# NLP 期末实践报告

学 号 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

实验时间: 1 月 14 日 星期 六

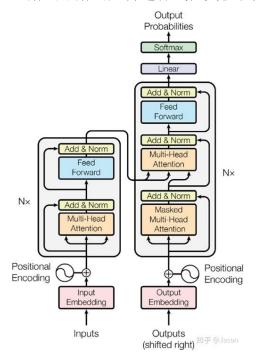
实验目的: 运用 Transformer 模型实现机器翻译并识别实体

## 实验环境:

Python 3.7.2 Torch 1.13.1 Pycharm 2019.3.3 Git

#### 实验理论:

在机器翻译任务中使用 Transformer 模型,将一种语言的一个句子作为输入,然后将其翻译成另一种语言的一个句子作为输出。 Transformer 本质上是一个Encoder-Decoder 架构。因此中间部分的 Transformer 可以分为两个部分:编码组件和解码组件。其中,编码组件由多层编码器(Encoder)组成。解码组件也是由相同层数的解码器(Decoder)组成.每个编码器由两个子层组成: Self-Attention层(自注意力层)和 Position-wise Feed Forward Network(前馈网络,缩写为 FFN)每个编码器的结构都是相同的,但是它们使用不同的权重参数。解码器也有编码器中这两层,但是它们之间还有一个注意力层(即 Encoder-Decoder Attention),其用来帮忙解码器关注输入句子的相关部分(类似于 seq2seq 模型中的注意力)。通过解码器解码后再进行线性变换和归一化输出预测的结果。



实体识别的任务是对每一个 token 都进行分类。比如,识别这个 token 是不是一个人名、组织名或地名。命名实体识别的一个数据集是 CoNLL-2003,这个数据集完全契合这个任务。

# 实验步骤:

- 一、环境搭建
- (1) 下载 python3.7.2
- (2) 安装 Anaconda3
- (3) 下载 torch1.13.1
- (4) 安装 Pycharm2019.3.3

PyCharm 是一种 Python IDE (Integrated Development Environment, 集成开发环境)

(5) 安装 git

## 二、代码设计与实现

(1)代码设计部分

i#

# 数据构建

import math

import torch

import numpy as np

import torch.nn as nn

import torch.optim as optim

import torch.utils.data as Data

from transformers import AutoModelForTokenClassification, AutoTokenizer

device = 'cpu'

