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自然语言处理

实验报告



黄元通

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基础内容 搭建 LSTM 网络

一、题目

尝试自己搭建 LSTM 网络

- a) 不能调用 nn.LSTM、nn.LSTMCell,可以使用 nn.Linear、nn.Parameter 等等搭建网络
- b) 可以参考 torch.nn.LSTM 的计算公式、可以仿照其输入输出,官方文档: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.LSTM.html#torch.nn.LSTM
- c) 数据加载、模型训练的代码都是现成的,只需要完成模型搭建

二、网络结构设计

1、计算公式

参考 torch.nn.LSTM, 其计算公式如下:

$$f_{t} = \sigma(W_{if}X_{t} + b_{if} + W_{hf}h_{t-1} + b_{hf})$$

$$i_{t} = \sigma(W_{ii}X_{t} + b_{ii} + W_{hi}h_{t-1} + b_{hi})$$

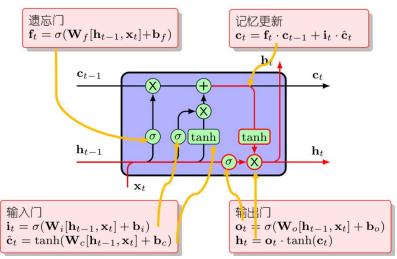
$$g_{t} = tanh(W_{ig}X_{t} + b_{ig} + W_{hg}h_{t-1} + b_{hg})$$

$$c_{t} = f_{t} \odot c_{t-1} + i_{t} \odot g_{t}$$

$$o_{t} = \sigma(W_{io}X_{t} + b_{io} + W_{ho}h_{t-1} + b_{ho})$$

$$h_{t} = o_{t} \odot tanh(c_{t})$$

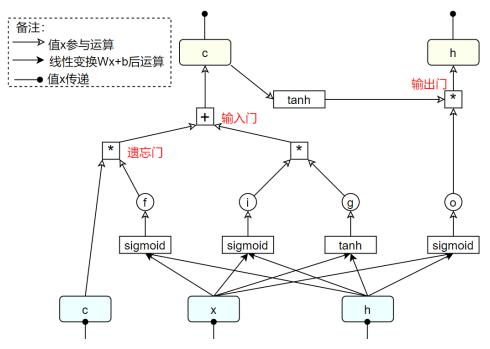
其中, f_t 为遗忘门, i_t (新记忆占比)和 g_t (新记忆)共同组成输入门, o_t 为输出门, X_t 为输入(或上一层输出), c_t 为记忆。其方程与 LSTM 结构图对应如下:



2、程序实现

通过 torch.nn 中的 Linear、Sigmoid、Tanh 函数实现上述功能,则其网络结构图如下:

自然语言处理实验报告 自实现 LSTM



因此网络非线性,无法使用 nn.Sequential()进行封装,因此选择在自实现类 LSTM 时,通过在 forward()函数中手动指定计算流程。

所有运算 X_t 的线性层: 输入输出维度分别为: input_size、hidden_size; 所有运算 h_{t-1} 的线性层: 输入输出维度都别为: hidden_size。类的代码实现如下:

a) 在 init 函数中添加如下图所示的函数组件:

```
# 遗忘门(旧记忆的占比)
# f
self.linear_if = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_hf = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.sigmoid_f = nn.Sigmoid()
# 输入门(新的记忆)
# i
self.linear_ii = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_hi = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.sigmoid_i = nn.Sigmoid()
# g
self.linear_ig = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_hg = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_hg = nn.Tanh()
# 输出门(由新记忆构造输出)
# o
self.linear_io = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_ho = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.linear_ho = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.sigmoid_o = nn.Sigmoid()
self.tanh_o = nn.Tanh()
```

b) 在 forward()中, 计算过程如下图所示:

```
# 遗忘门(旧记忆的占比)

f = self.sigmoid_f(self.linear_if(x_i) + self.linear_hf(hidden_state_layer))

# 输入门(新的记忆)

i = self.sigmoid_i(self.linear_ii(x_i) + self.linear_hi(hidden_state_layer))

g = self.tanh_g(self.linear_ig(x_i) + self.linear_hg(hidden_state_layer))

cell_state_layer = f * cell_state_layer + i * g

# 输出门

o = self.sigmoid_o(self.linear_io(x_i) + self.linear_ho(hidden_state_layer))

hidden_state_layer = o * self.tanh_o(cell_state_layer)
```

