Artificial Intelligence Lab Work (6) レポート解答用紙(Report Answer Sheet)

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問題 1.

```
(プログラム)
import tarfile
def iwlt15(train test):
 url= "https://github.com/stefan-it/nmt-en-vi/raw/master/data/"
 r= requests.get(url + train test+"-en-vi.tgz")
 filename = train_test + "-en-vi.tar.gz"
 with open(filename,'wb') as f:
   f.write(r.content)
   tarfile.open(filename, 'r:gz').extractall("iwslt15")
 iwslt15("train")
 iwslt15("test-2013")
 f= open("iwslt15/train.en")
 train en=[line.split() for line in f]
 f.close()
 f= open("iwslt15/train.vi")
 train vi=[line.split() for line in f]
 f.close()
 f= open("iwslt15/tst2013.en")
 test en=[line.split() for line in f]
 f.close()
 f= open("iwslt15/tst2013.vi")
 test vi=[line.split() for line in f]
 f.close()
import requests
import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torchtext
url = 'https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/nmt/data/iwslt15.en-vi/'
```

```
train en = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"train.en").text.splitlines()]
train vi = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"train.vi").text.splitlines()]
test en = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"tst2013.en").text.splitlines()]
test vi = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"tst2013.vi").text.splitlines()]
for i in range(10):
   print(train en[i])
   print(train vi[i])
print("# line", len(train en), len(train vi), len(test en), len(test vi))
MODELNAME = 'iwslt15-en-vi-rnn.model'
EPOCH = 10
BATCHSIZE = 128
LR = 0.0001
DEVICE = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else 'cpu'
"""##1. Data preparation
###Make vocab
11 11 11
def make vocab(train data, min freq):
   vocab = {} # tap tu vung
   for tokenlist in train data:
      for token in tokenlist:
        #辞書を使ってトークンの出現回数をカウント
          if token not in vocab:
             vocab[token] = 0
          vocab[token] += 1
   #語彙リストの 0~3 番目を<unk>,<pad>, <cls>, <eos>で予約
   vocablist = [(' < unk >', 0), (' < pad >', 0), (' < cls >', 0), (' < eos >', 0)]
   vocabidx = {}
```

```
for token, freq in vocab.items():
      if freq >= min freq:
         idx = len(vocablist)
     #min freq 以上の出現回数のトークンだけ語彙リスト (vocablist) と語彙インデックス
(vocabidx)に登録
         vocablist.append((token, freq))
         vocabidx[token] = idx
   #<unk>,<pad>,<cls>,<eos>のインデックス登録
   vocabidx['<unk>'] = 0
   vocabidx['<pad>'] = 1
   vocabidx['<cls>'] = 2
   vocabidx['<eos>'] = 3
   return vocablist, vocabidx
#今回は min freq を 3 に設定
vocablist_en, vocabidx_en = make_vocab(train_en, 3)
vocablist vi, vocabidx vi = make vocab(train vi, 3)
print("vocab size en :", len(vocablist en))
print("vocab size vi :", len(vocablist vi))
"""###Pre-proces"""
def preprocess(data, vocabidx):
   rr = []
   for tokenlist in data:
   #テキストの先頭に<cls>トークンを追加
      tkl = ['<cls>']
      for token in tokenlist:
        #トークンの追加。語彙リストに無いトークンは<unk>に変換
         tkl.append(token if token in vocabidx else '<unk>')
      #テキストの末尾に<eos>トークンを追加
      tkl.append('<eos>')
      rr.append(tkl)
   return rr
train_en_prep = preprocess(train en, vocabidx en)
train_vi_prep = preprocess(train vi, vocabidx vi)
```

```
test_en_prep = preprocess(test_en, vocabidx_en)
#この部分はあっても無くても良い
for i in range(5):
  print(train_en_prep[i])
  print(train vi prep[i])
  print(test_en_prep[i])
#訓練データの zip 化 (前処理済 en, 前処理済 vi)
train data = list(zip(train en prep, train vi prep))
#訓練データのソーティング
train data.sort(key = lambda x: (len(x[0]), len(x[1])))
#テストデータの Zip 化 (前処理済 en, en, vi)
test_data = list(zip(test_en_prep, test_en, test_vi))