# device = 'cuda'

# transformer.py epochs

epochs = 100

# 这里手动输入了两对中文→英语的句子

#S: 显示解码输入开始的符号

#E: 显示解码输出开始的符号

#P: 如果当前批处理数据大小小于时间步长,将填充空白序列的符号

 $label_list = [$ 

"O", # Outside of a named entity

"B-PER", # Beginning of a person's name right after another person's name

"I-PER", # Person's name

```
"B-ORG",
                # Beginning of an organisation right after another organisation
    "I-ORG",
               # Organisation
    "B-LOC",
                # Beginning of a location right after another location
    "I-LOC"
                # Location
1
# 训练集
sentences = [
    #
                                                                      enc input
dec_input
dec output
    ['亚 马 逊 公 司 是 美 国 最 大 的 一 家 网 络 电 子 商 务 公 司 P', 'S
Amazon is the largest online e-commerce company in the US.', 'Amazon is the largest
online e-commerce company in the US . E'],
    ['亚 马 逊 位 于 华 盛 顿 州 的 西 雅 图 PPPPPPPP', 'S Amazon is
located in Seattle, Washington . . . . ', 'Amazon is located in Seattle, Washington . . . . E']
1
# 测试集(
#输入: "亚马逊公司是美国最大的一家网络电子商务公司"
# 输出: "Amazon is the largest online e-commerce company in the US."
# 分别建立中文和英文词库
src vocab = {'P': 0, '亚': 1, '马': 2, '逊': 3, '公': 4, '司': 5, '是': 6, '美': 7, '国': 8, '最': 9,
              '大': 10, '的': 11, '一': 12, '家': 13, '网': 14, '络': 15, '电': 16, '子': 17, '商':
18, '务': 19,
              '位': 20, '于': 21, '华': 22, '盛': 23, '顿': 24, '州': 25, '西': 26, '雅': 27, '图':
28 }
src idx2word = {i: w for i, w in enumerate(src_vocab)}
src vocab size = len(src vocab)
tgt vocab = {'P': 0, 'Amazon': 1, 'is': 2, 'the': 3, 'largest': 4, 'online': 5, 'e-commerce': 6,
              'company': 7, 'in': 8, 'US': 9, 'located': 10, 'Seattle': 11, 'Washington': 12,
              'S': 13, 'E':14, '.':15, ',':16 }
idx2word = {i: w for i, w in enumerate(tgt vocab)}
tgt vocab size = len(tgt vocab)
src len = 22 # enc input max sequence length
tgt_len = 14 # dec input max sequence length
# 超参数
d model = 512 # Embedding Size (token embedding 和 position 编码的维度)
d_ff = 2048 # FeedForward dimension (两次线性层中的隐藏层 512->2048->512, 线
性层是用来做特征提取的), 当然最后会再接一个 projection 层
d k = d v = 64 # dimension of K(=Q), V (Q 和 K 的维度需要相同,这里为了方便让
```

```
K=V
n layers = 6 # number of Encoder of Decoder Layer (Block 的个数)
n heads = 8 # number of heads in Multi-Head Attention(有几套头)
# 数据构建
def make data(sentences):
    """把单词序列转换为数字序列"""
    enc inputs, dec inputs, dec_outputs = [], [], []
    for i in range(len(sentences)):
         enc input = [[src vocab[n] for n in sentences[i][0].split()]] # [[1, 2, 3, 4, 0],
[1, 2, 3, 5, 0]
         dec_{input} = [[tgt_{vocab}[n] \text{ for n in sentences}[i][1].split()]] # [[6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8],
[6, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]
         dec output = [[tgt \ vocab[n] \ for \ n \ in \ sentences[i][2].split()]] # [[1, 2, 3, 4, 8,
7], [1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 7]]
         enc inputs.extend(enc input)
         dec inputs.extend(dec input)
         dec outputs.extend(dec output)
                   torch.LongTensor(enc_inputs),
                                                        torch.LongTensor(dec inputs),
    return
torch.LongTensor(dec outputs)
enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs = make data(sentences)
class MyDataSet(Data.Dataset):
    """自定义 DataLoader"""
    def init (self, enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs):
         super(MyDataSet, self). init ()
         self.enc inputs = enc inputs
         self.dec inputs = dec inputs
         self.dec outputs = dec outputs
    def len (self):
         return self.enc inputs.shape[0]
    def getitem (self, idx):
         return self.enc inputs[idx], self.dec inputs[idx], self.dec outputs[idx]
loader = Data.DataLoader(MyDataSet(enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs), 2, True)
```

```
# Transformer 模型
class PositionalEncoding(nn.Module):
    def init (self, d model, dropout=0.1, max len=5000):
        super(PositionalEncoding, self). init ()
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(p=dropout)
        pe = torch.zeros(max len, d model)
        position = torch.arange(0, max len, dtype=torch.float).unsqueeze(1)
        div term = torch.exp(torch.arange(0, d model, 2).float() * (-math.log(10000.0) /
