자연어처리과제#3

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#3.1 Text Classification with RNN model

Modeling Bidirectional GRU

모델 구조

- 1) Embedding Layer(64 dimension)
- 2) Bidirectional LSTM Layer(32 units)
- 3) Bidirectional LSTM Layer(16 units)
- 4) Fully Connected Layer(16 units, relu activation)
- 5) Dropout Layer(0.5)
- 6) Fully Connected Layer(2 output layer unit, softmax)

Optimizer: RMSprop(learning rate 0.001)

학습 상세

overfitting 규제: Earlystopping 사용 (validation set 손실 값이 더 이상 증가하지 않을 때 학습중단)
Batch size 128, 5 epochs, validation split=0.2

#3.1 Text Classification with RNN model

```
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, AdamW, RMSprop
model = Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max_features+1, 64, input_shape=(max_len, )))
Bidirectional 파라미터
merge mode: mode by which outputs of the forward and backward RNNs will be combined.
One of {sum/mul/concat(default)/ave/None} If None, the outputs will not be combined, they will be returned as a list.
# return sequence=True : whether to return the last output in the output sequence, or the full sequence
# return state=True : whether to return the last state in addition to the output.
model.add(layers.Bidirectional(layers.LSTM(32, return sequences=True), merge mode='concat'))
model.add(layers.Bidirectional(layers.LSTM(16)))
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(2, activation='softmax')) #binary classification
model.compile(optimizer=RMSprop(learning_rate=0.001), loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', mode='min', verbose = 1, patience=2)
```

Model: "sequential_23"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_23 (Embedding)	(None, 40, 64)	640064
<pre>bidirectional_34 (Bidirect ional)</pre>	(None, 40, 64)	24832
<pre>bidirectional_35 (Bidirect ional)</pre>	(None, 32)	10368
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 16)	528
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 16)	0
dense_28 (Dense)	(None, 2)	34
Total params: 675826 (2.58 MB) Trainable params: 675826 (2.58 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

Feature를 다양한 차원으로 학습할 수 있도록 2개의 Bidirectional LSTM 레이어를 사용하는 모델. 더불어 LSTM 레이어가 더 복잡한 시간적 패턴을 포착할 수 있게 하기 위해, **첫 번째 레이어에서** 모든 hidden state들의 아웃풋 시퀀스를 전달할 수 있도록 return_sequences=True로 설정함. 두 번째 레이어는 마지막 레이어이므로, 현재 task가 seq2seq가 아니기 때문에 return_sequences=True를 설정하지 않음

#3.1 Text Classification with RNN model

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
  plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
  plt.xlabel('epoch')
  plt.ylabel('loss')
  plt.legend(['train','val'])
  plt.show()
✓ 0.2s
   0.425
                                                                      train
                                                                       val
    0.400
   0.375
   0.350
s
0.325
    0.300
   0.275
   0.250
   0.225
                                          2.0
                                                 2.5
            0.0
                   0.5
                           1.0
                                  1.5
                                                         3.0
                                                                 3.5
                                         epoch
```

```
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=5, batch size=128, validation split=0.2, callbacks=[es])
Epoch 1/5
                            ≔] - 85s 95ms/step - loss: 0.4264 - accuracy: 0.7995 - val loss: 0.2766 - val accuracy: 0.8858
827/827 [=
Epoch 3/5
                               - 91s 110ms/step - loss: 0.2591 - accuracy: 0.9030 - val loss: 0.2628 - val accuracy: 0.8921
827/827 [
Epoch 4/5
                              - 85s 103ms/step - loss: 0.2438 - accuracy: 0.9099 - val loss: 0.2569 - val accuracy: 0.8947
827/827 [
                    test loss, test acc = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
   print("Loss:", test loss)
   print("Accuracy:", test acc)
1034/1034 [============== ] - 15s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2520 - accuracy: 0.8965
Loss: 0.25201135873794556
Accuracy: 0.8965141773223877
```

에폭 이 진행됨에 따라 val_loss와 train_loss 모두 감소하는 추세를 보였고 최종 validation set에서의 accuracy는 0.897이었다

• 2. BLEU Score

