

Ailab Seminar #13

- SeqGAN -

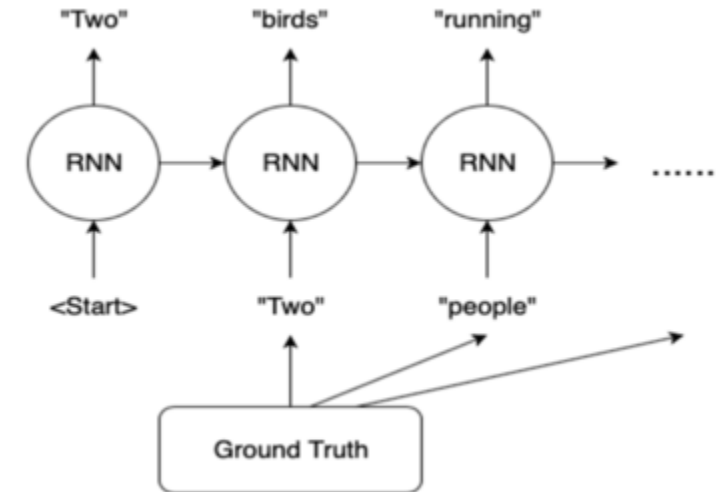
최원혁

- Task
 - ✓ Text Generation
- Contribution
 - ✓ Generation task에서 GAN이 좋은 성능을 보이지만, 기존의 GAN 방식으로는 Text Generation에 적용할 수 없었음.
 - ✓ Reinforcement Learning 알고리즘을 GAN을 적용하여 Text Generation을 함

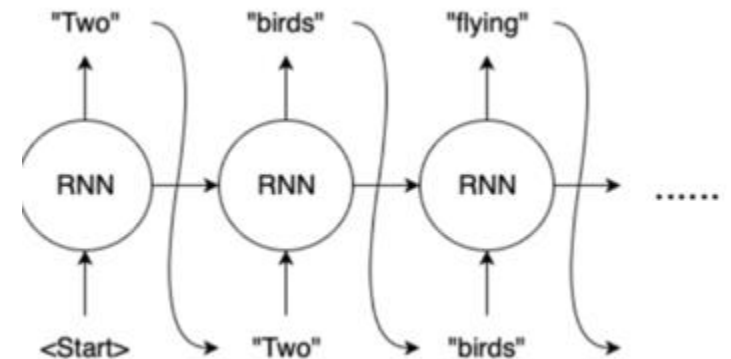
SeqGAN

Text Generation Problem

- 기존의 MLE 방법의 문제점 <Exposure Bias>
 - ✓ Training 시 Teaching Force 방법으로 학습
 - ✓ Inference 시 단어 Token이 한 번 잘못 예측되면,
계속 잘못된 값이 전파되는 것



<Teaching Force>



<Without Teaching Force>

SeqGAN

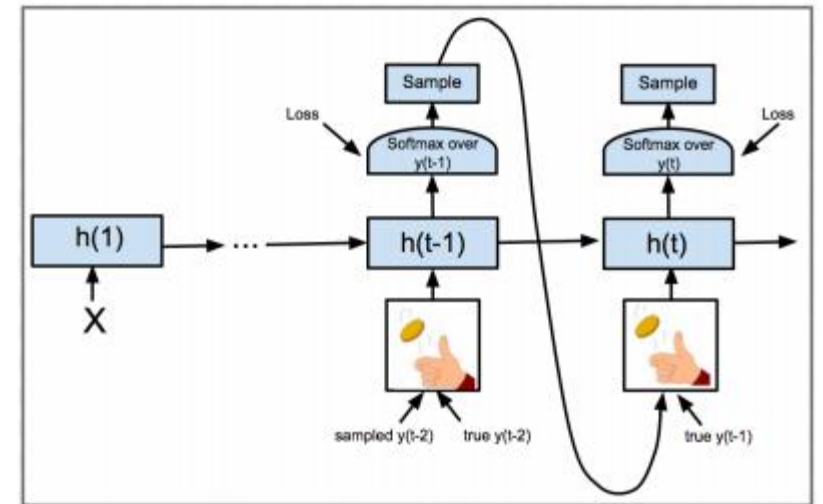
Text Generation Problem

- MLE 방식으로 훈련시킨 모델 – Inference 예시
 - ✓ The first county of the county was the county of County County County County County County and the county of Cheadle County County County County County County Route 1.