d model))
        pe[:, 0::2] = torch.sin(position * div term)
        pe[:, 1::2] = torch.cos(position * div term)
        pe = pe.unsqueeze(0).transpose(0, 1)
        self.register buffer('pe', pe)
    def forward(self, x):
        x: [seq len, batch size, d model]
        x = x + self.pe[:x.size(0), :]
        return self.dropout(x)
def get attn pad mask(seq q, seq k):
    # pad mask 的作用: 在对 value 向量加权平均的时候,可以让 pad 对应的
alpha ij=0,这样注意力就不会考虑到 pad 向量
    batch_size, len_q = seq_q.size() # 这个 seq_q 只是用来 expand 维度的
    batch size, len k = seq k.size()
    # eq(zero) is PAD token
    # 例如:seq k = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 4, 5, 0]]
    pad attn mask = seq k.data.eq(0).unsqueeze(1) # [batch size, 1, len k], True is
masked
    return pad attn mask.expand(batch size, len q, len k) # [batch size, len q, len k]
构成一个立方体(batch size 个这样的矩阵)
def get attn subsequence mask(seq):
    attn shape = [seq.size(0), seq.size(1)]
    # attn shape: [batch size, tgt len, tgt len]
    subsequence mask = np.triu(np.ones(attn shape), k=1) # 生成一个上三角矩阵
    subsequence mask = torch.from numpy(subsequence mask).byte()
```

```
return subsequence mask # [batch size, tgt len, tgt len]
class ScaledDotProductAttention(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
        super(ScaledDotProductAttention, self). init ()
    def forward(self, Q, K, V, attn mask):
        scores = torch.matmul(Q, K.transpose(-1, -2)) / np.sqrt(d k)
                                                                       # scores :
[batch size, n heads, len q, len k]
        # mask 矩阵填充 scores (用-1e9 填充 scores 中与 attn mask 中值为 1 位置相
对应的元素)
        scores.masked fill (attn mask, -1e9)
        attn = nn.Softmax(dim=-1)(scores) # 对最后一个维度(v)做 softmax
        # scores : [batch size, n heads, len q, len k] * V: [batch_size, n_heads,
len v(=len k), d v
        context = torch.matmul(attn, V) # context: [batch size, n heads, len q, d v]
        # context: [[z1,z2,...],[...]]向量, attn 注意力稀疏矩阵(用于可视化的)
        return context, attn
class MultiHeadAttention(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
        super(MultiHeadAttention, self). init ()
        self.W Q = nn.Linear(d model, d k * n heads, bias=False)
        self.W K = nn.Linear(d model, d k * n heads, bias=False)
        self.W V = nn.Linear(d model, d v * n heads, bias=False)
        # 这个全连接层可以保证多头 attention 的输出仍然是 seq len x d model
        self.fc = nn.Linear(n heads * d v, d model, bias=False)
    def forward(self, input Q, input K, input V, attn mask):
        residual, batch size = input Q, input Q.size(0)
        Q = self.W \ Q(input \ Q).view(batch \ size, -1, n \ heads, d \ k).transpose(1, 2)
        K = self.W K(input K).view(batch size, -1, n heads, d k).transpose(1, 2)
         V = self.W V(input V).view(batch size, -1, n heads, d v).transpose(1, 2)
        # 因为是多头, 所以 mask 矩阵要扩充成 4 维的
        # attn mask: [batch size, seq len, seq len] -> [batch size, n heads, seq len,
seq len]
        attn mask = attn mask.unsqueeze(1).repeat(1, n heads, 1, 1)
```

```
# context: [batch size, n heads, len q, d v], attn: [batch size, n heads, len q,
len_k]
         context, attn = ScaledDotProductAttention()(Q, K, V, attn mask)
         # 下面将不同头的输出向量拼接在一起
         # context: [batch size, n heads, len q, d v] -> [batch size, len q, n heads *
d_v]
         context = context.transpose(1, 2).reshape(batch_size, -1, n_heads * d_v)
         # 这个全连接层可以保证多头 attention 的输出仍然是 seq len x d model
         output = self.fc(context) # [batch size, len q, d model]
         return nn.LayerNorm(d model).to(device)(output + residual), attn
class PoswiseFeedForwardNet(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
         super(PoswiseFeedForwardNet, self). init ()
         self.fc = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Linear(d model, d ff, bias=False),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.Linear(d ff, d model, bias=False)
         )
    def forward(self, inputs):
         residual = inputs
         output = self.fc(inputs)
         return nn.LayerNorm(d model).to(device)(output + residual)
class EncoderLayer(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
         super(EncoderLayer, self). init ()
