# MUD(Meeting Using DeepLearning) 개발 기술 보고서

Today news?(뉴스 요약&추천 서비스)

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(3) train

(4) test





## Abstractive 요약

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(1) Seq2seq model

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(3) Model 구조

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#### (1)Seq2seq model



Sequence\_to\_sequence model은 RNN의 가장 발전된 형태의 아키텍처입니다. LSTM, GRU 등 RNN cell을 길고 깊게 쌓아서 복잡하고 방대한 sequence data를 처리하는데 특화된 모델입니다.

#### (2) Attention mechanism



Seq2seq 모델의 가장 큰 문제점은 정보 손실 발생합니다. 이를 위한 대안으로 정확도가 떨어지는 것을 보정해주기 위한 등장한 기법인 어텐션 (attention)이 나오게 되었습니다.

Attention mechanism은 디코더에서 출력 단어를 예측하는 매 시점(time step)마다, 인코더에서의 전체 입력 문장을 다시 한 번 참고한다는 점입니다.





## Model 구조

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(1) Seq2seq model

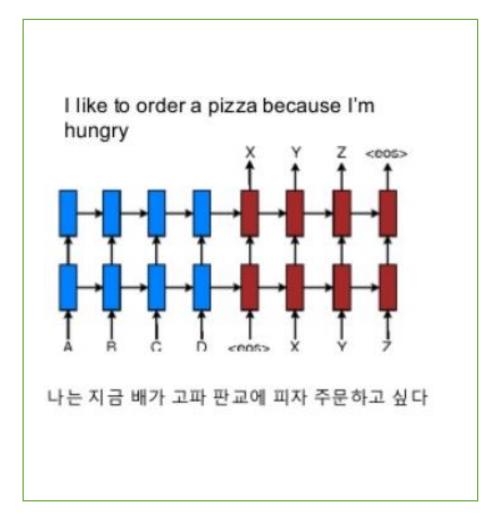
(2) Attention mechanism

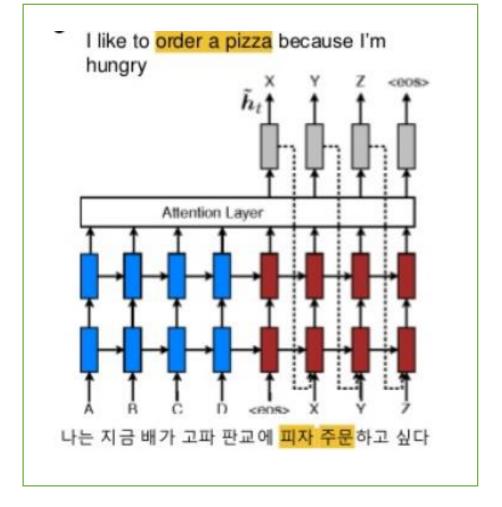
(3) Model 구조

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Sequence to sequence model

**Attention mechanism** 





## 순환 신경망

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(1) Seq2seq model

(2) Attention mechanism

(3) Model 구조

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#### (1)LSTM Cell



RNN 셀의 장기 의존성 문제를 해결할 뿐만 아니라 학습 또한 빠르게 수렴합니다.



LSTM은 RNN의 히든 state에 cell-state를 추가한 구조입니다.

#### (2) GRU Cell



GRU는 LSTM의 장기 의존성 문제에 대한 해결책을 유지하면서, 은닉 상태를 업데이트하는 계산을 줄였습니다. 다시 말해서, GRU는 성능은 LSTM과 유사하면서 복잡했던 LSTM의 구조를 간단화 시켰습니다.



LSTM은 출력,입력,삭제 게이트 총 3개의 게이트 존재 GRU는 업데이트 게이트와 리셋 게이트 총 2개의 게이트 존재 GRU는 LSTM보다 학습 속도 빠르다, 하지만 둘의 성능은 비슷하다!