SeqGAN

Text Generation Problem

- Exposure Bias 해결방법 1 : Scheduled Sampling (SS)
 - ✓ Training 시 Sampled Token과 Ground Truth Token을 확률적으로 입력
 - ✓ Exposure Bias에 강건한 model을 훈련
 - ✓ 근본적인 해결방법은 아님



<Scheduled Sampling>

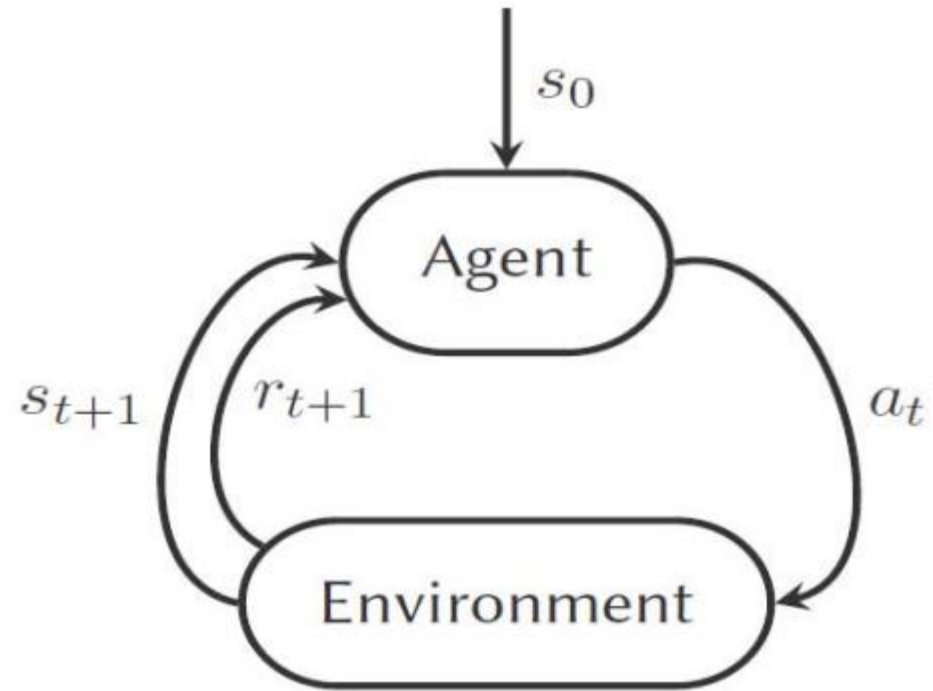
Bengio, Samy, et al. "Scheduled sampling for sequence prediction with recurrent neural networks." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*. 2015.

- Exposure Bias 해결방법 2 : Loss Function
 - ✓ 생성된 문장의 성능(ex. BLEU score)을 평가할 수 있는 metric을 Loss에 추가적으로 적용
 - ✓ Task 마다 Loss 선택에 대한 성능차이가 존재

- Generative Adversarial Network(GAN)은 Image Generation에서 좋은 성능을 보임
- 하지만 Text Generation에 적용하기에 두 가지 문제점이 있음
 1. GAN은 continuous data를 생성하도록 Design 됨
 - ✓ Text는 분포가 discrete한 token들의 sequence
 2. GAN의 Discriminator는 전체 완성된 문장에 대해서 score/loss를 줄 수 있음
 - ✓ Time step 마다 생성되는 token에 대한 score/loss가 필요

