80. ID 番号への変換

解答:

```
from collections import defaultdict
import string
# 単語の頻度集計
d = defaultdict(int)
table = str.maketrans(string.punctuation, ' '*len(string.punctuation)) # 記号をスペ
ースに置換するテーブル
for text in train['TITLE']:
 for word in text.translate(table).split():
   d[word] += 1
d = sorted(d.items(), key=lambda x:x[1], reverse=True)
# 単語 ID 辞書の作成
word2id = {word: i + 1 for i, (word, cnt) in enumerate(d) if cnt > 1} # 出現頻度が 2
回以上の単語を登録
print(f'ID数: {len(set(word2id.values()))}\n')
print('頻度上位 20 語')
for key in list(word2id)[:20]:
   print(f'{key}: {word2id[key]}')
def tokenizer(text, word2id=word2id, unk=0):
 """ 入力テキストをスペースで分割し ID 列に変換 (辞書になければ unk で指定した数字を設定) """
 table = str.maketrans(string.punctuation, ' '*len(string.punctuation))
 return [word2id.get(word, unk) for word in text.translate(table).split()]
# 確認
text = train.iloc[1, train.columns.get loc('TITLE')]
print(f' + 7 + 7 + 1; {text}')
print(f'ID列: {tokenizer(text)}')
```

実行結果:

テキスト: Amazon Plans to Fight FTC Over Mobile-App Purchases ID列: [169, 539, 1, 683, 1237, 82, 279, 1898, 4199]

まとめ:

Defaultdict(): 辞書で値を検索すると、key が存在しない場合はデフォルトではなく KeyError エラーが返され、defaultdict 関数を使用できます。

```
例えば:
lst = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'e']
dic = \{\}
for i in 1st:
    dic[i] += 1
print(dic)
                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
 KevError
 <ipython-input-5-6a40d983f141> in <module>
     4 for i in 1st:
 ----> 5 dic[i] += 1
     6 print(dic)
 KeyError: 'A'
lst = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'e']
dic = \{\}
for i in 1st:
    dic.setdefault(i, 0)
    dic[i] += 1
print(dic)
   {'A': 1, 'B': 1, 'C': 1, 'D': 1, 'e': 1}
```

81. ID 番号への変換

```
import torch
from torch import nn
class RNN(nn.Module):
 def __init__ (self, vocab_size, emb_size, padding_idx, output_size, hidden_size):
    super(). init ()
    self.hidden size = hidden size
    self.emb = nn.Embedding(vocab size, emb size, padding idx=padding idx)
    self.rnn = nn.RNN(emb size, hidden size, nonlinearity='tanh', batch first=True)
    self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden size, output size)
 def forward(self, x):
    self.batch size = x.size()[0]
   hidden = self.init hidden(x.device) # h0のゼロベクトルを作成
    emb = self.emb(x)
    # emb.size() = (batch_size, seq_len, emb_size)
    out, hidden = self.rnn(emb, hidden)
    # out.size() = (batch size, seq len, hidden size)
    out = self.fc(out[:, -1, :])
    # out.size() = (batch size, output size)
```

```
def init hidden(self, device):
   hidden = torch.zeros(1, self.batch_size, self.hidden_size, device=device)
   return hidden
from torch.utils.data import Dataset
class CreateDataset(Dataset):
 def init (self, X, y, tokenizer):
   self.X = X
   self.y = y
   self.tokenizer = tokenizer
 def len (self): # len(Dataset)で返す値を指定
   return len(self.y)
 def getitem (self, index): # Dataset[index]で返す値を指定
   text = self.X[index]
   inputs = self.tokenizer(text)
   return {
     'inputs': torch.tensor(inputs, dtype=torch.int64),
     'labels': torch.tensor(self.y[index], dtype=torch.int64)
# ラベルベクトルの作成
category dict = {'b': 0, 't': 1, 'e':2, 'm':3}
y train = train['CATEGORY'].map(lambda x: category dict[x]).values
y valid = valid['CATEGORY'].map(lambda x: category dict[x]).values
y test = test['CATEGORY'].map(lambda x: category dict[x]).values
# Dataset の作成
dataset train = CreateDataset(train['TITLE'], y train, tokenizer)
dataset valid = CreateDataset(valid['TITLE'], y valid, tokenizer)
dataset test = CreateDataset(test['TITLE'], y test, tokenizer)
print(f'len(Dataset)の出力: {len(dataset train)}')
print('Dataset[index]の出力:')
for var in dataset train[1]:
 print(f' {var}: {dataset_train[1][var]}')
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB_SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1 # 辞書の ID数 + パディング ID
EMB SIZE = 300
PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
HIDDEN SIZE = 50
```

return out

モデルの定義 model = RNN(VOCAB_SIZE, EMB_SIZE, PADDING_IDX, OUTPUT_SIZE, HIDDEN_SIZE) # 先頭 10 件の予測値取得 for i in range(10): X = dataset_train[i]['inputs'] print(torch.softmax(model(X.unsqueeze(0)), dim=-1))

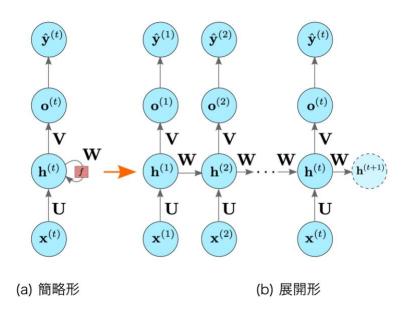
実行結果:

```
len(Dataset)の出力: 10684
Dataset[index]の出力:
    inputs: tensor([ 169, 539, 1, 683, 1237, 82, 279, 1898, 4199])
    labels: 1

tensor([[0.3734, 0.1783, 0.2586, 0.1898]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.2396, 0.1822, 0.1574, 0.4208]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.3754, 0.2619, 0.1763, 0.1863]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.3235, 0.3424, 0.1401, 0.1939]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.1947, 0.2843, 0.2630, 0.2579]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.2378, 0.3448, 0.2350, 0.1824]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.3298, 0.2474, 0.3094, 0.1135]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.4547, 0.2189, 0.0605, 0.2660]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.2966, 0.1322, 0.4413, 0.1299]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
    tensor([[0.4311, 0.2433, 0.1396, 0.1860]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
```

まとめ:

RNN のモデル紹介(https://cvml-expertguide.net/terms/dl/rnn/):



ここで、具体的な各変数の役割をイメージしやすくなるように、「自然言語処理(NLP)での RNN による文章予測」における3つの変数例を以下に提示してみる:

 $X^{(t)}$: 入力の特徴表現ベクトル. ニューラル言語モデルとして RNN を用いる場合は、元の単語を低次元ベクトルに埋め込んだ word2vec や GloVe などの、単語の埋め込みベクトル(分散表現)を用いることが多い

 $\mathbf{h}^{(t)}$:潜在変数ベクトル、系列の最初からフレームまでの、潜在状態の変化全てを蓄積した記憶に相当する。つまり系列全体のデータの情報を状態変数として保持しているものであるが、RNN の基本モデルの場合は、あまり昔のフレームの記憶までは保持できていない。ただ、LSTM や GRU などでは、少し長期の状態まで記憶している。

 $\mathbf{O}^{(t)}$: 出力のベクトル.出力が連続値のスカラーやベクトルの場合は,これが最終的な各フレームでの予測出力となる.