三、传入、传出及其他细节

1、输入参数及维度

在主程序(LSTMLM.py)中,通过以下语句进行LSTM调用:

```
outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state.to(device), cell_state.to(device)))
```

- 1. 参数含义:
 - a) X 为输入数据
 - b) hidden_state 为外界定义的 LSTM 胞体初始化 h 值
 - c) cell_state 为外界定义的 LSTM 胞体初始化 c 值
- 2. 各参数的 shape,及在本实验中的值:
 - a) X: [n_step=5, batch_size=128, embeding size=256]
 - b) hidden_state: [num_layers=1*num_directions=1, batch_size=128, n_hidden=256]
 - c) cell_state: [num_layers=1 * num_directions=1, batch_size=128, n_hidden=256]
- 3. 各维度含义:
 - a) n_step 一层 LSTM 的循环个数,即每次使用的句子长度(单词个数为 5)
 - b) embeding size 为外界定义的 LSTM 胞体中间参数的维度,即 LSTM 的 hidden_size
 - c) batch_size 为批训练时,一次所用数据个数
 - d) num_layers 为 LSTM 层数
 - e) num directions 标识 LSTM 方向,等于 1 时为单向,等于 2 时为双向

4. 数据类型分别为(tensor, tuple(tensor, tensor)), 因此, 在自实现的 LSTM 类中, 其 forward()函数进行如下处理: hidden_state = state[0]

```
cell_state = state[1]

for layer in range(len(hidden_state)):
   hidden_state_layer = hidden_state[layer]
   cell_state_layer = cell_state[layer]
   for i in range(len(X)):
        x_i = X[i]
        # 遗忘门(旧记忆的占比)
```

2、运行设备统一

因为在主程序中可能会将网络及各参数运行设备设置为 cpu(即 CPU)或 cuda:0(即 GPU), 因此自实现的该 LSTM 网络也应该运行在相同的设备上。

1. pytorch 的选取原则:

首先使用 nn.LSTM 进行测试。

因为在主程序中 hidden state、cell state 的运行设备为 CPU,而 X 的运行设备为 GPU (实验所用电脑为支持 cuda 运行的环境,代表更广泛的情景),通过测试发现,若 使用如下语句进行运行会发出设备不统一的报错。

```
outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state))
```

也即 pytorch 官方默认使用 X、hidden_state、cell_state 他们各自传入时的设备。

2. 自实现的选取原则:

但考虑到 X、hidden_state、cell_state 若有运行设备不统一的情况无法运行,这样 需要编程人员手动显式地在调用前将设备统一。

因此为了降低编程人员的负担,在自实现 LSTM 时决定在胞体内将所有变量都设 置到X所在的设备上。

forward()函数更新为下:

```
def forward(self, X, state: tuple):
   device = X.device()
   hidden_state = state[0].to(device)
   cell_state = state[1].to(device)
   outputs_h = torch.zeros(hidden_state.size()).to(device)
   outputs_c = torch.zeros(cell_state.size()).to(device)
   # cell_state = state[1]
   # outputs_h = hidden_state.clone()
   # outputs_c = cell_state.clone()
```

3、输出参数及维度

1. 参数含义:

参考 pytorch 官网给出的 LSTM 网络的输出:

Outputs: output, (h_n, c_n)

- ullet output: tensor of shape $(L,N,D*H_{out})$ when <code>batch_first=False</code> or $(N, L, D * H_{out})$ when batch_first=True containing the output features (h_t) from the last layer of the LSTM, for each t. If a torch.nn.utils.rnn.PackedSequence has been given as the input, the output will also be a packed sequence.
- **h_n**: tensor of shape $(D * \text{num_layers}, N, H_{out})$ containing the final hidden state for each element in the batch.
- **c_n**: tensor of shape $(D*\text{num_layers}, N, H_{cell})$ containing the final cell state for each element in the batch.