- SeqGAN은 Reinforcement 알고리즘을 적용하여 text Generation에 GAN을 적용

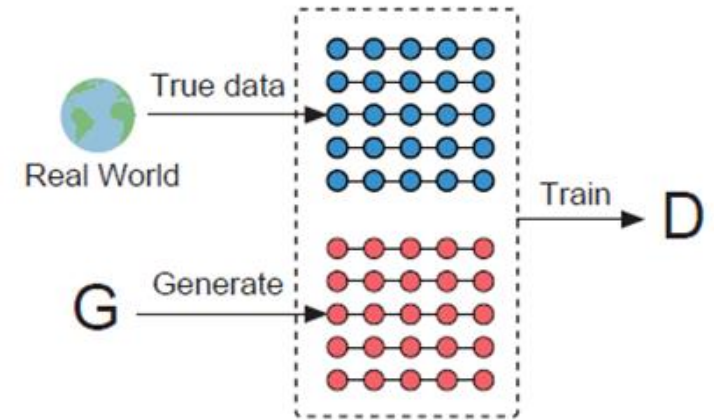
- State
 - ✓ 현재 상태(게임 화면)
- Action
 - ✓ 취하는 행동(점프, 이동)
- Reward
 - ✓ 행동에 대한 결과(+1,-1,0)



SeqGAN

Generator & Discriminator

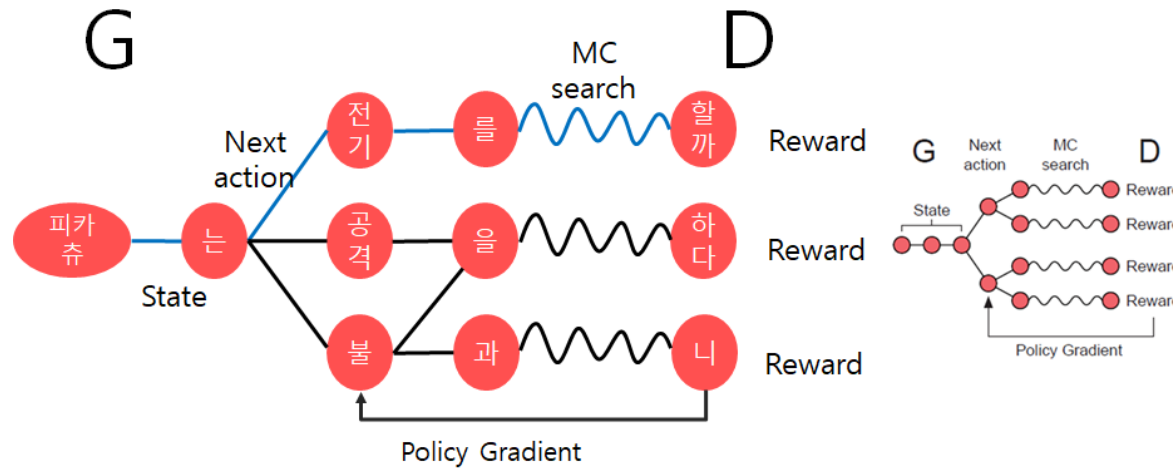
- Generator model : $G_{\theta}(y_t|Y_{1:t-1})$
 - ✓ State = $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1})$, current provided tokens
 - ✓ Action = next token y_t 선택
 - ✓ $G_{\theta}(y_t|Y_{1:t-1})$ 은 stochastic model
 - ✓ LSTM 사용
- Discriminator model : D_{ϕ}
 - ✓ $D_{\phi}(Y_{1:T})$ 는 생성된 문장이 real인지 확률을 생성
 - ✓ CNN 구조 (Zhang and LeCun 2015, Text Understanding from Scratch)



SeqGAN

MC search with roll-out policy

- Monte Carlo search with roll-out policy : $\{Y_{1:T}^1, \dots, Y_{1:T}^N\} = \text{MC}^{G_\beta}(Y_{1:t}; N)$,
 - ✓ $y_1 \sim y_t$ 가 주어지고, $y_{t+1} \sim y_T$ 까지를 G_β 를 따라서 N번 sampling
 - ✓ G_β 는 Generator를 의미
 - ✓ MC search로 sampling 한 후 Discriminator로 판별 후 Immediate Reward를 계산



SeqGAN

MC search with roll-out policy

- action-value function

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark \quad Q_{D_\phi}^{G_\theta}(s = Y_{1:t-1}, a = y_t) = & \quad (4) \\ & \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N D_\phi(Y_{1:T}^n), Y_{1:T}^n \in \text{MC}^{G_\beta}(Y_{1:t}; N) & \text{for } t < T \\ D_\phi(Y_{1:t}) & \text{for } t = T, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- Objective function

