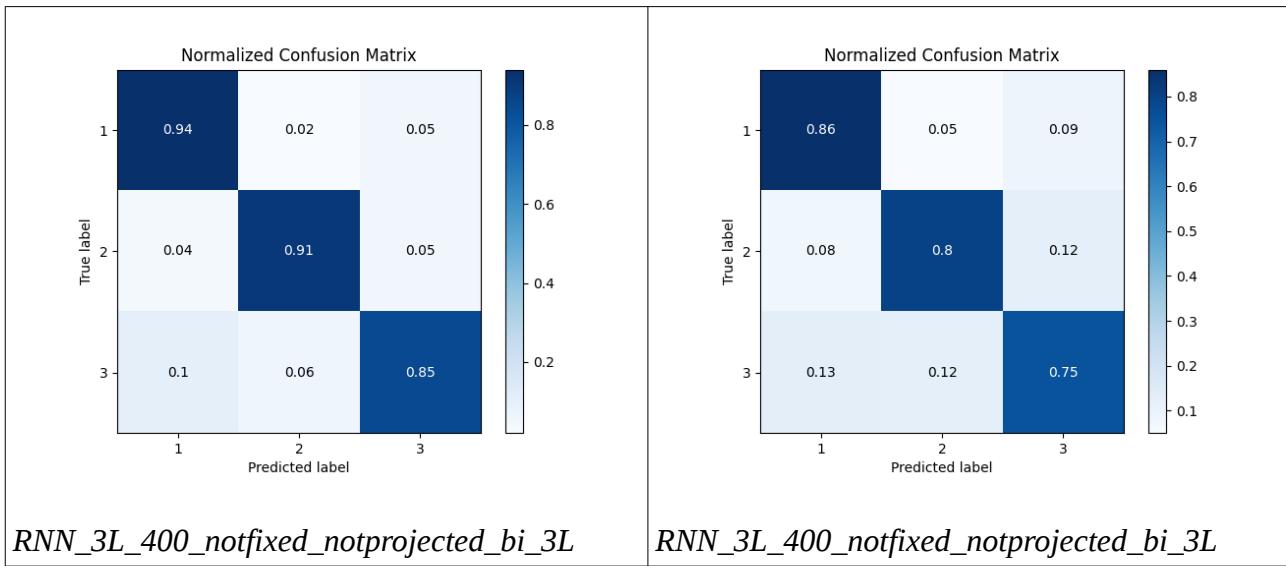
## Experiment 9:

The 3 layer bi directional models with out fixed embeddings and without projections are performing better. Lastly, I wanted to try out with different configurations of FC layers and LSTM hidden states. I tried with a combination of LSTMs with hidden units of 300 or 400 followed by 2 or 3 layers of FC.

Below are the graphs for the same.



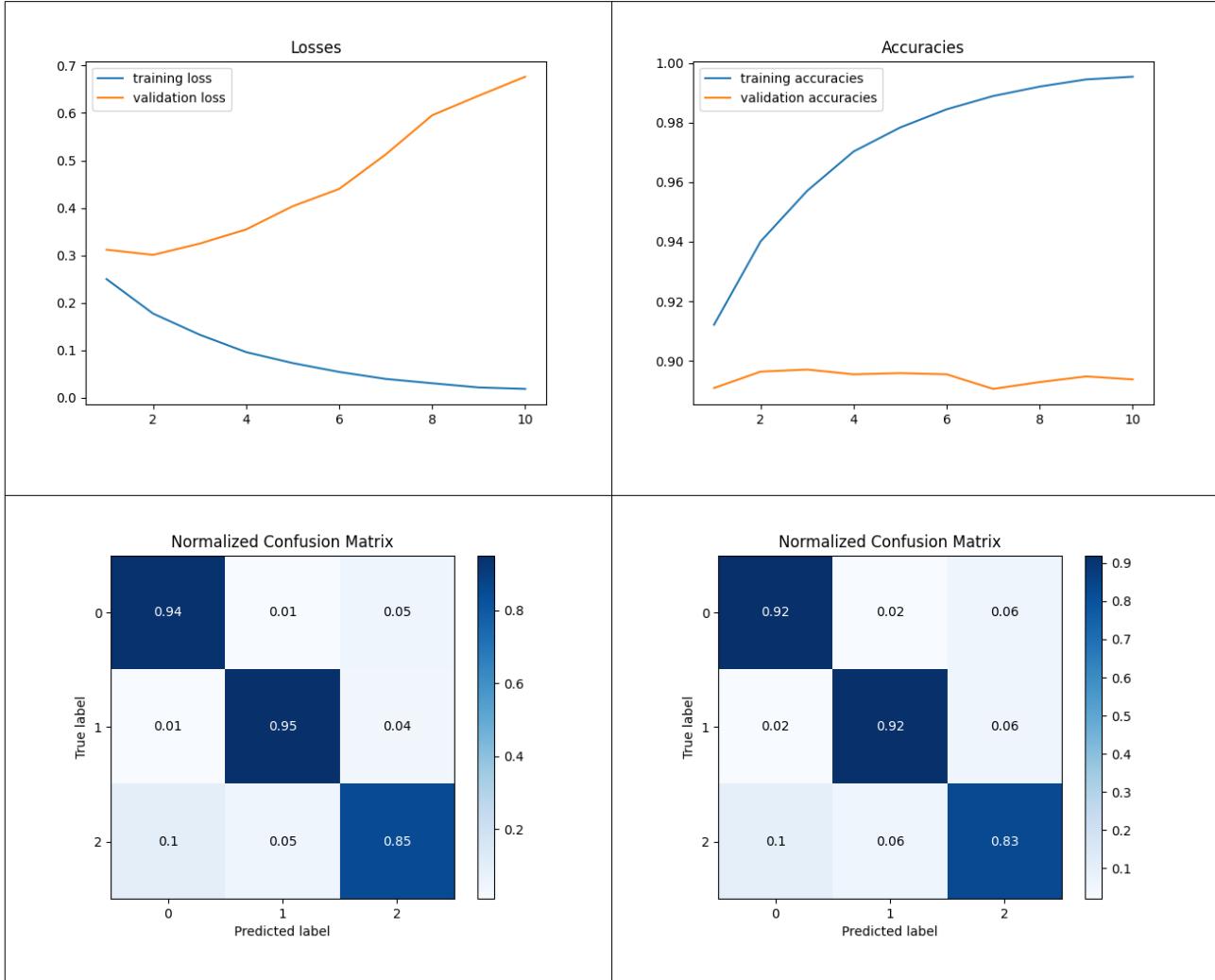




The best model is that of epoch 8. Hence using the model and plots from epoch 8.

### BERT based classifier

As, the new attention models are performing better than the RNN models in many tasks, I wanted to try out fine tuning BERT and see the performance on this task. I used the allenlp module for fine tuning bert using their library functions.



Clearly, BERT based classifier is doing better than the RNN models. Just training the model with one epoch gave train and test accuracies close to 90%. (increase in performance by 10% from RNN models) After that, seems like model is overfitting. Hence taking the model after one epoch. (Plots are from model after Epoch 1)

### **Conclusion:**

Of all the tried models, BERT based classifier does best. Hence, choosing that model as the final deep model.

### **Code Details:**

Repo: <https://github.com/EshwarSR/IISc-DL-Project-3.git>

Please refer to the file README.md for more details on the code base.