即:

- a) output 保存了最后一层,每个 time step 的输出 h,如果是双向 LSTM,每个 time step 的输出 h = [h 正向, h 逆向] (同一个 time step 的正向和逆向的 h 连接起来)。第一维表示序列长度,第二维表示一批的样本数(batch),第三维是 hidden_size(隐藏层大小)*num_directions。
- b) h_n 保存了每一层,最后一个 time step 的输出 h,如果是双向 LSTM,单独保存前向和后向的最后一个 time step 的输出 h。
- c) $c_n 与 h_n$ 致,只是它保存的是 c 的值。
- 2. 在自定义的 LSTM 结点实现时,使用 outputs、h_n、c_n 分别存储上述参数 output、h_n、c_n。n_step、num_layers、 batch_size、hidden_size 值获取过程,以及 outputs、h_n、c_n 定义如下更新后代码所示:

```
def forward(self, X, state: tuple):
# 根据输入X. 确定所运行设备
device = X.device
hidden_state = state[0].to(device)
cell_state = state[1].to(device)

# 获取并设置各维长度
n_step = len(X)
[num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size] = hidden_state.shape
outputs = torch.zeros((n_step, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device) # 最后一层所有结点的输出
h_n = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device) # 每一层最后一个结点的输出
c_n = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device) # 每一层最后一个结点的记忆
```

3. outputs、h_n、c_n 值的获取,如下更新后代码所示:

```
# 第layer层

for layer in range(num_layers):
    hidden_state_layer = hidden_state[layer]
    cell_state_layer = cell_state[layer]
# 一层共n_step个结点(句子长度)
for step in range(n_step):
    x_i = X[step]
# 遗忘门(旧记忆的占比)

# 在最后一层时,需要将所有n_step个结点,值保存在outputs中if layer == (num_layers - 1):
    outputs[step] = hidden_state_layer
# 在每一层的最后一个结点,值保存在outputs_h、outputs_c中h_n[layer] = hidden_state_layer
    c_n[layer] = cell_state_layer
return outputs, (h_n, c_n)
```

4、未传 state 时的默认初始化

在主程序(LSTMLM.py)中,还可通过以下语句进行 LSTM 调用:

outputs,
$$(_, _) = self.LSTM(X)$$

- 1. 因此需要添加在未传入 LSTM 胞体默认状态 state 时,实现默认初始化,因此将 forward() 函数 state 的默认值设为 None
- 2. 此时 num_layers、hidden_size 因为未传入 state, 其值的获取途径也需要做相应改变。可放入初始化函数__init__当中获取
- 3. num_layers 的值也因此需要添加在_init_的参数列表,默认值为 1

修改后的代码如下:

```
# 高雙存储一些网络规模有关数据
self.num_layers = num_layers # 网络层数
self.hidden_size = hidden_size # 中间变量维度(输出维度)

def forward(self, X, state=None):
# 根据输入X. 确定所运行设备
device = X.device
# 获取并设置各维长度
[n_step, batch_size, _] = X.shape
num_layers = self.num_layers
hidden_size = self.hidden_size

# 若state未传入参数,则使用默认初始化
if state is None:
    hidden_state = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device)
    cell_state = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device)
else:
    hidden_state = state[0].to(device)
    cell_state = state[1].to(device)
```

四、结果

1. 使用自定义的 LSTM 层时,使用以下命令均可成功运行,如图所示:

outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X) (\boxtimes 1.4.1) outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state)) (\boxtimes 1.4.2)

图 1.4.1 使用 self. LSTM(X), 使用默认初始化方法

```
| NLP D\(Code\Pythor | StTMLM\(D) | Self\(L\)STM = LSTM\(\)input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden\()
| NLP D\(Code\Pythor | Self\(L\)STM = LSTM\(\)input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden\()
| NLP D\(Code\Pythor | Self\(L\)STM = Nn\(L\)STM\(\)input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden\()
| NLP D\(Code\Pythor | Self\(L\)STM = Nn\(L\)STM\(\)input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden\()
| Self\(L\)W = nn\(L\)STM\(L\)input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden\()
| Self\(L\)W = nn\(L\)STM\(L\)Constants\(\) | Self\(L\)W = nn\(L\)Constants\(\)Constants\(\)Constants\(\) | Self\(L\)W = nn\(L\)Constants\(\)Constants\(\)Constants\(\) | Self\(L\)W \(\) | Self\(L\)W \(\)W \(\) | Self\(L\)W \(\)W \(\) | Self\(L\)W \(\)W \(
```