 $\mathbf{y}^{(t)}$: 出力のクラス確率.自然言語処理系や音声認識・音声生成の RNN では,次のフレームの単語クラス確率を予測する(語彙サイズがの場合).

82.確率的勾配降下法による学習

解答:

```
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import time
from torch import optim
def calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset, device=None, criterion=None):
  """損失・正解率を計算"""
 dataloader = DataLoader(dataset, batch size=1, shuffle=False)
  loss = 0.0
  total = 0
  correct = 0
 with torch.no grad():
   for data in dataloader:
     # デバイスの指定
     inputs = data['inputs'].to(device)
     labels = data['labels'].to(device)
      # 順伝播
     outputs = model(inputs)
     # 損失計算
     if criterion != None:
       loss += criterion(outputs, labels).item()
     # 正解率計算
     pred = torch.argmax(outputs, dim=-1)
     total += len(inputs)
     correct += (pred == labels).sum().item()
  return loss / len(dataset), correct / total
```

def train_model(dataset_train, dataset_valid, batch_size, model, criterion, optimiz
er, num_epochs, collate_fn=None, device=None):

```
"""モデルの学習を実行し、損失・正解率のログを返す"""
 # デバイスの指定
 model.to(device)
 # dataloaderの作成
 dataloader train = DataLoader(dataset train, batch size=batch size, shuffle=True,
collate fn=collate fn)
 dataloader_valid = DataLoader(dataset valid, batch size=1, shuffle=False)
 # スケジューラの設定
 scheduler = optim.lr scheduler.CosineAnnealingLR(optimizer, num epochs, eta min=1
e-5, last epoch=-1)
 # 学習
 log train = []
 log valid = []
 for epoch in range (num epochs):
   # 開始時刻の記録
   s time = time.time()
   # 訓練モードに設定
   model.train()
   for data in dataloader train:
     # 勾配をゼロで初期化
     optimizer.zero grad()
     # 順伝播 + 誤差逆伝播 + 重み更新
     inputs = data['inputs'].to(device)
     labels = data['labels'].to(device)
     outputs = model(inputs)
     loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
     loss.backward()
     optimizer.step()
   # 評価モードに設定
   model.eval()
    # 損失と正解率の算出
   loss train, acc train = calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset train, devic
e, criterion=criterion)
    loss valid, acc valid = calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset valid, devic
e, criterion=criterion)
   log train.append([loss train, acc train])
   log valid.append([loss valid, acc valid])
    # チェックポイントの保存
   torch.save({'epoch': epoch, 'model_state_dict': model.state_dict(), 'optimizer_
state dict': optimizer.state dict()}, f'checkpoint{epoch + 1}.pt')
```

```
# 終了時刻の記録
    e time = time.time()
    # ログを出力
   print(f'epoch: {epoch + 1}, loss train: {loss train:.4f}, accuracy train: {acc
train: .4f}, loss valid: {loss valid: .4f}, accuracy valid: {acc valid: .4f}, {(e time
- s time):.4f}sec')
    # 検証データの損失が 3 エポック連続で低下しなかった場合は学習終了
    if epoch > 2 and log valid[epoch - 3][0] <= log valid[epoch - 2][0] <= log vali
d[epoch - 1][0] <= log valid[epoch][0]:</pre>
     break
    # スケジューラを1ステップ進める
    scheduler.step()
 return {'train': log_train, 'valid': log_valid}
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def visualize logs(log):
 fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
  ax[0].plot(np.array(log['train']).T[0], label='train')
 ax[0].plot(np.array(log['valid']).T[0], label='valid')
 ax[0].set xlabel('epoch')
 ax[0].set ylabel('loss')
 ax[0].legend()
 ax[1].plot(np.array(log['train']).T[1], label='train')
 ax[1].plot(np.array(log['valid']).T[1], label='valid')
 ax[1].set xlabel('epoch')
 ax[1].set ylabel('accuracy')
 ax[1].legend()
 plt.show()
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB SIZE = 300
PADDING_IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
HIDDEN SIZE = 50
LEARNING RATE = 1e-3
BATCH SIZE = 1
NUM EPOCHS = 10
# モデルの定義
model = RNN(VOCAB SIZE, EMB SIZE, PADDING IDX, OUTPUT SIZE, HIDDEN SIZE)
```

損失関数の定義

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

オプティマイザの定義

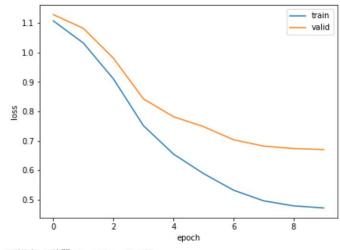
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)

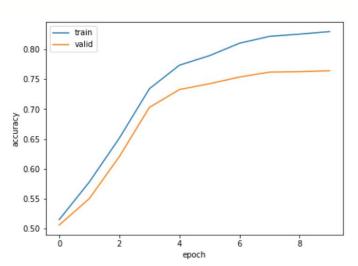
モデルの学習

log = train_model(dataset_train, dataset_valid, BATCH_SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS)