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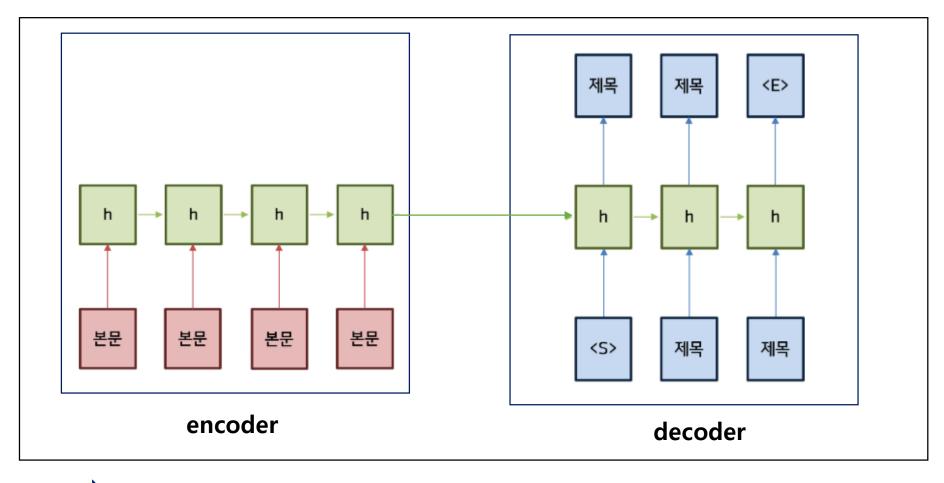
(1) 문제 정의

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## 2. Test 개요

### (1) 문제정의





Sequence to sequence model은 정답이 있는 data만 가능하다!



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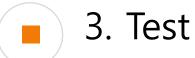
(1) Data 전처

(2) seq2seq

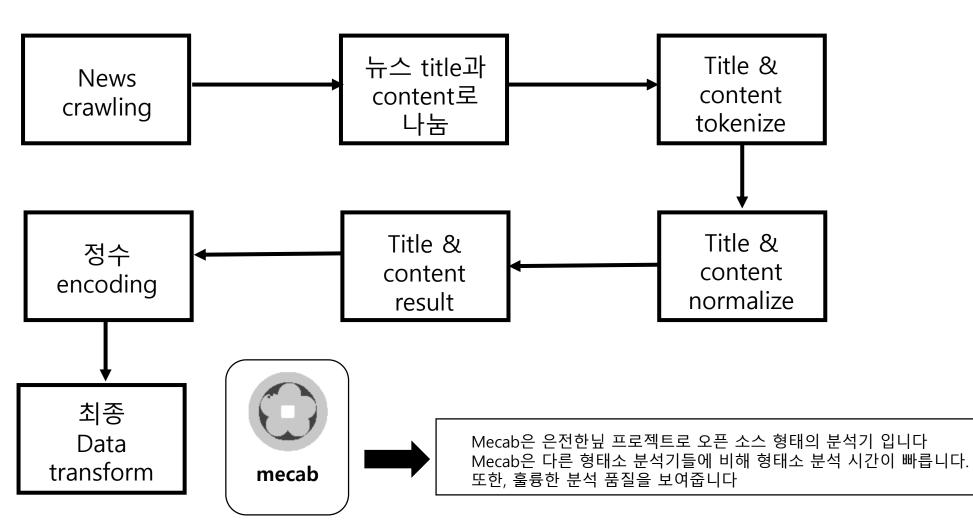
(3) train

(4) test

contents 4



#### (1) Data 전처리 과정





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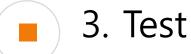
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(1) Data 전처 리

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- (2) seq2seq
- (3) train
- (4) test

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#### (1) Data 전처리 과정

```
normalize(datapath):
os.chdir("./")
doc ko=open('mergel1.csv','w',encoding='utf 8 sig', newline="")
wcsv = csv.writer(doc ko)
m = Mecab()
line = csv.reader(file1)
title,content,title1,content1,title2,content2=[],[],[],[],[],[]
m title,m content=[],[]
count=1
   i[1] = hangul.sub('', i[1])
   m title.append(m.morphs(i[0]))
   m content.append(m.morphs(i[1]))
   for w in m title:
       if w not in stopwords:
            title.append(w)
   for p in m content:
        if p not in stopwords:
            content.append(p)
   title1 = ' '.join(title[0])
   title2.append(title1)
   content1 = ' '.join(content[0])
   content2.append(content1)
   temp=content1
   wcsv.writerow([title1,content1])
```

```
title1,content1='',''
  title,content,title1,content1,=[],[],[],[]
  m_title,m_content=[],[]

if count == 10000:
    break
  else:
    count += 1
len(title2+content2)
return title2,content2
```



