MLDS HW4 Report

組別:我才是真的Baseline

組員: f03942038鍾佳豪 / r05942102王冠驊 / d05921018林家慶 / d05921027張鈞閔

Environment

OS: Ubuntu 14.04.5 LTS CPU: Intel i7-5930K

GPU: GeForce GTX 1080, GeForce GTX TITAN X Libraries: tensorflow, numpy, pandas, argparse

Data Preprocessing

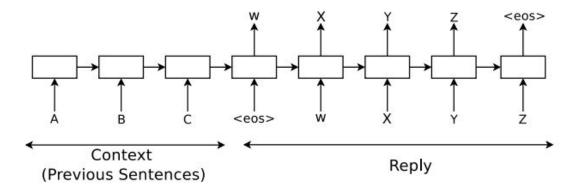
我們所考慮的訓練資料集包括 Cornell Movie-Dialogs Corpus、OpenSubtitles 以及 Twitter_en。前兩個資料集都包含大量的電影台詞,OpenSubtitles 的資料量比 Cornell Movie-Dialogs Corpus 大上許多。 Twitter_en 則是 Marsan-Ma/ChatCorpus 從 Twitter 上所蒐集的資料集。此外,Twitter_en 內的句子比較口語化,不如電影台詞來的正式。最終,我們只選用了 OpenSubtitles,因為其資料夠多、句型又比較正式,較適合用來訓練 chatbot。

我們將資料集中相鄰的每兩個句子(或台詞)分別當成訓練模型的 Input Sequence 及 Output Sequence。為了加快訓練的速度,我們利用 maxLength 這個參數限制我們所取用的句子長度,並且利用 vocabularySize 這個參數限制最終我們所建立的字詞字典的大小。我們在在字詞字典中加入 <pad>, <go>, <eos> 以及 <unknown>,其中 <pad>用於補齊不同台詞間的長度差異、 <go> 與 <eos> 分別代表一句台詞的開始與結束,而 <unknown> 則用於取代不存在字詞字典的字詞。

Model

A. Seq2Seq Model

我們實作的 Seq2Seq Model 是參照 A Neural Conversational Model [1] 所提出的想法,其基本架構如下:



其中,Context 為使用者的問題(Input Sequence),Reply 則是機器的回答(Output Sequence)。模型包含了一個 Encoder 以及一個 Decoder,Encoder 會讀入 Input Sequence、Decoder 則負責解出 Output Sequence。Encoder 跟 Decoder 都有 Embedding Layer 將文字轉成 Word Vector。Decoder 有 Project Layer 將 Output Vector 轉回文字。詳細的設定如下:

Encoder: 3-layer GRU with 256 hidden units、 Decoder: 3-layer GRU with 256 hidden units、 Word Embedding size: 256、 Object Function: Sampled Softmax、 Optimizer: Gradient Descent Algorithm (learning rate = 0.5)、 Max Gradient Norm: 5、 Vocabulary Size: 100000、 Batch Size: 64。

我們亦參照 [2-4]所提出的方法來改善 Seq2Seq Model ,其中包括:Attention Mechanism [2]、Bidirectional Encoder for First Layer [3]、Residual Connections [3]、Scheduled Sampling [4]。我們會在實驗中探討這些方法帶來的改善。

B. Reinforcement Learning

根據 Deep Reinforcement Learning for Dialogue Generation [5] 的觀察,若單純使用 Seq2Seq Model 訓練一個 Chatbot,會發現模型常常產生"I don't know"這種較為安全的回答,使得與 Chatbot 的對話較為枯燥乏味。因此,我們使用Reinforcement Learning來改善這個問題。我們依照 Jiwei Li [5] 以及 Marsan-Ma [6] 的作法進行 Reinforcement Learning。

我們所考慮的 Reward 包括:r1 = Ease of answering: 所生成的句子不能是常出現的句子,r2 = Information Flow: 連續生成的句子必須要有變化,r3 = Semantic Coherence: 連續生成的句子必須要有語意上的一致性。依照[5]的設定,加權為Reward= 0.25*r1+0.25*r2+0.5*r3。

Experiments

Exp1: 比較 Seq2Seq Model 加上 Attention Mechanism、Bidirectional Encoder for First Layer 及 Residual Connections 的結果。Training steps: 60000。

	Seq2Seq + Attention (Proposed by [2])	Seq2Seq + Attention + Bidirectional encoder + Residual connections (Proposed by [3])
Training Perplexity	9.57	9.13
Testing Perplexity	9.55	10.45
Hi	what is you doing?	hi , you are a good man
Bonjour.	what?	hello , you .
How are you?	what is you doing?	how are you ?
My name is Etienne.	what is you doing?	you know it 's a good idea .
What is your name?	what is you doing?	you ' re a man .
How old are you ?	what?	00.
Are you conscious?	no.	yes .
Where do you want to go?	here.	you ' re in the right place .
Where are you ?	it's a good time .	you ' re in here .
I'm going to kill you!	get up!	you ' re going to kill me !
What is your best memory?	it's a good idea .	you know it 's a good idea .
How much is two plus two?	0.	000.
Do you have a girlfriend?	no.	yes .
Goodbye!	goodbye .	goodbye!
Good night.	good night .	good night .