```
# BLEU score
import collections
import math
def ngram counts(sentence, n):
 words = sentence.split()
 ngrams = [tuple(words[i:i+n]) for i in range(len(words)-n+1)]
 return collections.Counter(ngrams)
  #ngram 시퀀스마다 갯수를 센 Counter 딕셔너리 반환
#문장길이에 대한 과적한 보정
def brevity penalty(pred, real):
 p len = len(pred.split())
 r len = len(real.split())
  if p_len > r_len:
   return 1
  else:
   return (p_len/r len)
   #return math.exp(1-r len/p len) #min(1, pred len/real len)
def bleu score(pred, real, weights=(0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25)):
 bp = brevity penalty(pred, real)
  for i, weight in enumerate(weights, start=1):
   #i-gram 1부터 4까지
   gram len = len(pred)-i+1 #분모(예측된 문장에서 n-gram 시퀀스의 길이)
   ngram cnts pred = ngram counts(pred, i)
   ngram cnts real = ngram counts(real, i)
   for key,value in ngram_cnts_pred.items():
     if key in ngram_cnts_real:
       if value > ngram cnts real[key]:
        cnt += ngram cnts real[key] #Clipping
         cnt += value
   ng *= (cnt / gram len)**weight
  return bp * ng
```

Bleu_score()함수는 pred(모델이 예측한 문장)와 real(정답 문장)을 받아서 bleu 스코어를 계산한다. 1-gram부터 4-gram까지의 precision 을 기하 평균한 값에 brevity penalty 값을 곱한 값을 반환한다.

Ngram_counts()는 주어진 문장 시퀀스에서 주어진 n값에 따라 n-gram 시퀀스를 만들어서 그 요소들의 등장횟수를 count한 딕셔너리를 반환한다

Bravity_penalty()는 모델이 예측한 문장이 너무 짧을 때 패널티를 부여하는 역할

• 2. BLEU Score

```
1 #Test data로 성능 평가해보기(BLUE)
2 bleu = 0
3 for i, sample in enumerate(input_tensor_val):
   inp_sent = ''
   for w in sample:
     if w!=0:
       kw = inp_lang.index_word[w]
       if kw != '<start>' and kw != '<end>':
         inp_sent = inp_sent + kw +' '
   pred_sent = translate(inp_sent).replace(' <end> ','')
   targ_sent = ''
   for w in target_tensor_val[i]:
     if w!=0:
       ew = targ_lang.index_word[w]
       if ew != '<start>' and ew != '<end>':
         targ_sent = targ_sent + ew + ' '
   #print(targ_sent)
   |bleu += bleu_score(pred_sent, targ_sent)
   if i%100 == 0:
     print(f'{i+1}samples sampled')
 print(f"총합산한 BLEU스코어: {bleu:.10f}")
```

Dataset 생성 시 테스트를 위해 분할해 두었던 Input_tensor_val과 target tensor val을 이용해 성능 평가하는 코드

토큰을 단어로 변환한 Inp_sent를 translate함수에 전달해 모델이 예측한 문장을 받아내고(이때 문장끝을 나타내는 <end>지우기) targ_sent와 비교를 통해 bleu score를 계산해 낸다.

테스트 샘플의 bleu 스코어를 총 합산한 값을 출력한다 (원래 평균으로 하려고 했으나 bleu 스코어들이 현저히 낮아서 합산 방식으로 변경) 결과:0

```
1samples sampled
101samples sampled
201samples sampled
301samples sampled
401samples sampled
501samples sampled
601samples sampled
701samples sampled
901samples sampled
1001samples sampled
1101samples sampled
5합산한 BLEU스코어: 0.0000000000
```

• 3. Increasing translation performance with hyperparameter tuning