#### result

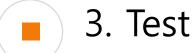


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- (1) Data 전처
- (2) seq2seq
- (3) train
- (4) test

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#### (1) Data 전처리 과정

```
lef make dict(contents):
   for i in contents:
       for word in i.split():
           content.append(word)
   vocab=Counter(content)
   vocab = Counter(content)
   maxn = max(vocab.values())
   vocab['<PAD>']=maxn+1
   vocab[' < S>'] = maxn + 2
   vocab['<E>'] = maxn + 3
   vocab['<UNK>'] = maxn + 4
   ix to word = {ch: i for i, ch in vocab.items()}
  word to ix = vocab
   for i,k in ix to word.items():
      counte += 1
      print("ix to word: {",i,": ",k,"}")
   counte=0
   for i,k in word to ix.items():
      if counte == 5: break
       counte += 1
      print("word_to_ix: {",i,": ",k,"}")
   print('contents number: %s, yoca numbers: %s' %(len(contents)_len(ix_to_word)))
   return word to ix, ix to word
```

#### result

```
# train > /home/usergpu/PycharmProjects/seq2seq/venv/bin/pythor ix_to_word: { 1 : 처해진다 } ix_to_word: { 2 : 두두두두 } ix_to_word: { 3 : 떨어뜨렸 } ix_to_word: { 4 : 컴파일 } ix_to_word: { 5 : 트웰브 } word_to_ix: { 조용히 : 19 } word_to_ix: { 되나는 : 7 } word_to_ix: { 무너뜨리 : 5 } word_to_ix: { 차릴 : 1 } word_to_ix: { 출 : 364 } contents number: 20000, voca numbers: 1320
```

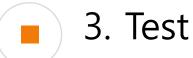


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- (1) Data 전처 리
- (2) seq2seq
- (3) train
- (4) test

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#### (1) Data 전처리 과정

```
make batch(encoder inputs, decoder inputs, targets, target weights):
  encoder size = len(encoder inputs[0])
🥊 decoder_size = len(decoder_inputs[0])
  encoder inputs, decoder inputs, targets, target weights = \
      np.array(encoder_inputs), np.array(decoder inputs), np.array(targets), np.array(target weights)
  result encoder inputs = []
  result decoder inputs = []
  result targets = []
  result_target_weights = []
  for i in range(encoder_size):
      result encoder inputs.append(encoder inputs[:, i])
  for j in range(decoder size):
      result decoder inputs.append(decoder inputs[:, j])
      result targets.append(targets[:, j])
      result target weights.append(target weights[:, j])
  return result encoder inputs, result decoder inputs, result targets, result target weights
```

#### result

Process finished with exit code 0

[2141, 10696, 929, 36, 29919, 1718, 13040, 96, 2387, 2075, 12001, 525, 29919, 943, 38626, 278, 1671, 1, 29919, 1718, 10696, 17009, 52, 34, 29919, 339, 2236, 11, 57263, 17817, 334, 56381, 12662, 2708, 271, 4141, 17817, 3785, 262, 56381, 10577, 409, [60770, 11, 96, 1718, 29919, 36, 929, 1280, 521, 37061, 170, 34, 22061, 732, 60769,



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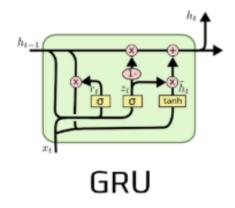
- Data 전처
- seq2seq
- train
- test

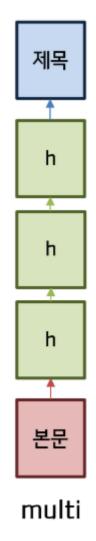
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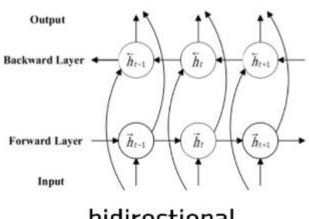