         self.enc self attn = MultiHeadAttention()
         self.pos ffn = PoswiseFeedForwardNet()
    def forward(self, enc inputs, enc self attn mask):
         enc outputs, attn = self.enc self attn(enc inputs, enc inputs, enc inputs,
enc self attn mask)
         enc outputs = self.pos ffn(enc outputs)
         return enc outputs, attn
class DecoderLayer(nn.Module):
          init (self):
    def
```

```
super(DecoderLayer, self). init ()
         self.dec self attn = MultiHeadAttention()
         self.dec enc attn = MultiHeadAttention()
         self.pos ffn = PoswiseFeedForwardNet()
    def forward(self, dec inputs, enc outputs, dec self attn mask, dec enc attn mask):
        dec outputs,
                       dec self attn =
                                           self.dec self attn(dec inputs,
                                                                          dec inputs,
dec inputs,dec self attn mask)
        dec outputs, dec enc attn = self.dec enc attn(dec outputs, enc outputs,
enc outputs, dec enc attn mask)
        dec outputs = self.pos ffn(dec outputs)
        return dec outputs, dec self attn, dec enc attn
class Encoder(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
         super(Encoder, self). init ()
         self.src emb = nn.Embedding(src vocab size, d model)
         self.pos_emb = PositionalEncoding(d model)
         self.layers = nn.ModuleList([EncoderLayer() for in range(n layers)])
    def forward(self, enc inputs):
         enc outputs = self.src emb(enc inputs)
         enc outputs = self.pos emb(enc outputs.transpose(0, 1)).transpose(0, 1)
         enc self attn mask = get attn pad mask(enc inputs, enc inputs)
         enc self attns = []
         for layer in self.layers:
              enc outputs, enc self attn = layer(enc outputs,enc self attn mask)
              enc self attns.append(enc self attn)
         return enc outputs, enc self attns
class Decoder(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
         super(Decoder, self). init ()
         self.tgt emb = nn.Embedding(tgt vocab size, d model) # Decoder 输入的
embed 词表
         self.pos emb = PositionalEncoding(d_model)
         self.layers = nn.ModuleList([DecoderLayer() for in range(n layers)])
Decoder 的 blocks
    def forward(self, dec inputs, enc inputs, enc outputs):
         dec outputs = self.tgt emb(dec inputs)
```

```
dec outputs
                            self.pos emb(dec outputs.transpose(0,
                                                                   1)).transpose(0,
1).to(device)
        dec self attn pad mask
                                                    get attn pad mask(dec inputs,
dec inputs).to(device)
        dec self attn subsequence mask
get attn subsequence mask(dec inputs).to(device)
        dec self attn mask
                                          torch.gt((dec self attn pad mask
dec self attn subsequence mask),0).to(device)
        #[batch size, tgt len, tgt len]; torch.gt 比较两个矩阵的元素,大于则返回 1,
否则返回0
        # 这个 mask 主要用于 encoder-decoder attention 层
        # get attn pad mask 主要是 enc inputs 的 pad mask 矩阵(因为 enc 是处理 K,V
的,求 Attention 时是用 v1,v2,..vm 去加权的,要把 pad 对应的 v i 的相关系数设为 0,
这样注意力就不会关注 pad 向量)
                                   dec inputs 只是提供 expand 的 size 的
        #
                                get attn pad mask(dec inputs, enc inputs)
        dec enc attn mask =
                                                                               #
[batc size, tgt len, src len]
        dec self attns, dec enc attns = [], []
        for layer in self.layers:
             # dec outputs: [batch size, tgt len, d model], dec self attn: [batch size,
n heads, tgt len, tgt len], dec enc attn: [batch size, h heads, tgt len, src len]
             # Decoder 的 Block 是上一个 Block 的输出 dec outputs(变化)和 Encoder
网络的输出 enc outputs (固定)
             dec outputs, dec self attn, dec enc attn = layer(dec outputs, enc outputs,
dec self attn mask, dec enc attn mask)
             dec self attns.append(dec self attn)
             dec enc attns.append(dec enc attn)
        return dec outputs, dec self attns, dec enc attns
class Transformer(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
        super(Transformer, self). init ()
        self.encoder = Encoder().to(device)