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark \quad \nabla_\theta J(\theta) &\simeq \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{y_t \in \mathcal{Y}} \nabla_\theta G_\theta(y_t | Y_{1:t-1}) \cdot Q_{D_\phi}^{G_\theta}(Y_{1:t-1}, y_t) \quad (7) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{y_t \in \mathcal{Y}} G_\theta(y_t | Y_{1:t-1}) \nabla_\theta \log G_\theta(y_t | Y_{1:t-1}) \cdot Q_{D_\phi}^{G_\theta}(Y_{1:t-1}, y_t) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{y_t \sim G_\theta(y_t | Y_{1:t-1})} [\nabla_\theta \log G_\theta(y_t | Y_{1:t-1}) \cdot Q_{D_\phi}^{G_\theta}(Y_{1:t-1}, y_t)], \end{aligned}$$

- Update

$$\checkmark \quad \theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha_h \nabla_\theta J(\theta), \quad (8)$$

Algorithm 1 Sequence Generative Adversarial Nets**Require:** generator policy G_θ ; roll-out policy G_β ; discriminator D_ϕ ; a sequence dataset $\mathcal{S} = \{X_{1:T}\}$ 1: Initialize G_θ, D_ϕ with random weights θ, ϕ .2: Pre-train G_θ using MLE on \mathcal{S} 3: $\beta \leftarrow \theta$ 4: Generate negative samples using G_θ for training D_ϕ 5: Pre-train D_ϕ via minimizing the cross entropy6: **repeat**7: **for** g-steps **do**8: Generate a sequence $Y_{1:T} = (y_1, \dots, y_T) \sim G_\theta$ 9: **for** t in $1 : T$ **do**10: Compute $Q(a = y_t; s = Y_{1:t-1})$ by Eq. (4)11: **end for**

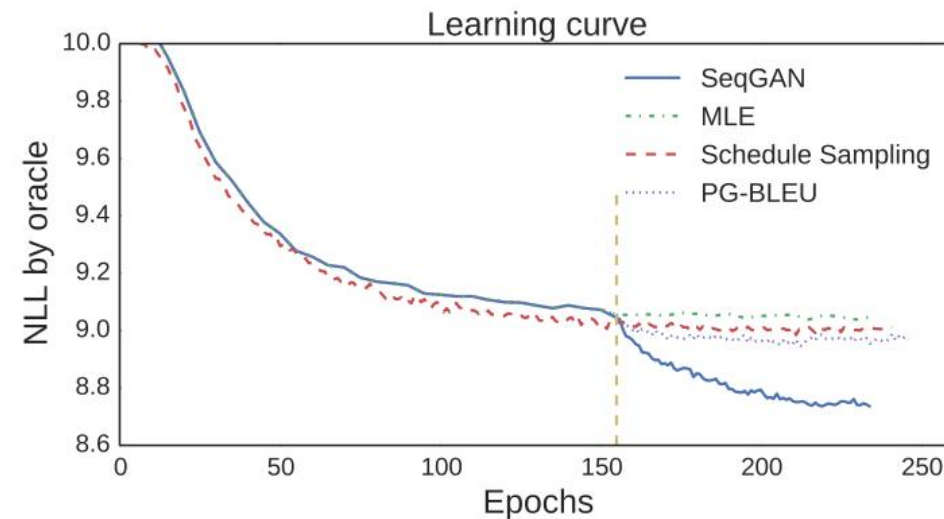
12: Update generator parameters via policy gradient Eq. (8)

13: **end for**14: **for** d-steps **do**15: Use current G_θ to generate negative examples and combine with given positive examples \mathcal{S} 16: Train discriminator D_ϕ for k epochs by Eq. (5)17: **end for**18: $\beta \leftarrow \theta$ 19: **until** SeqGAN converges

- Oracle로 불리는 랜덤 초기화 LSTM을 True model로 사용
 - ✓ 이 모델이 만드는 데이터가 진짜 data라고 가정
 - ✓ 이 데이터로 model이 학습하여 잘 모방한다면 제대로 학습이 된다는 것
 - ✓ 장점 : 학습 데이터셋을 제공, 정확한 성능 측정 가능
- Evaluation Metric
 - ✓
$$\text{NLL}_{\text{oracle}} = -\mathbb{E}_{Y_{1:T} \sim G_{\theta}} \left[\sum_{t=1}^T \log G_{\text{oracle}}(y_t | Y_{1:t-1}) \right]$$
 - ✓ NLL이 낮으면 model이 oracle을 잘 모방한다는 것