^{*} Testing Perplexity 為所有 Buckets 的平均值。

在訓練的過程中,我們發現第二個模型收斂的比較快。訓練到一定的次數後,兩個模型的 Perplexity 都收斂到差不多的數值,Training 及 Testing Perplexity 都在9~11之中跳動。

從實際的回答上,我們可以看到第一個模型似乎還沒有學好;而第二個模型所產生的回答較為理想。可見加入 Bidirectional Encoder 來處理雙向的資訊、以及加入Residual Connections 有助於 Chatbot 模型的訓練。此外, Perplexity 似乎不太能真正反映 Chatbot 的好壞。我們也可以看到模型生成的回答都偏短、安全。

Exp2: 利用 Scheduled Sampling 將實驗一中的模型都再訓練 10000 Steps。在每個 Step,有 3/4 的機率會將 Decoder 生成的 Output 當成下個時間點的 Decoder Input ;有 1/4 的機率會將正確的 Target Input 當成 Decoder 的 Input。

	Seq2Seq + Attention (Proposed by [2])	Seq2Seq + Attention + Bidirectional encoder + Residual connections (Proposed by [3])
Training Perplexity	14.78	14.30
Testing Perplexity	10.77	10.53
Hi	what you	you'you
Bonjour.	what.	you.
How are you?	what you	you'
My name is Etienne.	you're.	you is
What is your name?	what you	you .
How old are you ?	what you	you'
Are you conscious?	what you	you'
Where do you want to go?	you ' re not .	you .
Where are you ?	what you	you'
I'm going to kill you!	you ' re not	you!
What is your best memory?	what.	you'
How much is two plus two?	what you	three is four .
Do you have a girlfriend?	yes.	you.
Goodbye!	what you	you!
Good night.	good night .	good night .

我們可以看到我們實作的 Scheduled Sampling 會導致模型學壞。原因可能是因為我們是在"每個 Step" 來決定是否要使用 Decoder 生成的 Output 當成下個時間點的 Decoder Input。也就是說,整個 Batch 都是用同一種方式訓練。因此,我們的模型反而會逐漸、且不管上下文,都只生成一些常出現的字詞或標點符號,如"what"、"you"。論文[4]中所提出的 Scheduled Sampling 應該是要在每生成一個字的時候都隨機選擇一次。

Exp3: 利用 Reinforcement Learning 調整實驗一的兩個模型。考慮 100 個句子,計算 Reward,並更新模型。

	Seq2Seq + Attention (Proposed by [2])	Seq2Seq + Attention + Bidirectional encoder + Residual connections (Proposed by [3])
Hi	is you , on what on on on . on	you you
Bonjour.	is . you , my	you , . , you
How are you?	is , m m m m m m m m m m m m m	you you in
My name is Etienne.	you you m . you you . that that that . that this	i,
What is your name ?	ssyou.you.you	she . , you you

	you this .	
How old are you ?	what on . on this .	you you in
	this	
Are you conscious?	is . you you , this ' this . this	you you s you
Where do you want to go?	you you on on . what what what what us us . us us this .	i in

我們實作的 Reinforcement Learning 也讓模型學壞。可能的原因為 1) 我們只使用單一的 Model 進行 Reinforcement Learning,並未像論文[5]讓兩個 Model 互相對話,2) 考慮的句子太少,Learning Rate 又設定的太大,導致模型更新太快而壞掉,3) Reward 設計或實作得不好,導致模型沒有朝正確的方向更新。

Conclusion

經過實驗的測試,我們認為 Seq2seq Model + Attention + Bidirectional Encoder for First Layer + Residual Connections 是表現最好的模型。然而,單純利用 Seq2seq Model 的 Chatbot 所生成的回答真的是偏短、安全,這也許是 overfitting 的 結果。我們也認為 Perplexity 似乎不太能真的反映 Chatbot 的好壞,真正的評估還是要經過人的判定。也因此,Reinforcement Learning 是一個方法可以考慮人的感知,以改善 Seq2seq Model 用於 Chatbot 的效能。

我們也發現 Scheduled Sampling 必須是要在每生成一個字的時候,都隨機選擇一次才可能會有效果。對於 Reinforcement Learning,在我們的實作上沒有帶來改善,尚須進一步修正。

Reference

- [1] Oriol Vinyals and Quoc Le, "A Neural Conversational Model," arXiv:1506.05869.
- [2] Dzmitry Bahdanau et al., "Neural Machine Translation by Jointly Learning to Align and Translate," arXiv:1409.0473.
- [3] Yonghui Wu et al., "Google's Neural Machine Translation System: Bridging the Gap between Human and Machine Translation," arXiv:1609.08144.
- [4] Samy Bengio et al., "Scheduled Sampling for Sequence Prediction with Recurrent Neural Networks," arXiv:1506.03099.
- [5] Jiwei Li et al, "Deep Reinforcement Learning for Dialogue Generation," arXiv:1606.01541.
- [6] Marsan-Ma's github: https://github.com/Marsan-Ma/tf_chatbot_seq2seq_antilm

Team Division

f03942038 鍾佳豪	Model implementation (Bidirectional encoder、Residual connections、Scheduled sampling、Reinforcement learning); Experiment; Report
г05942102 王冠驊	Model implementation (Seq2Seq model、Attention Mechanism); Experiment; Report
d05921027 張鈞閔	Data Processing; Experiment
d05921018 林家慶	Data Processing; Experiment