        self.decoder = Decoder().to(device)
        self.projection = nn.Linear(d model, tgt vocab size, bias=False).to(device)
    def forward(self, enc inputs, dec inputs):
        # 经过 Encoder 网络后,得到的输出还是[batch size, src len, d model]
        enc outputs, enc self attns = self.encoder(enc inputs)
        dec outputs,
                       dec self attns,
                                       dec enc attns
                                                           self.decoder(dec inputs,
enc inputs, enc outputs)
```

```
# dec outputs: [batch size, tgt len, d model] -> dec logits: [batch size,
tgt_len, tgt vocab size]
        dec logits = self.projection(dec outputs)
        return dec logits.view(-1, dec logits.size(-1)), enc self attns, dec self attns,
dec enc attns
model = Transformer().to(device)
# 这里的损失函数里面设置了一个参数 ignore index=0, 因为 "pad" 这个单词的索
引为 0,这样设置以后,就不会计算 "pad" 的损失(因为本来 "pad" 也没有意义,
不需要计算)
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(ignore index=0)
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=1e-3, momentum=0.99)
for epoch in range(epochs):
    for enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs in loader:
                       dec inputs,
                                      dec outputs = enc inputs.to(device),
        enc inputs,
dec inputs.to(device), dec outputs.to(device)
        outputs, enc self attns, dec self attns, dec enc attns = model(enc inputs,
dec inputs)
        loss = criterion(outputs, dec outputs.view(-1))
        print('Epoch:', '%04d' % (epoch + 1), 'loss =', '{:.6f}'.format(loss))
        optimizer.zero grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
def greedy decoder(model, enc input, start symbol):
    enc outputs, enc self attns = model.encoder(enc input)
    dec input = torch.zeros(1, 0).type as(enc input.data) # 初始化一个空的 tensor:
tensor([], size=(1, 0), dtype=torch.int64)
    terminal = False
    next symbol = start symbol
    while not terminal:
        # 预测阶段: dec input 序列会一点点变长(每次添加一个新预测出来的单
词)
        dec input = torch.cat([dec input.to(device), torch.tensor([[next symbol]],
dtype=enc input.dtype).to(device)],
                                -1)
        dec outputs, , = model.decoder(dec input, enc input, enc outputs)
```

```
projected = model.projection(dec outputs)
        prob = projected.squeeze(0).max(dim=-1, keepdim=False)[1]
        # 增量更新(我们希望重复单词预测结果是一样的)
        # 我们在预测是会选择性忽略重复的预测的词,只摘取最新预测的单词拼
接到输入序列中
        next word = prob.data[-1]
        next symbol = next word
        if next symbol == tgt vocab["E"]:
            terminal = True
    greedy dec predict = dec input[:, 1:]
    return greedy dec predict
# 预测阶段
# 测试集
sentences = \lceil
    # enc input
                                 dec input
    ['亚马逊公司是美国最大的一家网络电子商务公司P',",
"]
1
enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs = make data(sentences)
test loader = Data.DataLoader(MyDataSet(enc inputs, dec inputs, dec outputs), 2, True)
enc inputs, , = next(iter(test loader))
print()
print("="*45)
print("利用训练好的 Transformer 模型将中文句子'亚 马 逊 公 司 是 美 国 最 大
的一家网络电子商务公司'翻译成英文句子:")
for i in range(len(enc inputs)):
    greedy dec predict = greedy decoder(model, enc inputs[i].view(1, -1).to(device),
start symbol=tgt vocab["S"])
    print(enc_inputs[i], '->', greedy_dec_predict.squeeze())
    print([src idx2word[t.item()] for t in enc inputs[i]], '->',
          [idx2word[n.item()] for n in greedy dec predict.squeeze()])
dec predict=[idx2word[n.item()] for n in greedy dec predict.squeeze()]
sequence=" ".join(dec predict)
print(sequence)
cache dir = "./transformersModels/ner"
,cache dir = cache dir
model
```

```
AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained("dbmdz/bert-large-cased-finetuned-conll03-english",

cache_dir=cache_dir, return_dict=True)
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("bert-base-cased", cache_dir=cache_dir)

# Bit of a hack to get the tokens with the special tokens
tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(tokenizer.decode(tokenizer.encode(sequence)))
inputs = tokenizer.encode(sequence, return_tensors="pt")

outputs = model(inputs).logits
predictions = torch.argmax(outputs, dim=2)

for token, prediction in zip(tokens, predictions[0].numpy()):
    print(token, label_list[prediction])
```