Table 1: Sequence generation performance comparison. The p -value is between SeqGAN and the baseline from T-test.

| Algorithm | Random | MLE | SS | PG-BLEU | SeqGAN |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| NLL | 10.310 | 9.038 | 8.985 | 8.946 | 8.736 |
| p -value | $< 10^{-6}$ | $< 10^{-6}$ | $< 10^{-6}$ | $< 10^{-6}$ | |



SeqGAN – MLE로 150 epoch train 이후 GAN 방식으로 학습

SeqGAN

Result

D-step과 G-step에 따라서 SeqGAN의 안전성이 결정된다

실험적으로 G-step이 크면 수렴은 빠르지만, 안정성이 떨어진다

D-step이 G-step 이상이어야 SeqGAN이 안정적이다

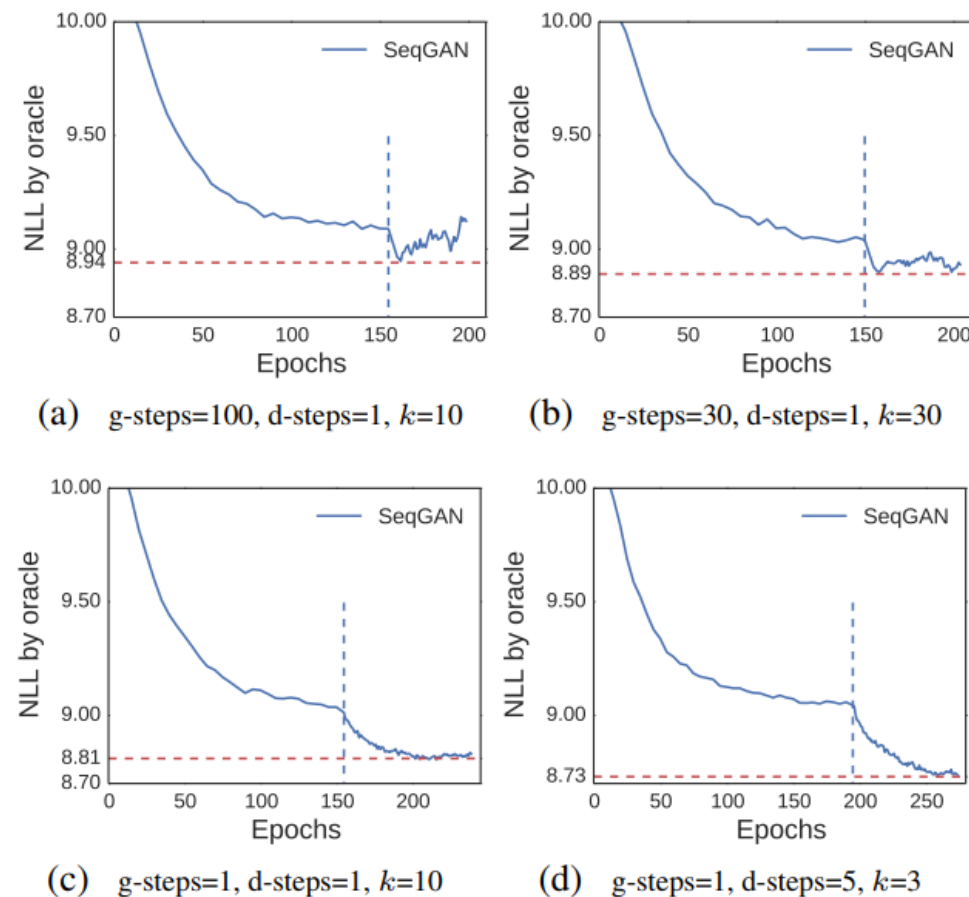


Figure 3: Negative log-likelihood convergence performance of SeqGAN with different training strategies. The vertical dashed line represents the beginning of adversarial training.

End