実行結果:

```
epoch: 1, loss_train: 1.1077, accuracy_train: 0.5151, loss_valid: 1.1289, accuracy_valid: 0.5060, 116.8172sec epoch: 2, loss_train: 1.0321, accuracy_train: 0.5779, loss_valid: 1.0822, accuracy_valid: 0.5501, 114.4225sec epoch: 3, loss_train: 0.9103, accuracy_train: 0.6514, loss_valid: 0.9806, accuracy_valid: 0.6205, 120.6466sec epoch: 4, loss_train: 0.7512, accuracy_train: 0.7341, loss_valid: 0.8423, accuracy_valid: 0.7028, 117.1084sec epoch: 5, loss_train: 0.6546, accuracy_train: 0.7736, loss_valid: 0.7816, accuracy_valid: 0.7328, 115.6100sec epoch: 6, loss_train: 0.5883, accuracy_train: 0.7895, loss_valid: 0.7479, accuracy_valid: 0.7425, 118.9912sec epoch: 7, loss_train: 0.5318, accuracy_train: 0.8104, loss_valid: 0.7033, accuracy_valid: 0.7537, 119.3757sec epoch: 8, loss_train: 0.4956, accuracy_train: 0.8219, loss_valid: 0.6818, accuracy_valid: 0.7620, 119.1641sec epoch: 9, loss_train: 0.4785, accuracy_train: 0.8256, loss_valid: 0.6734, accuracy_valid: 0.7642, 117.6056sec epoch: 10, loss_train: 0.4714, accuracy_train: 0.8298, loss_valid: 0.6700, accuracy_valid: 0.7642, 117.6056sec
```





正解率 (学習データ): 0.830 正解率 (評価データ): 0.775

まとめ:

確率的勾配降下法(かくりつてきこうばいこうかほう、英: stochastic gradient descent, SGD)は、連続最適化問題に対する勾配法の乱択アルゴリズム。バッチ学習である最急降下法をオンライン学習に改良したアルゴリズムである。目的関数が微分可能な和の形であることを必要とする。

データセットを $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ 、最適化対象のパラ メータを W としたとき、目標関数 \mathbf{f} (W; X) が以下のように 各サンプルから計算される関数 \mathbf{f} (w; Xi) の和の形で表せる 場合を対象とします。

$$f(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(\mathbf{w}; x_i)$$

例えば、最小二乗誤差はサンプル \mathbf{X}_i に対応する正解を \mathbf{y}_i 、 パラメータで表される関数の形状 $(g(\mathbf{x})=a\mathbf{x}+b)$ を $g(\mathbf{x})$ としたとき、

$$f(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (g(\mathbf{w}; x_i) - y_i)^2$$
 と和で表す形になっています。

確率的勾配降下法は、すべてのサンプルを使って損失を計算 する代わりに、ランダムに選んだサンプル1つで計算した f_i の勾配でパラメータを更新します。

83. ミニバッチ化・GPU 上での学習

```
class Padsequence():
 """Dataloaderからミニバッチを取り出すごとに最大系列長でパディング"""
 def init (self, padding idx):
   self.padding idx = padding idx
 def __call (self, batch):
   sorted batch = sorted(batch, key=lambda x: x['inputs'].shape[0], reverse=True)
    sequences = [x['inputs'] for x in sorted batch]
   sequences padded = torch.nn.utils.rnn.pad_sequence(sequences, batch_first=True,
padding_value=self.padding_idx)
   labels = torch.LongTensor([x['labels'] for x in sorted batch])
   return {'inputs': sequences padded, 'labels': labels}
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB SIZE = 300
PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
HIDDEN SIZE = 50
LEARNING RATE = 5e-2
BATCH SIZE = 32
NUM EPOCHS = 10
# モデルの定義
model = RNN(VOCAB SIZE, EMB SIZE, PADDING IDX, OUTPUT SIZE, HIDDEN SIZE)
# 損失関数の定義
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# オプティマイザの定義
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)
# デバイスの指定
device = torch.device('cuda')
# モデルの学習
log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, BATCH SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)
```

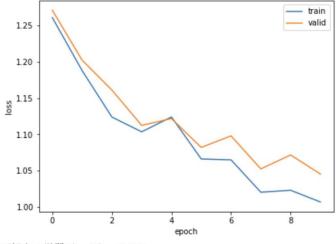
```
# ログの可視化
visualize_logs(log)
```

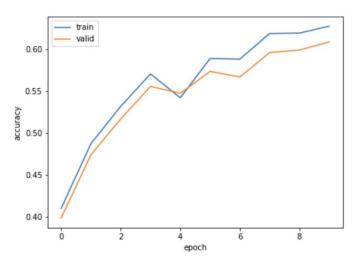
正解率の算出

```
__, acc_train = calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, dataset_train, device)
__, acc_test = calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, dataset_test, device)
print(f'正解率 (学習データ): {acc_train:.3f}')
print(f'正解率 (評価データ): {acc_test:.3f}')
```

実行結果:

```
epoch: 1, loss_train: 1.2608, accuracy_train: 0.4096, loss_valid: 1.2711, accuracy_valid: 0.3982, 8.5319sec epoch: 2, loss_train: 1.1879, accuracy_train: 0.4870, loss_valid: 1.2022, accuracy_valid: 0.4738, 7.4613sec epoch: 3, loss_train: 1.1239, accuracy_train: 0.5315, loss_valid: 1.1611, accuracy_valid: 0.5165, 7.6046sec epoch: 4, loss_train: 1.1036, accuracy_train: 0.5703, loss_valid: 1.1124, accuracy_valid: 0.5554, 7.5934sec epoch: 5, loss_train: 1.1240, accuracy_train: 0.5417, loss_valid: 1.1218, accuracy_valid: 0.5472, 7.5613sec epoch: 6, loss_train: 1.0662, accuracy_train: 0.5886, loss_valid: 1.0821, accuracy_valid: 0.5734, 7.6435sec epoch: 7, loss_train: 1.0649, accuracy_train: 0.5880, loss_valid: 1.0980, accuracy_valid: 0.5666, 7.6188sec epoch: 8, loss_train: 1.0204, accuracy_train: 0.6186, loss_valid: 1.0525, accuracy_valid: 0.5958, 7.5759sec epoch: 9, loss_train: 1.0231, accuracy_train: 0.6191, loss_valid: 1.0717, accuracy_valid: 0.5988, 7.5654sec epoch: 10, loss_train: 1.0069, accuracy_train: 0.6273, loss_valid: 1.0454, accuracy_valid: 0.6085, 7.6461sec
```





正解率 (学習データ): 0.627 正解率 (評価データ): 0.605

まとめ:

84. 単語ベクトルの導入

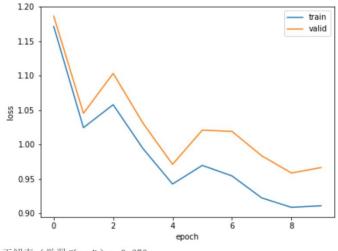
```
from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
import numpy as np
# 学習済みモデルのロード
model = KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format('./GoogleNews-vectors-
negative300.bin.gz', binary=True)

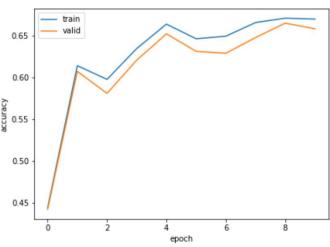
# 学習済み単語ベクトルの取得
VOCAB_SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
```

```
EMB SIZE = 300
weights = np.zeros((VOCAB_SIZE, EMB_SIZE))
words in pretrained = 0
for i, word in enumerate(word2id.keys()):
   weights[i] = model[word]
   words in pretrained += 1
 except KeyError:
    weights[i] = np.random.normal(scale=0.4, size=(EMB_SIZE,))
weights = torch.from numpy(weights.astype((np.float32)))
print(f'学習済みベクトル利用単語数: {words in pretrained} / {VOCAB SIZE}')
print(weights.size())
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB SIZE = 300
PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
HIDDEN SIZE = 50
NUM LAYERS = 2
LEARNING RATE = 5e-2
BATCH SIZE = 32
NUM EPOCHS = 10
# モデルの定義
model = RNN(VOCAB_SIZE, EMB_SIZE, PADDING_IDX, OUTPUT_SIZE, HIDDEN_SIZE, NUM_LAYERS
, emb weights=weights, bidirectional=True)
# 損失関数の定義
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# オプティマイザの定義
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)
# デバイスの指定
device = torch.device('cuda')
# モデルの学習
log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, BATCH SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)
```

実行結果:

```
epoch: 1, loss_train: 1.1711, accuracy_train: 0.4129, loss_valid: 1.1851, accuracy_valid: 0.4057, 7.9074sec epoch: 2, loss_train: 1.0893, accuracy_train: 0.5586, loss_valid: 1.1086, accuracy_valid: 0.5329, 7.5439sec epoch: 3, loss_train: 1.0519, accuracy_train: 0.6215, loss_valid: 1.0895, accuracy_valid: 0.5966, 7.4945sec epoch: 4, loss_train: 1.1317, accuracy_train: 0.5617, loss_valid: 1.1902, accuracy_valid: 0.5419, 7.5341sec epoch: 5, loss_train: 1.0519, accuracy_train: 0.5904, loss_valid: 1.1049, accuracy_valid: 0.5734, 7.4435sec epoch: 6, loss_train: 1.0585, accuracy_train: 0.5918, loss_valid: 1.1290, accuracy_valid: 0.5659, 7.6834sec epoch: 7, loss_train: 0.9157, accuracy_train: 0.6677, loss_valid: 0.9676, accuracy_valid: 0.6460, 7.8654sec epoch: 8, loss_train: 0.9307, accuracy_train: 0.6578, loss_valid: 0.9933, accuracy_valid: 0.6243, 7.5633sec epoch: 9, loss_train: 0.9189, accuracy_train: 0.6623, loss_valid: 0.9748, accuracy_valid: 0.6370, 7.5143sec epoch: 10, loss_train: 0.9347, accuracy_train: 0.6531, loss_valid: 0.9944, accuracy_valid: 0.6265, 7.5765sec
```





正解率 (学習データ): 0.670 正解率 (評価データ): 0.663

まとめ:

事前学習済み単語ベクトルをモデルに利用する場合、その単語をすべて利用する方法(辞書を置き換える方法)と、手元のデータの辞書はそのまま利用し、それらの単語ベクトルの初期値としてのみ利用する方法があります。 今回は後者の方法を採用し、すでに作成している辞書に対応する単語ベクトルを抽出します。

85. 双方向 RNN・多層化

解答:

```
# パラメータの設定

VOCAB_SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1

EMB_SIZE = 300

PADDING_IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))

OUTPUT_SIZE = 4

HIDDEN_SIZE = 50

NUM_LAYERS = 2

LEARNING_RATE = 5e-2

BATCH_SIZE = 32

NUM_EPOCHS = 10
```

モデルの定義

model = RNN(VOCAB_SIZE, EMB_SIZE, PADDING_IDX, OUTPUT_SIZE, HIDDEN_SIZE, NUM_LAYERS
, emb weights=weights, bidirectional=True)

損失関数の定義

```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# オプティマイザの定義
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)
# デバイスの指定
device = torch.cuda.set device(0)
# モデルの学習
log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, BATCH SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)
# ログの可視化
visualize logs(log)
# 正解率の算出
   acc train = calculate loss and accuracy (model, dataset train, device)
   acc test = calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset test, device)
print(f'正解率(学習データ): {acc train:.3f}')
print(f'正解率(評価データ): {acc test:.3f}')
実行結果:
 epoch: 1, loss_train: 1.1712, accuracy_train: 0.4441, loss_valid: 1.1861, accuracy_valid: 0.4424, 14.8131sec
 epoch: 2, loss_train: 1.0243, accuracy_train: 0.6139, loss_valid: 1.0451, accuracy_valid: 0.6070, 12.4651sec
 epoch: 3, loss_train: 1.0576, accuracy_train: 0.5975, loss_valid: 1.1031, accuracy_valid: 0.5808, 12.6171sec
 epoch: 4, loss_train: 0.9941, accuracy_train: 0.6344, loss_valid: 1.0311, accuracy_valid: 0.6205, 12.4815sec
 epoch: 5, loss_train: 0.9425, accuracy_train: 0.6635, loss_valid: 0.9711, accuracy_valid: 0.6519, 12.6238sec
 epoch: 6, loss_train: 0.9695, accuracy_train: 0.6460, loss_valid: 1.0207, accuracy_valid: 0.6310, 12.4684sec
 epoch: 7, loss_train: 0.9543, accuracy_train: 0.6491, loss_valid: 1.0189, accuracy_valid: 0.6287, 12.9547sec
 epoch: 8, loss_train: 0.9224, accuracy_train: 0.6654, loss_valid: 0.9835, accuracy_valid: 0.6475, 12.8360sec
 epoch: 9, loss_train: 0.9087, accuracy_train: 0.6706, loss_valid: 0.9585, accuracy_valid: 0.6647, 12.4603sec
 epoch: 10, loss_train: 0.9109, accuracy_train: 0.6695, loss_valid: 0.9663, accuracy_valid: 0.6579, 12.6056sec
   1.20
                                                              train
                                             train
                                             valid
                                                              valid
                                                      0.65
   1.15
   1.10
                                                       0.60
  § 1.05
                                                      0.55
   1.00
                                                       0.50
   0.95
                                                       0.45
   0.90
                                                                                     Ġ
                                                                                              8
                          epoch
                                                                             epoch
 正解率 (学習データ): 0.670
```