图 1.4.1 使用 self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state)), 使用外部参数

```
环.. 🕁 🗵 😤 💠 🗕 🐔 LSTMLM.py 🗵 🐔 LSTM.py
NLP D:\Code\Pythor 79
                                     L.LOTH - LOTHICAMOUL
                                                        STYE-CHIN_STYE'
> 1_sin
                                 self.W = nn.Linear(n_hidden, n_class, bias=False)
> 1_tf_idf
                                self.b = nn.Parameter(torch.ones([n_class]))
> 🖿 2 TF-IDF
                           def forward(self, X):
> 1 5 FFN
> = 6_RNN
                                cell_state = torch.zeros(1, len(X), n_hidden) # [num_layers(=1)
  > models
  > penn_small
    🐍 LSTM.py
    LSTMLM.py 90
                                outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state))

べ 临时文件和控制台 92

     Epoch: 0005 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 4.949728 ppl = 141.137
     Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.784138 ppl = 325.102
     Test the LSTMLM.....
     Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMlm_model_epoch5.ckpt.....
     loss = 5.730867 ppl = 308.236
```

2. 通过多次运行测试,将使用自实现的 LSTM 和 nn.LSTM 的两种情况进行比较,发现自实现的 LSTM 和 nn.LSTM 在最终(epoch=5 的训练情况下)运行后,考虑到波动性将多次测试所得值进行综合计量,其 ppl 值基本一致。在此训练情况下均在(302,312)大致区间内。

如下图所示,左侧图 1.4.3 为使用 nn.LSTM 进行测试最终所得结果,右侧图 1.4.4 为使用自定义的 LSTM 进行测试最终所得结果。

图 1.4.3 使用 nn. LSTM 所得结果

图 1.4.4 使用自定义的 LSTM 所得结果

```
Epoch: 0002 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.502728 ppl = 245.36
Epoch: 0002 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.431963 ppl = 228.598
                                                                         Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0002 loss = 6.016611 ppl = 410.186
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0002 loss = 5.984043 ppl = 397.043
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.695817 ppl = 297.62
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.711364 ppl = 302.283
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.498709 ppl = 244.376
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.413890 ppl = 224.503
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.849536 ppl = 347.073
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.786543 ppl = 325.884
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.128087 ppl = 458.558
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.039744 ppl = 419.786
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.778356 ppl = 323.227
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.736348 ppl = 309.931
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.802881 ppl = 331.252
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.787164 ppl = 326.087
                                                                         Epoch: 0003 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.312066 ppl = 202.769
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.220675 ppl = 185.059
                                                                         Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0003 loss = 5.901316 ppl = 365.518
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0003 loss = 5.876801 ppl = 356.666
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.511003 ppl = 247.399
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.522790 ppl = 250.333
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.247457 ppl = 190.082
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.167781 ppl = 175.525
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.631226 ppl = 279.004
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.550226 ppl = 257.296
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.769549 ppl = 320.393
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.875920 ppl = 356.352
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.572188 ppl = 263.009
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.615081 ppl = 274.536
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.591128 ppl = 268.038
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.573737 ppl = 263.417
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.045685 ppl = 155.351
                                                                         Epoch: 0004 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.156785 ppl = 173.606
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0004 loss = 5.810508 ppl = 333.789
                                                                         Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0004 loss = 5.831859 ppl = 340.992
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.342841 ppl = 209.106
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.339620 ppl = 208.433
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 4.964075 ppl = 143.176
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.047616 ppl = 155.651
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.351686 ppl = 210.964
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.436223 ppl = 229.573
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.530437 ppl = 252.254
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.645106 ppl = 282.903
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.420314 ppl = 225.95
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.470020 ppl = 237.465
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.373782 ppl = 215.677
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.386901 ppl = 218.525
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 4.886020 ppl = 132.425
                                                                         Epoch: 0005 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.006224 ppl = 149.34
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.770569 ppl = 320.72
                                                                         Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.790444 ppl = 327.158
Test the LSTMLM
Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMIm_model_epoch5.ckpt.....
                                                                        Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMIm model epoch5.ckpt.....
loss = 5.720450 ppl = 305.042
                                                                        loss = 5.727294 ppl = 307.137
```