## 3. Test

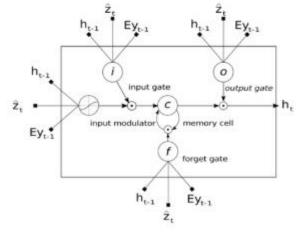
## (2)Model 구현







bidirectional



attention



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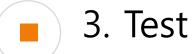
(1) Data 전처 리

(2) seq2seq

(3) train

(4) test

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#### (2)Model 구현

- [1] 초기 설정

```
import tensorflow as tf
 import numpy as np
 import util
title_content = util.normalize(datapath)
word_to_ix_ix_to_word = util.make_dict(contents)
forward only = False
hidden size = 300
vocab size = len(ix to word)
num layers = 3
learning rate = 0.001
batch size = 16
encoder size = 100
decoder size = util.doclength(title_sep=True)_# (Maximum) number of time steps in this batch
steps per checkpoint = 10
encoderinputs, decoderinputs, targets_, targetweights = util.make_suffle(content,title_word to ix_encoder_size=encoder_size=decoder_size=decoder_size_decoder_size=decoder_size_shuffle=False)
```

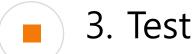


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- (1) Data 전처 리
- (2) seq2seq
- (3) train
- (4) test

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## (2)Model 구현

- [1] seq2seq 변수 선언

```
# variables
self.source_vocab_size = vocab_size
self.target_vocab_size = vocab_size
self.batch_size = batch_size
self.batch_size = batch_size
self.encoder_size = encoder_size
self.decoder_size = decoder_size
self.learning_rate = tf.Variable(float(learning_rate), trainable=False)
self.global_step = tf.Variable(0, trainable=False)

# networks
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([hidden_size, vocab_size]))
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([vocab_size]))
output_projection = (W, b)
self.encoder_inputs = [tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.int32, [batch_size]) for _ in range(encoder_size)]
self.decoder_inputs = [tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.int32, [batch_size]) for _ in range(decoder_size)]
self.targets = [tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.int32, [batch_size]) for _ in range(decoder_size)]
self.target_weights = [tf.compat.v1.placeholder(tf.float32, [batch_size]) for _ in range(decoder_size)]
```

- [2] seq2seq network 선언

```
single_cell = tf.compat.v1.nn.rnn_cell.GRUCell(num_units=hidden_size)
cell = tf.compat.v1.nn.rnn_cell.MultiRNNCell([single_cell] * num_layers)
```

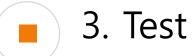


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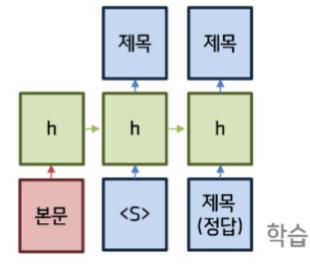
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- (1) Data 전처
- (2) seq2seq
- (3) train
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#### (2)학습(train)



```
self.outputs, self.states = tf.contrib.legacy_seq2seq.embedding_attention_seq2seq(
```

```
if not forward_only:
    self.outputs, self.states = tf.contrib.legacy_seq2seq.embedding_attention_seq2seq(
        self.encoder_inputs, self.decoder_inputs, cell,
        num_encoder_symbols=vocab_size,
        num_decoder_symbols=vocab_size,
        embedding_size=hidden_size,
        output_projection=output_projection,
        feed_previous=False)

self.logits = [tf.matmul(output, output_projection[0]) + output_projection[1] for output in self.outputs]
    self.loss = []
    for logit, target, target_weight in zip(self.logits, self.targets, self.target_weights):
        crossentropy = [tf.nn.sparse_softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=logit, labels=target)
        self.loss.append(crossentropy * target_weight)
    self.cost = tf.compat.v1.add_n(self.loss)
    self.train_op = tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(self.cost)
```



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Data 전처

seq2seq

train

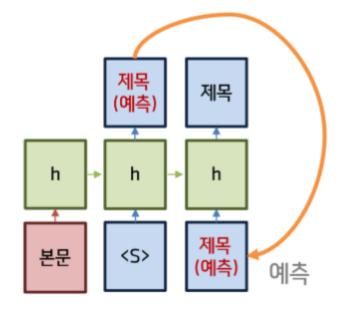
test

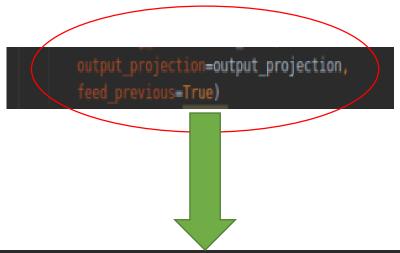
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## 3. Test