まとめ:

正解率 (評価データ): 0.663

双方向を指定する引数である bidirectional を True とし、また NUM_LAYERS を 2 に設定して学習を実行します。

86. 畳み込みニューラルネットワーク (CNN)

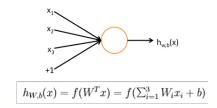
```
from torch.nn import functional as F
class CNN(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self, vocab_size, emb_size, padding_idx, output_size, out_channels,
kernel_heights, stride, padding, emb_weights=None):
    super(). init ()
   if emb weights != None: # 指定があれば埋め込み層の重みを emb weightsで初期化
     self.emb = nn.Embedding.from pretrained(emb weights, padding idx=padding idx)
   else:
      self.emb = nn.Embedding(vocab size, emb size, padding idx=padding idx)
    self.conv = nn.Conv2d(1, out channels, (kernel heights, emb size), stride, (pad
ding, 0))
    self.drop = nn.Dropout(0.3)
    self.fc = nn.Linear(out channels, output size)
 def forward(self, x):
    # x.size() = (batch size, seq len)
    emb = self.emb(x).unsqueeze(1)
    # emb.size() = (batch_size, 1, seq_len, emb size)
    conv = self.conv(emb)
    # conv.size() = (batch size, out channels, seq len, 1)
   act = F.relu(conv.squeeze(3))
    # act.size() = (batch_size, out_channels, seq_len)
   max pool = F.max poolld(act, act.size()[2])
    # max pool.size() = (batch size, out channels, 1) -> seq len方向に最大値を取得
    out = self.fc(self.drop(max pool.squeeze(2)))
    # out.size() = (batch size, output size)
    return out
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB SIZE = 300
PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
OUT CHANNELS = 100
KERNEL HEIGHTS = 3
STRIDE = 1
PADDING = 1
# モデルの定義
model = CNN(VOCAB SIZE, EMB SIZE, PADDING IDX, OUTPUT SIZE, OUT CHANNELS, KERNEL HE
IGHTS, STRIDE, PADDING, emb weights=weights)
# 先頭10件の予測値取得
for i in range(10):
 X = dataset train[i]['inputs']
 print(torch.softmax(model(X.unsqueeze(0)), dim=-1))
```

実行結果:

```
tensor([[0.2294, 0.2677, 0.2247, 0.2783]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2491, 0.2842, 0.2134, 0.2533]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2583, 0.2929, 0.2054, 0.2433]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2540, 0.2935, 0.2142, 0.2384]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2654, 0.2533, 0.2070, 0.2742]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2757, 0.2865, 0.2093, 0.2285]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2342, 0.2627, 0.2349, 0.2682]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2570, 0.2903, 0.1863, 0.2664]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2698, 0.2554, 0.2487, 0.2261]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
tensor([[0.2802, 0.2755, 0.2017, 0.2426]], grad_fn=<SoftmaxBackward0>)
```

まとめ:

ニューラルネットワークの各ユニットを図に示します:



なお、このユニットは Logistic 回帰モデルと呼ばれることもある。複数のセルを組み合わせて階層構造を持つと、 ニューラルネットワークモデルが形成される。

$$a_1^{(2)} = f(W_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + W_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + W_{13}^{(1)}x_3 + b_1^{(1)})$$

 $a_2^{(2)} = f(W_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + W_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + W_{23}^{(1)}x_3 + b_2^{(1)})$
 $a_3^{(2)} = f(W_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + W_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + W_{33}^{(1)}x_3 + b_3^{(1)})$
 $h_{Wb}(x) = a_1^{(3)} = f(W_{11}^{(2)}a_1^{(2)} + W_{12}^{(2)}a_2^{(2)} + W_{13}^{(2)}a_3^{(2)} + b_1^{(2)})$

2、3、4、5、…個の隠れ層があるまで広げることができます。

ニューラルネットワークの訓練方法も Logistic と類似しているが、その多層性のため、チェーン式の導波法則を利用して隠れた層のノードを導波する必要がある。すなわち、勾配降下+チェーン式の導波法則であり、専門名は逆方向伝播である

87.確率的勾配降下法による CNN の学習

```
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB_SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB_SIZE = 300
PADDING_IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT_SIZE = 4
OUT_CHANNELS = 100
KERNEL_HEIGHTS = 3
STRIDE = 1
PADDING = 1
LEARNING_RATE = 5e-2
BATCH_SIZE = 64
NUM_EPOCHS = 10
```

モデルの定義

model = CNN(VOCAB_SIZE, EMB_SIZE, PADDING_IDX, OUTPUT_SIZE, OUT_CHANNELS, KERNEL_HE
IGHTS, STRIDE, PADDING, emb weights=weights)

損失関数の定義

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

オプティマイザの定義

optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)

デバイスの指定

device = torch.cuda.set device(0)

モデルの学習

log = train_model(dataset_train, dataset_valid, BATCH_SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)

ログの可視化

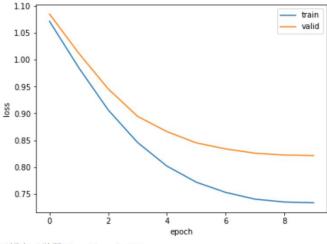
visualize logs(log)

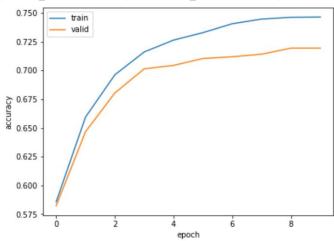
正解率の算出

__, acc_train = calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, dataset_train, device)
__, acc_test = calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, dataset_test, device)
print(f'正解率 (学習データ): {acc_train:.3f}')
print(f'正解率 (評価データ): {acc_test:.3f}')