## (2)测试与实验结果

当 epoch 很小比如为 6 时,Transformer 模型的 loss 还很大,如下:

```
"D:\Program Files\Python\Python37\python.exe" D:

Epoch: 0001 loss = 2.913607

Epoch: 0002 loss = 2.764294

Epoch: 0003 loss = 2.659649

Epoch: 0004 loss = 2.539561

Epoch: 0005 loss = 2.312232

Epoch: 0006 loss = 2.325197
```

当 epoch=100 时,会发现这时的 loss 已经很小了,模型拟合的比较好,已经能够输出结果了:

```
Epoch: 0084 loss = 0.052096
Epoch: 0085 loss = 0.054855
 Epoch: 0086 loss = 0.033779
Epoch: 0087 loss = 0.029030
Epoch: 0088 loss = 0.018524
Epoch: 0089 loss = 0.020936
Epoch: 0090 loss = 0.033048
Epoch: 0091 loss = 0.052205
Epoch: 0092 loss = 0.018459
 Epoch: 0093 loss = 0.036393
Epoch: 0094 loss = 0.008425
 Epoch: 0095 loss = 0.021039
Epoch: 0097 loss = 0.009052
 Epoch: 0098 loss = 0.009799
 Epoch: 0099 loss = 0.009911
 Epoch: 0100 loss = 0.019629
 利用训练好的Transformer模型将中文句子'亚 马 逊 公 司 是 美 国 最 大 的 - 家 网 终 电 子 商 务 公 司 ' 翻译成英文句子:
tensor([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 4, 5, 0]) -> tensor([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 9, 15])
['亚', '马', '逊', '公', '司', '是', '美', '闽', '最', '大', '的', '-', '家', '网', '絲', '电', '子', '商', '糸', '公'
 Amazon is the largest online e-commerce company in the US .
```

将上述模型获得的结果稍做处理后来进行标签预测。

获得的结果是9个分类的概率分布。

一般是使用最高概率的那个标签最为最终预测结果。

将每个标记与其预测标签一起打印出来。

```
** transformer **

Amazon is the largest online e-commerce company in the US .

[CLS] 0

Amazon I-ORG
is 0

the 0

largest 0

online 0

e 0

- 0

commerce 0

company 0

in 0

the 0

US I-LOC

. 0

[SEP] 0

进程已结束,遇出代码 0
```

然后将实践项目通过 git 上传到 github。

#### 实验体会:

通过这次实验,我对 Transformer 模型有了更进一步的认识。

- 1、transformer 是编码器一解码器架构的一个实践,在实际情况中编码器或解码器可以单独使用。
- 2、在 transformer 中,多头自注意力用于表示输入序列和输出序列,不过解码器必须通过掩蔽机制来保留自回归属性。
  - 3、transformer 中的残差连接和层规范化是训练非常深度模型的重要工具。
- 4、transformer模型中基于位置的前馈网络使用同一个多层感知机,作用是对所有序列位置的表示进行转换。

在 transform 的基础上加入实体识别功能,通过 bert 模型实例化预训练模型和对应文本标记器,不过最后输出结果不能删除"0"实体,需要手动整理,仍需进一步改进。

在实验过程中对 Torch 也有了初步的理解,是一个有大量机器学习算法支持的科学计算框架,是一个与 Numpy 类似的张量(Tensor)操作库。因为刚开始不了解,在定义数据时就出现了差错: ValueError: expected sequence of length 22 at dim 1 (got 14)。发现这个问题出现在对 tensor 的转换中,tensor 的转换要求内部的数组维度相同。后修改数据长度一致即可。