进程已结束,退出代码为0

进程已结束,退出代码为 0

提高内容 搭建双层 LSTM 网络

自然语言处理实验报告 自实现 LSTM

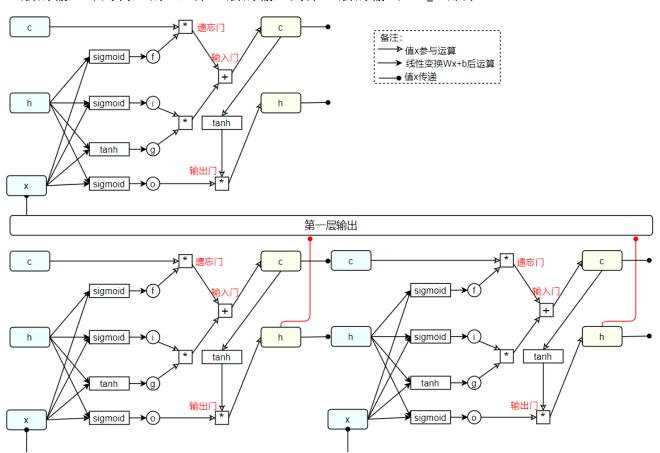
一、题目

在自己搭建出来的 LSTM 网络基础上,实现双层 LSTM 网络。

二、网络结构设计

1、流程图

使用"基础内容 搭建 LSTM 网络"部分设计单层 LSTM 网络,进行如下串联叠加。其中第一层的输入即为传入的 X,第二层的输入为第一层的输出(h_n 部分)。



2、程序实现

- 1. 将"基础内容 搭建 LSTM 网络"重原有的 LSTM 类改为 LSTM_Base 类
- 2. 添加 LSTM 类,在_init_中定义包含如下组件:

```
# 第一层
self.LSTM_one = LSTM_Base(input_size=input_size, hidden_size=hidden_size)
# 第二层(若有)
if num_layers == 2: self.LSTM_two = LSTM_Base(input_size=hidden_size, hidden_size=hidden_size)
```

3. 其中第一层的输入即为在主程序中调用时传入的 X, 第二层的输入为第一层的输出 (h_n 部分), 即在 forward()函数中通过如下过程实现:

```
outputs1, (h_n1, c_n1) = self.LSTM_one(X, (hidden_state[0],
cell_state[0]))
outputs2, (h_n2, c_n2) = self.LSTM_two(outputs1, (hidden_state[1],
cell_state[1]))
```

三、传入、传出及其他细节

1、传入

1. 将运行设备统一、未传 state 时的默认初始化、输入参数维度处理,等工作都从原有的单层网络类中(LSTM Base)移出至新的 LSTM 类中,如下:

```
def forward(self, X, state=None):

# 根据输入X. 确定所运行设备

device = X.device

# 获取并设置各维长度
[n_step, batch_size, _] = X.shape

num_layers = self.num_layers

hidden_size = self.hidden_size

# 若state未传入参数,则使用默认初始化

if state is None:

hidden_state = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device)

cell_state = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device)

else:

hidden_state = state[0].to(device)

cell_state = state[1].to(device)

# 输出存储

h_n = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device) # 每一层最后一个结点的输出

c_n = torch.zeros((num_layers, batch_size, hidden_size)).to(device) # 每一层最后一个结点的输出
```

- 2. 对于传入的 state 参数, 其最外层的 num_layers 维在 LSTM 类中完成拆分。在本实验中,以第一层为例,在调用 LSTM 内部的 LSTM_Base 的 forward()时,传入参数的 shape 变为:
 - a) X: [n_step=5, batch_size=128, embeding size=256]
 - b) hidden_state: [batch_size=128, n_hidden=256]
 - c) cell_state: [batch_size=128, n_hidden=256]

在 LSTM_Base 中, 其 forward()函数变为如下:

```
def forward(self, X, state, n_step, batch_size, device):
    # 获取隐层结点初始值
    hidden_state = state[0]
    cell_state = state[1]
    outputs = torch.zeros((n_step, batch_size, self.hidden)
# 一层共n_step个结点(句子长度)
    for step in range(n_step):
        x_i = X[step]
```

2、传出

- 1. 在 LSTM 类中,两层(num_layers=2 时)网络以串联方式连接,先获取第一层输出 outputs1, (h_n1, c_n1),再将 output1 作为第二层的输入传入进行计算。
- 2. 当网络层数为 2 时,对于 LSTM 网络总体,其输出中的 outputs 即为最后一层网络的 outputs2,其中的 $h_n \cdot c_n$ 分别将相应位置取值为各层网络输出中的 $h_n \cdot c_n \cdot f_n \cdot f_n$