## (2)예측(precision,test)





```
self.outputs, self.states = tf.contrib.legacy seq2seq.embedding attention seq2seq(
   self.encoder_inputs, self.decoder_inputs, cell,
   num encoder symbols-vocab size,
   num decoder symbols=vocab size,
   embedding size=hidden size,
   output projection=output projection,
self.logits = [tf.matmul(output, output projection[0]) + output projection[1] for output in self.outputs]
```



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Data 전처

seq2seq

train

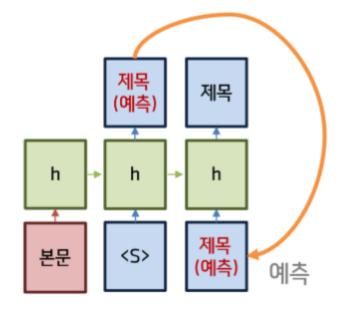
test

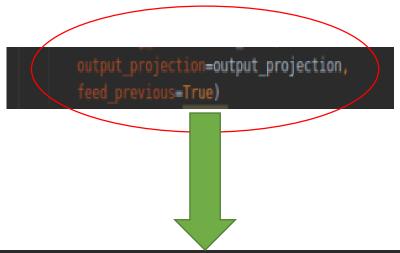
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## 3. Test

## (2)예측(precision,test)





```
self.outputs, self.states = tf.contrib.legacy seq2seq.embedding attention seq2seq(
   self.encoder_inputs, self.decoder_inputs, cell,
   num encoder symbols-vocab size,
   num decoder symbols=vocab size,
   embedding size=hidden size,
   output projection=output projection,
self.logits = [tf.matmul(output, output projection[0]) + output projection[1] for output in self.outputs]
```



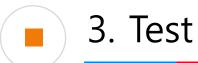
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(1) Data 전처

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#### - 오류(error)

실제 결과물



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(1) 문제점

(2) 해결방안

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## Headline

Headline을 추출하려 할 때, 다중 문서에 대한 headline 추출해야 한다. 하지만 이와 관련 문서가 거의 없다.

# 정확성

Headline을 attention을 이용하여 추출하려 할 때, 정확성이 많이 떨어진다. 이에 정확성을 올리기 위한 방법생각해야함.

## Data set

최종 목표는 뉴스 본문에 대한 요약 본이다.문제는 dataset이 없다.현재 dataset으로는 뉴스 중간에 포함 되 어있는 중간 제목들을 이용하여 요 약할 계획.

# Attention으로 요약\_ 이 가능한가?

현재 제가 찾아본 요약 관련 알고리즘은 주로 textrank또는 lexrank입니다. 하지만 seq2seq model에 copy mechanism과 pointer nerwork를 이용한 다른 몇 논문을 참고하여 요약할 예정.



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https://reniew.github.io/31 → Learning Phrase Representations using RNN Encoder-Decoder for Statistical Machine Translation

https://git.mif.vu.lt/TankBusterPBL/TankBuster/blob/2583045df556e522a1a14fc2de35cc4ec43dd596/bin/Tensorflow/Tensorflow/tutorials/rnn/translate/seq2seq\_model.py

https://github.com/dongjun-Lee/text-summarization-tensorflow

https://github.com/graykode/nlp-tutorial/blob/master/4-2.Seq2Seq(Attention)/Seq2Seq(Attention) Tensor.ipynb

https://wikidocs.net/22893

https://www.tensorflow.org/versions/r1.15/api\_docs/python/tf/contrib/legacy\_seq2seq/embedding\_attention\_seq2seq

https://tensorflowkorea.gitbooks.io/tensorflow-kr/content/g3doc/tutorials/seq2seq/

https://github.com/petewarden/tensorflow\_makefile/blob/master/tensorflow/models/rnn/translate/seq2seq\_model.py

→seq2seq과 ATTENTION 기술 설명

https://ratsgo.github.io/natural%20language%20processing/2017/03/09/rnnlstm/