```
- WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function _BaseOptimizer._update_ste
WARNING:tensorflow:6 out of the last 6 calls to <function _BaseOptimizer._update_ste
Epoch 1 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.5508 / Time taken 6.964753150939941 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.3527 / Time taken 40.098310708999634 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.3918 / Time taken 71.29074764251709 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.3767 / Time taken 102.4352276325258 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.3616 / Time taken 132.72870254516602 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.3660 / Time taken 162.51793766021729 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.3374 / Time taken 193.02948570251465 sec
Epoch 1 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.3070 / Time taken 222.32602906227112 sec
Epoch 1 / Loss 0.3769
Time taken for 1 epoch 261.91385650634766 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.3140 / Time taken 3.2988977432250977 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.3945 / Time taken 33.160728454589844 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.3402 / Time taken 62.33522152900696 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.3320 / Time taken 91.82401037216187 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.2940 / Time taken 121.99018430709839 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.2965 / Time taken 151.4120581150055 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.3165 / Time taken 180.51051902770996 sec
Epoch 2 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.3145 / Time taken 209.36981749534607 sec
Epoch 2 / Loss 0.3242
Time taken for 2 epoch 215.70763111114502 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.3026 / Time taken 2.9805526733398438 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.2985 / Time taken 31.8379545211792 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.2655 / Time taken 61.43540096282959 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.3075 / Time taken 90.5802993774414 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.2701 / Time taken 119.67837572097778 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.2801 / Time taken 148.76279044151306 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.3014 / Time taken 177.79370856285095 sec
Epoch 3 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.2845 / Time taken 207.14012002944946 sec
Epoch 3 / Loss 0.3037
Time taken for 3 epoch 212.7887580394745 sec
```

실험 방식:

1) underfitting을 해소하기 위해 에폭 수를 10으로 늘리고 2) Adam optimizer의 learning rate을 0.01로 올려주었다 * 로컬로 돌리는 데 시간이 오래 걸려 환경을 colab으로 변경 (T4 GPU 사용)

결과: 합산 bleu스코어는 0.4347

```
1samples sampled
101samples sampled
201samples sampled
301samples sampled
401samples sampled
501samples sampled
601samples sampled
701samples sampled
801samples sampled
901samples sampled
11001samples sampled
1101samples sampled
출합산한 BLEU스코어: 0.4347332528
```

• 3. Increasing translation performance with hyperparameter tuning

```
Epoch 7 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.2073 / Time taken 3.5878798961639404 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.1967 / Time taken 32.73727059364319 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.2139 / Time taken 62.024208545684814 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.1859 / Time taken 90.93750405311584 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.2112 / Time taken 120.82797908782959 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.2016 / Time taken 149.9278221130371 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.2204 / Time taken 179.22981023788452 sec
Epoch 7 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.1987 / Time taken 209.0883753299713 sec
Epoch 7 / Loss 0.2017
Time taken for 7 epoch 215.16784954071045 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.1807 / Time taken 2.717386245727539 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.1895 / Time taken 31.685171842575073 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.1885 / Time taken 61.55118203163147 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.1754 / Time taken 90.44241952896118 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.2014 / Time taken 119.43006420135498 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.1815 / Time taken 148.42149829864502 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.1924 / Time taken 179.36373925209045 sec
Epoch 8 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.2004 / Time taken 208.4376721382141 sec
Epoch 8 / Loss 0.1913
Time taken for 8 epoch 213,85535216331482 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.1644 / Time taken 3.568786859512329 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.1736 / Time taken 32.90928936004639 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.1860 / Time taken 61.943204402923584 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.1609 / Time taken 91.28462338447571 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.1613 / Time taken 121.29462480545044 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.2286 / Time taken 150.66126990318298 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.1778 / Time taken 180.7201840877533 sec
Epoch 9 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.1850 / Time taken 210.64005184173584 sec
Epoch 9 / Loss 0.1811
Time taken for 9 epoch 216.32001948356628 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 0 / Loss 0.1515 / Time taken 2.7216358184814453 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 10 / Loss 0.1650 / Time taken 32.336235761642456 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 20 / Loss 0.1758 / Time taken 62.3652126789093 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 30 / Loss 0.1682 / Time taken 91.5924985408783 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 40 / Loss 0.2220 / Time taken 120.75073504447937 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 50 / Loss 0.1899 / Time taken 150.09231114387512 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 60 / Loss 0.1740 / Time taken 180.3912341594696 sec
Epoch 10 / Batch 70 / Loss 0.1673 / Time taken 209.5207085609436 sec
Epoch 10 / Loss 0.1732
Time taken for 10 epoch 261.91244411468506 sec
```