実行結果:

epoch: 1, loss_train: 1.0717, accuracy_train: 0.5857, loss_valid: 1.0853, accuracy_valid: 0.5823, 8.5524sec epoch: 2, loss_train: 0.9849, accuracy_train: 0.6594, loss_valid: 1.0120, accuracy_valid: 0.6467, 8.5199sec epoch: 3, loss_train: 0.9064, accuracy_train: 0.6962, loss_valid: 0.9457, accuracy_valid: 0.6804, 8.3986sec epoch: 4, loss_train: 0.8458, accuracy_train: 0.7160, loss_valid: 0.8945, accuracy_valid: 0.7013, 8.4950sec epoch: 5, loss_train: 0.8018, accuracy_train: 0.7263, loss_valid: 0.8661, accuracy_valid: 0.7043, 8.6055sec epoch: 6, loss_train: 0.7719, accuracy_train: 0.7328, loss_valid: 0.8451, accuracy_valid: 0.7103, 8.6976sec epoch: 7, loss_train: 0.7528, accuracy_train: 0.7405, loss_valid: 0.8339, accuracy_valid: 0.7118, 8.6223sec epoch: 8, loss_train: 0.7402, accuracy_train: 0.7446, loss_valid: 0.8259, accuracy_valid: 0.7141, 8.5499sec epoch: 9, loss_train: 0.7349, accuracy_train: 0.7462, loss_valid: 0.8225, accuracy_valid: 0.7193, 8.6445sec epoch: 10, loss_train: 0.7335, accuracy_train: 0.7463, loss_valid: 0.8215, accuracy_valid: 0.7193, 8.5127sec





正解率 (学習データ): 0.746 正解率 (評価データ): 0.721

88.パラメータチューニング

```
from torch.nn import functional as F
class textCNN(nn.Module):
  def init (self, vocab size, emb size, padding idx, output size, out channels,
conv_params, drop_rate, emb_weights=None):
    super(). init ()
   if emb weights != None: # 指定があれば埋め込み層の重みを emb weightsで初期化
     self.emb = nn.Embedding.from pretrained(emb weights, padding idx=padding idx)
    else:
      self.emb = nn.Embedding(vocab size, emb size, padding idx=padding idx)
    self.convs = nn.ModuleList([nn.Conv2d(1, out channels, (kernel height, emb size
), padding=(padding, 0)) for kernel height, padding in conv params])
    self.drop = nn.Dropout(drop rate)
    self.fc = nn.Linear(len(conv params) * out channels, output size)
 def forward(self, x):
    # x.size() = (batch size, seq len)
    emb = self.emb(x).unsqueeze(1)
    # emb.size() = (batch size, 1, seq len, emb size)
    conv = [F.relu(conv(emb)).squeeze(3) for i, conv in enumerate(self.convs)]
    # conv[i].size() = (batch size, out channels, seq len + padding * 2 - kernel he
ight + 1)
   max pool = [F.max poolld(i, i.size(2)) for i in conv]
    # max pool[i].size() = (batch size, out channels, 1) -> seq_len方向に最大値を取得
    max pool cat = torch.cat(max pool, 1)
    # max pool cat.size() = (batch size, len(conv params) * out channels, 1) -> 7
ィルター別の結果を結合
    out = self.fc(self.drop(max pool cat.squeeze(2)))
    # out.size() = (batch size, output size)
    return out
import optuna
def objective(trial):
    # チューニング対象パラメータのセット
  emb size = int(trial.suggest discrete uniform('emb size', 100, 300, 100))
  out channels = int(trial.suggest discrete uniform('out channels', 50, 200, 50))
 drop rate = trial.suggest discrete uniform('drop rate', 0.0, 0.5, 0.1)
  learning rate = trial.suggest loguniform('learning rate', 5e-4, 5e-2)
 momentum = trial.suggest discrete uniform('momentum', 0.5, 0.9, 0.1)
 batch size = int(trial.suggest discrete uniform('batch size', 16, 128, 16))
  # 固定パラメータの設定
 VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
  PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
 OUTPUT SIZE = 4
```

```
CONV PARAMS = [[2, 0], [3, 1], [4, 2]]
  NUM EPOCHS = 30
  # モデルの定義
  model = textCNN(VOCAB SIZE, emb size, PADDING IDX, OUTPUT SIZE, out channels, CON
V PARAMS, drop rate, emb weights=weights)
  # 損失関数の定義
  criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
  # オプティマイザの定義
  optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=learning rate, momentum=moment
um)
  # デバイスの指定
  device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else 'cpu'
  # モデルの学習
  log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, batch size, model, criterion, opt
imizer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)
  # 損失の算出
  loss_valid, _ = calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, dataset_valid, device, criteri
on=criterion)
  return loss valid
study = optuna.create study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(objective, n trials=1)
print(study.best params)
print(study.best value)
print('Best trial:')
trial = study.best trial
print(' Value: {:.3f}'.format(trial.value))
print(' Params: ')
for key, value in trial.params.items():
 print(' {}: {}'.format(key, value))
# パラメータの設定
VOCAB SIZE = len(set(word2id.values())) + 1
EMB SIZE = int(trial.params['emb size'])
PADDING IDX = len(set(word2id.values()))
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
OUT_CHANNELS = int(trial.params['out_channels'])
CONV PARAMS = [[2, 0], [3, 1], [4, 2]]
DROP RATE = trial.params['drop rate']
LEARNING RATE = trial.params['learning rate']
```

```
BATCH SIZE = int(trial.params['batch size'])
NUM EPOCHS = 30
# モデルの定義
model = textCNN(VOCAB SIZE, EMB SIZE, PADDING IDX, OUTPUT SIZE, OUT CHANNELS, CONV
PARAMS, DROP RATE, emb weights=weights)
print(model)
# 損失関数の定義
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# オプティマイザの定義
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE, momentum=0.9)
# デバイスの指定
device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else 'cpu'
# モデルの学習
log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, BATCH SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, collate fn=Padsequence(PADDING IDX), device=device)
# ログの可視化
visualize logs(log)
# 正解率の算出
, acc train = calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset train, device)
, acc test = calculate loss and accuracy(model, dataset test, device)
print(f'正解率(学習データ): {acc train:.3f}')
print(f'正解率(評価データ): {acc test:.3f}')
実行結果:
epoch: 1, loss train: 1.1113, accuracy train: 0.5204, loss valid: 1.1139, accuracy valid: 0.5314, 32.0435sec
epoch: 2, loss_train: 1.0609, accuracy_train: 0.5618, loss_valid: 1.0742, accuracy_valid: 0.5614, 30.3755sec
epoch: 3, loss_train: 1.0216, accuracy_train: 0.6107, loss_valid: 1.0420, accuracy_valid: 0.6003, 30.1211sec
epoch: 4, loss_train: 0.9835, accuracy_train: 0.6263, loss_valid: 1.0116, accuracy_valid: 0.6310, 30.7844sec
epoch: 5, loss_train: 0.9439, accuracy_train: 0.6725, loss_valid: 0.9805, accuracy_valid: 0.6490, 31.3859sec
epoch: 6, loss_train: 0.9051, accuracy_train: 0.6934, loss_valid: 0.9483, accuracy_valid: 0.6684, 30.0443sec
epoch: 7, loss train: 0.8689, accuracy train: 0.7050, loss valid: 0.9208, accuracy valid: 0.6781, 30.4202sec
epoch: 8, loss_train: 0.8358, accuracy_train: 0.7133, loss_valid: 0.8921, accuracy_valid: 0.6886, 31.5759sec
```