如下图所示:

```
# 第一层
outputs1, (h_n1, c_n1) = self.LSTM_one(X, (hidden_state[0], cell_state[0]), n_step, bar h_n[0], c_n[0] = h_n1, c_n1
# 第二层
if num_layers == 2:
    outputs2, (h_n2, c_n2) = self.LSTM_two(outputs1, (hidden_state[1], cell_state[1]), h_n[1], c_n[1] = h_n2, c_n2
    outputs = outputs2
else:
    outputs = outputs1
return outputs, (h_n, c_n)
```

四、结果

1. 使用自定义的 LSTM 层时,使用以下命令均可成功运行,如图所示:

```
outputs, (\_,\_) = self.LSTM(X) (\boxtimes 1.4.1) outputs, (\_,\_) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state)) (\boxtimes 1.4.2)
```

图 1.4.1 使用 self. LSTM(X), 使用默认初始化方法

```
环.. 😲 互 😤 💠 🗕 🐔 LSTMLM.py 🗵 🐔 LSTM.py
                                 self.LSTM = LSTM(input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden, num_layers=2)
■ NLP D:\Code\Pythor
> 1_sin
> 1 tf idf
                                 self.b = nn.Parameter(torch.ones([n_class]))
> 1 3_CBOW
> 🖿 4 SkipGram
                            def forward(self, X):
> 1 5 FFN
> = 6_RNN
  > models
    🐍 LSTM.py
% 临时文件和控制台
     Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.931665 ppl = 376.781

☐ Test the LSTMLM......
     Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMlm_model_epoch5.ckpt.....
```

图 1.4.1 使用 self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state)), 使用外部参数

```
环.. 😌 🗵 🕏 🗘 💠 🗕 🕻 LSTMLM.py 🗵 🐔 LSTM.py
                                  self.LSTM = LSTM(input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden, num_layers=2)
NLP D:\Code\Pytho
> 🖿 1 tf idf
> 2 TF-IDF
                             def forward(self, X):
> = 5_FFN
> 6RNN
  ■ 7 LSTM
  > models
  > penn small
    🛵 give_valid_test
    🐔 LSTM.py
    🛵 LSTMLM.py
                                  outputs, (_, _) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state))
临时文件和控制台
     Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.935546 ppl = 378.246
     loss = 5.870658 ppl = 354.482
```

3. 将使用自实现的 LSTM 和 nn.LSTM 的两种情况进行 10 次运行比较,发现自实现的 LSTM 和 nn.LSTM 在最终(epoch=5 的训练情况下)运行后,考虑到波动性将多次测试所得值进行综合计量,自实现 LSTM 与 nn.LSTM 的 ppl 值大致相同。在此训练情况下自实现 LSTM 在(350,360)大致区间内;自实现 LSTM 在(345,355)大致区间内。

如下图所示,左侧图 1.4.3 为使用 nn.LSTM 进行测试最终所得结果,右侧图 1.4.4 为使用自定义的 LSTM 进行测试最终所得结果。

图 1.4.3 使用 nn. LSTM 所得结果

讲程已结束, 退出代码为 0

图 1.4.4 使用自定义的 LSTM 所得结果

```
Epoch: 0002 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.608694 ppl = 272.788
Epoch: 0002 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.573294 ppl = 263.3
                                                                       Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0002 loss = 6.143945 ppl = 465.888
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0002 loss = 6.131390 ppl = 460.075
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.923146 ppl = 373.585
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.854476 ppl = 348.792
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.811541 ppl = 334.133
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.746926 ppl = 313.226
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 6.024852 ppl = 413.581
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.982981 ppl = 396.621
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.319156 ppl = 555.104
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.246356 ppl = 516.128
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.877145 ppl = 356.789
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.883923 ppl = 359.216
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.983741 ppl = 396.923
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.979486 ppl = 395.237
                                                                       Epoch: 0003 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.405024 ppl = 222.522
Epoch: 0003 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.371774 ppl = 215.244
                                                                       Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0003 loss = 6.031965 ppl = 416.533
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0003 loss = 6.020089 ppl = 411.615
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.740323 ppl = 311.165
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.669478 ppl = 289.883
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.565217 ppl = 261.182
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.503080 ppl = 245.447
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.829018 ppl = 340.024
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.754241 ppl = 315.526
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.136288 ppl = 462.334
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 6.056310 ppl = 426.798
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.743849 ppl = 312.264
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.732818 ppl = 308.838
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.795632 ppl = 328.86
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.795553 ppl = 328.834
                                                                       Epoch: 0004 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.229321 ppl = 186.666
Epoch: 0004 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.217835 ppl = 184.534
                                                                       Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0004 loss = 5.960526 ppl = 387.814
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0004 loss = 5.953866 ppl = 385.24
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.572866 ppl = 263.187
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 100 /603 loss = 5.509496 ppl = 247.027
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.346521 ppl = 209.877
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 200 /603 loss = 5.281480 ppl = 196.661
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.648643 ppl = 283.906
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 300 /603 loss = 5.554893 ppl = 258.499
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.946282 ppl = 382.329
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 400 /603 loss = 5.883299 ppl = 358.992
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.621239 ppl = 276.231
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 500 /603 loss = 5.604803 ppl = 271.728
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.627846 ppl = 278.062
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 600 /603 loss = 5.627411 ppl = 277.942
Epoch: 0005 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.075421 ppl = 160.04
                                                                       Epoch: 0005 Batch: 604 /603 loss = 5.072190 ppl = 159.523
                                                                       Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.918902 ppl = 372.003
Valid 5504 samples after epoch: 0005 loss = 5.916004 ppl = 370.927
                                                                       Test the LSTMLM.....
Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMIm_model_epoch5.ckpt......Test 6528 samples with models/LSTMIm_model_epoch5.ckpt.......
loss = 5.847367 ppl = 346.321
                                                                       loss = 5.862568 ppl = 351.626
```

进程已结束,退出代码为0

附录

一、主程序修改(使用说明)

- 1. 需要添加语句"from LSTM import LSTM"以使用自定义 LSTM
- 2. 使用如下语句进行使用,其中 input_size、hidden_size 为必须传入的形参, num_layers 可不传入,默认值为 1。

```
LSTM(input_size=emb_size, hidden_size=n_hidden, num_layers=2)
```

3. 使用如下语句进行调用,其中从外界指定 state 初始值的调用其 X 与(hidden_state, cell_state)可在不同运行设备上,会自动转为在 X 所在设备。

```
使用默认 state: outputs, (h_n, c_n) = self.LSTM(X)
指定初始 state: outputs, (h_n, c_n) = self.LSTM(X, (hidden_state, cell_state))
```

二、LSTM. py 源码

```
import torch
from torch import nn

# 自实现LSTM 结构单层基础
class LSTM Base (nn. Module):
# 输入维度、输出维度
def init (self, input size, hidden size):
super(LSTM Base, self). init ()
# 遗忘门 (旧记忆的占比)
# f
self.linear if = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.linear if = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.sigmoid f = nn.Sigmoid()
# 输入门 (新的记忆)
# i
self.linear ii = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.linear ii = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
self.linear ii = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
self.linear ig = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.linear ig = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.linear ig = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
self.linear in = nn.Tanh()
# 输出门 (由新记忆构造输出)
# o
self.linear io = nn.Linear(input size, hidden size)
self.linear ho = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
self.linear ho = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
self.sigmoid o = nn.Sigmoid()
self.tanh o = nn.Tanh()
# 需要存储一些网络规模有关数据
self.hidden size = hidden size # 中间变量维度(输出维度)

def forward(self, X, state, n step, batch size, device):
# 数取隐层结点初始值
```

```
outputs = torch.zeros((n step, batch size, self.hidden size)).to(device)
   q = self.tanh q(self.linear iq(x i) + self.linear hq(hidden state))
   cell state = f * cell state + i * q
# 获取并设置各维长度
```

```
# 第一层
    outputs1, (h n1, c n1) = self.LSTM one(X, (hidden state[0],
cell state[0]), n step, batch size, device)
    h n[0], c n[0] = h n1, c n1
    # 第二层
    if num layers == 2:
        outputs2, (h n2, c n2) = self.LSTM two(outputs1, (hidden state[1],
cell state[1]), n step, batch size, device)
        h n[1], c n[1] = h n2, c n2
        outputs = outputs2
    else:
        outputs = outputs1
    return outputs, (h n, c n)
```