epoch: 9, loss_train: 0.8059, accuracy_train: 0.7243, loss_valid: 0.8697, accuracy_valid: 0.7013, 30.3970sec epoch: 10, loss_train: 0.7781, accuracy_train: 0.7335, loss_valid: 0.8511, accuracy_valid: 0.7103, 30.5039sec epoch: 11, loss_train: 0.7549, accuracy_train: 0.7394, loss_valid: 0.8360, accuracy_valid: 0.7133, 29.9979sec epoch: 12, loss train: 0.7323, accuracy train: 0.7490, loss valid: 0.8216, accuracy valid: 0.7178, 30.3283sec epoch: 13, loss_train: 0.7119, accuracy_train: 0.7545, loss_valid: 0.8089, accuracy_valid: 0.7186, 30.0871sec epoch: 14, loss_train: 0.6940, accuracy_train: 0.7580, loss_valid: 0.7975, accuracy_valid: 0.7156, 31.5772sec epoch: 15, loss_train: 0.6770, accuracy_train: 0.7649, loss_valid: 0.7858, accuracy_valid: 0.7283, epoch: 16, loss_train: 0.6630, accuracy_train: 0.7686, loss_valid: 0.7754, accuracy_valid: 0.7320, 30.6278sec epoch: 17, loss_train: 0.6498, accuracy_train: 0.7726, loss_valid: 0.7685, accuracy_valid: 0.7283, 30.8282sec epoch: 18, loss_train: 0.6388, accuracy_train: 0.7761, loss_valid: 0.7619, accuracy_valid: 0.7313, 30.4881sec epoch: 19, loss train: 0.6290, accuracy train: 0.7802, loss valid: 0.7563, accuracy valid: 0.7335, 30.0214sec epoch: 20, loss_train: 0.6207, accuracy_train: 0.7821, loss_valid: 0.7515, accuracy_valid: 0.7328, 30.3044sec epoch: 21, loss_train: 0.6138, accuracy_train: 0.7855, loss_valid: 0.7485, accuracy_valid: 0.7343, 31.9310sec epoch: 22, loss_train: 0.6083, accuracy_train: 0.7860, loss_valid: 0.7447, accuracy_valid: 0.7365, epoch: 23, loss train: 0.6037, accuracy train: 0.7881, loss valid: 0.7415, accuracy valid: 0.7358, 30.7053sec epoch: 24, loss train: 0.6002, accuracy train: 0.7908, loss valid: 0.7400, accuracy valid: 0.7365, 30.4327sec epoch: 25, loss_train: 0.5976, accuracy_train: 0.7913, loss_valid: 0.7385, accuracy_valid: 0.7380, 30.7227sec epoch: 26, loss_train: 0.5957, accuracy_train: 0.7915, loss_valid: 0.7376, accuracy_valid: 0.7380, 30.4236sec epoch: 27, loss_train: 0.5945, accuracy_train: 0.7920, loss_valid: 0.7369, accuracy_valid: 0.7388, 31.1956sec epoch: 28, loss_train: 0.5938, accuracy_train: 0.7924, loss_valid: 0.7364, accuracy_valid: 0.7365, 30.3217sec epoch: 29, loss_train: 0.5935, accuracy_train: 0.7924, loss_valid: 0.7361, accuracy_valid: 0.7373, 30.1466sec epoch: 30, loss train: 0.5934, accuracy train: 0.7924, loss valid: 0.7361, accuracy valid: 0.7365, 30, 1529sec

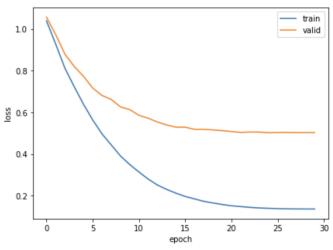
Best trial: Value: 0.736

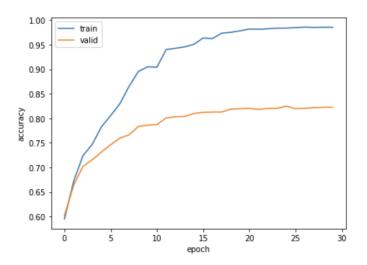
Params:

emb_size: 300.0
out_channels: 150.0
drop_rate: 0.2

learning_rate: 0.0067812240297429

momentum: 0.7 batch_size: 64.0





正解率 (学習データ): 0.986 正解率 (評価データ): 0.844

まとめ:

(1) 学習率

学習率(learning rate または Ir)とは、最適化アルゴリズムにおけるネットワーク重みの更新の幅の大きさを指す。学習率は一定であってもよく、徐々に低下してもよく、運動量に基づくものであってもよく、適応的であってもよい。異なる最適化アルゴリズムが異なる学習率を決定する。学習率が大きすぎるとモデルが収束せず、損失 loss が上下に揺れ続ける可能性がある、学習率が小さすぎるとモデルの収束速度が遅くなり、より長い時間の訓練が必要になります。通常、Ir は [0.01、0.001、0.0001] の値をとる

(2) batch_size

batch_size は訓練ニューラルネットワークごとにモデルに送られるサンプル数であり、畳み込みニューラルネットワークでは、多くのバッチがネットワークをより速く収束させることができるが、メモリリソースの制限により、バッチが大きすぎるとメモリが不足したり、プログラムカーネルが崩壊したりする可能性がある。bath_size は通常、[16、32、64128]の値をとる

(3) optimizer

現在 Adam は急速に収束し、よく使用される最適化器である。ランダム勾配降下(SGD)は収束が遅いが、運動量 Momentum を加えることで収束が加速し、同時に運動量のランダム勾配降下アルゴリズムはモデルが収束するとより高い精度が得られるという最適解を持っている。通常は速度を求めるなら Adam の方が多い。

(4) 反復回数

反復回数とは、トレーニングセット全体がニューラルネットワークに入力されてトレーニングを行う回数であり、 テストエラー率とトレーニングエラー率の差が小さい場合、現在の反復回数が適切であると考えることができる、 テストエラーが最初に小さくなって大きくなった場合は、反復回数が大きすぎて、反復回数を小さくする必要が あります。そうしないと、オーバーフィットが発生しやすくなります。

89. 事前学習済み言語モデルからの転移学習

```
# BERT 分類モデルの定義
class BERTClass(torch.nn.Module):
 def init (self, drop rate, otuput size):
   super(). init ()
   self.bert = BertModel.from pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
   self.drop = torch.nn.Dropout(drop rate)
   self.fc = torch.nn.Linear(768, otuput size)
 def forward(self, ids, mask):
   , out = self.bert(ids, attention mask=mask, return dict=False)
   out = self.fc(self.drop(out))
   return out
def calculate_loss_and_accuracy(model, criterion, loader, device):
 """ 損失・正解率を計算"""
 model.eval()
 loss = 0.0
 total = 0
 correct = 0
 with torch.no grad():
   for data in loader:
     # デバイスの指定
     ids = data['ids'].to(device)
     mask = data['mask'].to(device)
     labels = data['labels'].to(device)
     # 順伝播
     outputs = model(ids, mask)
     # 損失計算
     loss += criterion(outputs, labels).item()
     # 正解率計算
     pred = torch.argmax(outputs, dim=-1).cpu().numpy() # バッチサイズの長さの予測ラベ
ル配列
     labels = torch.argmax(labels, dim=-1).cpu().numpy() # バッチサイズの長さの正解ラ
ベル配列
     total += len(labels)
     correct += (pred == labels).sum().item()
 return loss / len(loader), correct / total
```

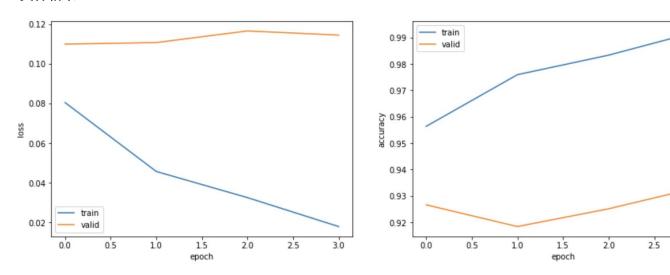
```
def train model (dataset train, dataset valid, batch size, model, criterion, optimiz
er, num epochs, device=None):
 """モデルの学習を実行し、損失・正解率のログを返す"""
 # デバイスの指定
 model.to(device)
  # dataloaderの作成
 dataloader_train = DataLoader(dataset_train, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
 dataloader valid = DataLoader(dataset valid, batch size=len(dataset valid), shuff
le=False)
  # 学習
 log train = []
 log valid = []
 for epoch in range (num epochs):
   # 開始時刻の記録
   s time = time.time()
   # 訓練モードに設定
   model.train()
   for data in dataloader train:
     # デバイスの指定
     ids = data['ids'].to(device)
     mask = data['mask'].to(device)
     labels = data['labels'].to(device)
     # 勾配をゼロで初期化
     optimizer.zero grad()
     # 順伝播 + 誤差逆伝播 + 重み更新
     outputs = model.forward(ids, mask)
     loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
     loss.backward()
     optimizer.step()
    # 損失と正解率の算出
   loss train, acc train = calculate loss and accuracy(model, criterion, dataloade
r train, device)
    loss valid, acc valid = calculate loss and accuracy(model, criterion, dataloade
r valid, device)
    log train.append([loss train, acc train])
   log valid.append([loss valid, acc valid])
    # チェックポイントの保存
    torch.save({'epoch': epoch, 'model_state_dict': model.state_dict(), 'optimizer_
state dict': optimizer.state dict()}, f'checkpoint{epoch + 1}.pt')
    # 終了時刻の記録
```

```
e time = time.time()
    # ログを出力
    print(f'epoch: {epoch + 1}, loss_train: {loss_train:.4f}, accuracy_train: {acc_
train:.4f}, loss_valid: {loss_valid:.4f}, accuracy_valid: {acc valid:.4f}, { (e time
 - s time):.4f}sec')
  return {'train': log_train, 'valid': log_valid}
# パラメータの設定
DROP RATE = 0.4
OUTPUT SIZE = 4
BATCH SIZE = 32
NUM EPOCHS = 4
LEARNING RATE = 2e-5
# モデルの定義
model = BERTClass(DROP_RATE, OUTPUT_SIZE)
# 損失関数の定義
criterion = torch.nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()
# オプティマイザの定義
optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(params=model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING RATE)
# デバイスの指定
device = 'cuda' if cuda.is available() else 'cpu'
# モデルの学習
log = train model(dataset train, dataset valid, BATCH SIZE, model, criterion, optim
izer, NUM EPOCHS, device=device)
# ログの可視化
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
ax[0].plot(np.array(log['train']).T[0], label='train')
ax[0].plot(np.array(log['valid']).T[0], label='valid')
ax[0].set xlabel('epoch')
ax[0].set ylabel('loss')
ax[0].legend()
ax[1].plot(np.array(log['train']).T[1], label='train')
ax[1].plot(np.array(log['valid']).T[1], label='valid')
ax[1].set xlabel('epoch')
ax[1].set ylabel('accuracy')
ax[1].legend()
plt.show()
# 正解率の算出
def calculate accuracy(model, dataset, device):
  # Dataloader の作成
```

```
loader = DataLoader(dataset, batch size=len(dataset), shuffle=False)
 model.eval()
 total = 0
 correct = 0
 with torch.no_grad():
   for data in loader:
     # デバイスの指定
     ids = data['ids'].to(device)
     mask = data['mask'].to(device)
     labels = data['labels'].to(device)
     # 順伝播 + 予測値の取得 + 正解数のカウント
     outputs = model.forward(ids, mask)
     pred = torch.argmax(outputs, dim=-1).cpu().numpy()
     labels = torch.argmax(labels, dim=-1).cpu().numpy()
     total += len(labels)
     correct += (pred == labels).sum().item()
 return correct / total
print(f'正解率(学習データ): {calculate accuracy(model, dataset train, device):.3f}')
print(f'正解率(検証データ): {calculate accuracy(model, dataset valid, device):.3f}')
```

print(f'正解率(評価データ): {calculate accuracy(model, dataset test, device):.3f}')

実行結果:



正解率 (学習データ): 0.993 正解率 (検証データ): 0.933 正解率 (評価データ): 0.946