#この部分はあっても無くても良い
for i in range(5):
  print(train_data[i])
for i in range(5):
  print(test data[i])
"""###Make batch"""
def make batch(data, batchsize):
  bb = []
  ben = []
  bvi = []
  for en, vi in data:
    #英語文だけ ben にまとめ、ベトナム語文だけ bvi にまとめる
      ben.append(en)
      bvi.append(vi)
      if len(ben) >= batchsize:
       #バッチサイズと同じ大きさになったら、たまったバッチデータを bb に追加
        bb.append((ben, bvi))
         ben = []
         bvi = []
   if len(ben) > 0:
    #残った ben と bvi を忘れずに bb に追加
```

```
bb.append((ben, bvi))
   return bb
train_data = make_batch(train_data, BATCHSIZE)
for i in range(5):
   print(train data[i])
"""###Padding batch"""
def padding_batch(b):
 #ミニバッチ内で一番長いトークン列の長さを得る
   maxlen = max([len(x) for x in b])
   for tokenlists in b:
      for i in range(maxlen - len(tokenlists)):
        #最大長と同じ長さになるように<pad>トークンの追加を繰り返す
         tokenlists.append('<pad>')
   return b
def padding(bb):
   for ben, bvi in bb:
    #英語バッチとベトナム語バッチと両方にパディングをする
      ben = padding batch(ben)
      bvi = padding batch(bvi)
   return bb
padding(train data)
for i in range(3):
   print(train data[i])
"""###Encoding"""
#語彙インデックスを使ってトークンを ID 化
train data=[([[vocabidx en[token] for token in tokenlist] for tokenlist in
ben],
```

```
[[vocabidx vi[token] for token in tokenlist] for tokenlist in
bvi]) for ben, bvi in train data]
test_data=[([vocabidx_en[token] for token in enprep],en ,vi) for enprep,
en, vi in test data]
for i in range(3):
   print(train data[i])
for i in range(3):
   print(test data[i])
"""##2. RNN Model"""
class RNNEncDec(torch.nn.Module):
   def init (self, vocablist x, vocablist x, vocablist y, vocablist y):
      super(RNNEncDec, self). init ()
      #encemb: エンコーダーの畳み込み層 (300 次元)
      self.encemb = torch.nn.Embedding(len(vocablist x), 300, padding idx
= vocabidx x['<pad>'])
      #encrnn: エンコーダーの RNN 計算ユニット (300×300 の FC 層)
      self.encrnn = torch.nn.Linear(300, 300)
      #decemb: デコーダーの畳み込み層 (300 次元)
      self.decemb = torch.nn.Embedding(len(vocablist x), 300, padding idx
= vocabidx y['<pad>'])
      #decrnn: デコーダーの RNN 計算ユニット (300×300 の FC 層)
      self.decrnn = torch.nn.Linear(300, 300)
      #decout: デコーダーの出力(300×目的言語の語彙数)
      self.decout = torch.nn.Linear(300, len(vocabidx y))
   def forward(self, x):
     #x: input (文長×バッチサイズ)
     #y:output (文長×バッチサイズ)
      x, y = x[0], x[1]
      # encoder
      e x = self.encemb(x)
      n x = e x.size()[0]
      h = torch.zeros(300, dtype = torch.float32).to(DEVICE)
```

```
for i in range(n_x):
      h = F.relu(e_x[i] + self.encrnn(h))
   # decoder
   e y = self.decemb(y)
   #n y=文長(J)+2 (<cls>と <eos>)
   n_y = e_y.size()[0]
   loss = torch.tensor(0, dtype = torch.float32).to(DEVICE)
   for i in range (n y - 1):
      #入力は i=0 から Jまで
      h = F.relu(e y[i] + self.decrnn(h))
      #出力は i=1 から J+1 まで
      loss += F.cross_entropy(self.decout(h), y[i+1])
   return loss
def evaluate(self, x, vocablist y, vocabidx y):
   # encoder
   #推論は 1文ずつ行うので、x には文長Xバッチサイズ 1 のミニバッチが入っている。
   e x = self.encemb(x)
   n x = e x.size()[0]
   #エンコーダー部は forward とほぼ同じ。
   h = torch.zeros(300, dtype = torch.float32).to(DEVICE)
   for i in range(n x):
      h = F.relu(e x[i] + self.encrnn(h))
   # decoder
   #デコーダーの入力 (バッチサイズ 1) を作る。最初は<cls>トークンを入力する
   y = torch.tensor([vocabidx y['<cls>']]).to(DEVICE)
   e y = self.decemb(y)
   pred = []
   for i in range (30):
      h = F.relu(e y + self.decrnn(h))
      pred id = self.decout(h).squeeze().argmax()
```

```
#pred id が予測する出力単語 ID pred id が<eos>の ID と等しければ推論終了
          if pred id == vocabidx y['<eos>']:
             break
          pred y = vocablist y[pred id][0]
         pred.append(pred y)
          #デコーダーは1単語ずつ処理をし、得られた出力を次の入力とする
         y[0] = pred id
          e y = self.decemb(y)
      return pred
def train():
   model = RNNEncDec(vocablist_en, vocabidx_en, vocablist_vi,
vocabidx vi).to(DEVICE)
   optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = LR)
   for epoch in range (EPOCH):
      loss = 0
      step = 0
      for ben, bvi in train data:
         ben = torch.tensor(ben, dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
         bvi = torch.tensor(bvi, dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
          optimizer.zero grad()
         batchloss = model((ben, bvi))
         batchloss.backward()
         optimizer.step()
          loss = loss + batchloss.item()
          if step % 100 == 0:
             print("step {}, batchloss = {}".format(step,
batchloss.item()))
          step += 1
      print("Epoch {} with loss = {}".format(epoch, loss))
```

```
torch.save(model.state_dict(), MODELNAME)
def test():
   total = 0
   correct = 0
   model = RNNEncDec(vocablist en, vocabidx en, vocablist vi,
vocabidx_vi).to(DEVICE)
   model.load state dict(torch.load(MODELNAME))
   model.eval()
   ref = []
   pred = []
#テストデータはミニバッチ化されていないので、1文ずつ処理をする。 (enprep,en, vi)にそれぞれ
#前処理済み英文、英文、ベトナム語文がはいっている
   for enprep, en, vi in test_data:
      input = torch.tensor([enprep], dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
      p = model.evaluate(input, vocablist vi, vocabidx vi)
      print("INPUT: ", en)
      print("REF: ", vi)
      print("MT:", p)
      ref.append([vi])
      pred.append(p)
   bleu = torchtext.data.metrics.bleu score(pred, ref)
   print("total: {}".format(len(test data)))
   print("BLEU = {}".format(bleu))
train()
test()
```

```
REF: ['Ho', 'biết', 'hình', 'cùa', 'họ', 'sẽ', 'dược', 'xem', 'bòi', 'những', 'người', 'ở', 'ngoài', 'kia', ','
MT: ['Chúng', 'ta', 'có', 'thế', 'làm', 'việc', 'với', 'những', 'người', 'khác', ', 'và', 'tôi', 'đả', 'nói', '
INPUT: ['I', 'wanted', 'them', 'to', 'know', 'that', 'we', 'will', 'be', 'bearing', 'witness', 'to', 'them', ','
REF: ['Tôi', 'main', 'họ', 'biết', 'hâng', 'to', 'a "quoti', 'fôi', 'dâ', 'nói', 'âquot;', 'âquot
INPUT: ['I', 'truly', 'believe', ', 'if', 'we', 'can', 'see', 'one', 'another', 'sāquot;', 'âquot;', 'âquot,', 'âquot;', 'fôi', 'dâ', 'nói', 'dâ', 'nói', 'da', 'nói', 'dâ', 'nói', 'dâ', 'nói', 'aguoti', 'kâquot;', 'âquot;', 'âquot
```

```
(プログラム)
import requests
import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torchtext
url = 'https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/nmt/data/iwslt15.en-vi/'
train en = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"train.en").text.splitlines()]
train vi = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"train.vi").text.splitlines()]
test en = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"tst2013.en").text.splitlines()]
test vi = [line.split() for line in
requests.get(url+"tst2013.vi").text.splitlines()]
for i in range(10):
   print(train en[i])
   print(train vi[i])
print("# line", len(train en), len(train vi), len(test en), len(test vi))
MODELNAME = 'LSTM Dropout-translation'
EPOCH = 10
BATCHSIZE = 128
LR = 0.001
DEVICE = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else 'cpu'
"""##1. Data preparation
###Make vocab
11 11 11
def make vocab(train data, min freq):
   vocab = {} # tap tu vung
   for tokenlist in train data:
       for token in tokenlist:
```

```
#辞書を使ってトークンの出現回数をカウント
         if token not in vocab:
            vocab[token] = 0
         vocab[token] += 1
   #語彙リストの 0~3 番目を<unk>,<pad>, <cls>, <eos>で予約
   vocablist = [('<unk>', 0), ('<pad>', 0), ('<cls>', 0), ('<eos>', 0)]
   vocabidx = {}
   for token, freq in vocab.items():
      if freq >= min freq:
         idx = len(vocablist)
     #min freq 以上の出現回数のトークンだけ語彙リスト(vocablist)と語彙インデックス
(vocabidx)に登録
         vocablist.append((token, freq))
         vocabidx[token] = idx
   #<unk>,<pad>,<cls>,<eos>のインデックス登録
   vocabidx['<unk>'] = 0
   vocabidx['<pad>'] = 1
   vocabidx['<cls>'] = 2
   vocabidx['<eos>'] = 3
   return vocablist, vocabidx
#今回は min freq を 3 に設定
vocablist en, vocabidx en = make vocab(train en, 3)
vocablist vi, vocabidx vi = make vocab(train vi, 3)
print("vocab size en :", len(vocablist en))
print("vocab size vi :", len(vocablist vi))
"""###Pre-proces"""
def preprocess(data, vocabidx):
   rr = []
   for tokenlist in data:
   #テキストの先頭に<cls>トークンを追加
      tkl = ['<cls>']
      for token in tokenlist:
        #トークンの追加。語彙リストに無いトークンは<unk>に変換
```

```
tkl.append(token if token in vocabidx else '<unk>')
      #テキストの末尾に<eos>トークンを追加
      tkl.append('<eos>')
      rr.append(tkl)
   return rr
train_en_prep = preprocess(train_en, vocabidx_en)
train_vi_prep = preprocess(train_vi, vocabidx_vi)
test en prep = preprocess(test en, vocabidx en)
#この部分はあっても無くても良い
for i in range(5):
   print(train en prep[i])
   print(train_vi_prep[i])
   print(test_en_prep[i])
#訓練データの zip 化 (前処理済 en, 前処理済 vi)
train_data = list(zip(train_en_prep, train_vi_prep))
#訓練データのソーティング
train data.sort(key = lambda x: (len(x[0]), len(x[1])))
#テストデータの Zip 化 (前処理済 en, en, vi)
test data = list(zip(test en prep, test en, test vi))
#この部分はあっても無くても良い
for i in range(5):
  print(train data[i])
for i in range(5):
   print(test data[i])
"""##Make batch"""
def make batch(data, batchsize):
  bb = []
  ben = []
  bvi = []
   for en, vi in data:
    #英語文だけ ben にまとめ、ベトナム語文だけ bvi にまとめる
      ben.append(en)
      bvi.append(vi)
```

```
if len(ben) >= batchsize:
        #バッチサイズと同じ大きさになったら、たまったバッチデータを bb に追加
         bb.append((ben, bvi))
         ben = []
         bvi = []
   if len(ben) > 0:
    #残った ben と bvi を忘れずに bb に追加
      bb.append((ben, bvi))
   return bb
train data = make batch(train data, BATCHSIZE)
for i in range(5):
  print(train_data[i])
"""##Padding batch"""
def padding batch(b):
 #ミニバッチ内で一番長いトークン列の長さを得る
  maxlen = max([len(x) for x in b])
   for tokenlists in b:
      for i in range(maxlen - len(tokenlists)):
       #最大長と同じ長さになるように<pad>トークンの追加を繰り返す
         tokenlists.append('<pad>')
   return b
def padding(bb):
   for ben, bvi in bb:
   #英語バッチとベトナム語バッチと両方にパディングをする
     ben = padding batch(ben)
     bvi = padding batch(bvi)
   return bb
train_data_pd = padding(train_data)
```

```
for i in range(3):
   print(train_data_pd[i])
"""##Encoding"""
#語彙インデックスを使ってトークンを ID 化
train_data_encoding=[([[vocabidx_en[token] for token in tokenlist] for
tokenlist in ben],
           [[vocabidx vi[token] for token in tokenlist] for tokenlist in
bvi]) for ben, bvi in train data]
test data encoding=[([vocabidx en[token] for token in enprep],en ,vi) for
enprep, en, vi in test data]
for i in range(3):
   print(train_data_encoding[i])
   print(test_data_encoding[i])
"""##2. LSTM + dropout"""
class LSTM(torch.nn.Module):
   def init (self, vocablist x, vocablist x, vocablist y, vocablist y):
      super(LSTM, self). init ()
      self.encemb = torch.nn.Embedding(len(vocablist x), 256, padding idx
= vocabidx x['<pad>'])
      self.dropout = torch.nn.Dropout(0.5)
      self.enclstm = torch.nn.LSTM(256,516,2,dropout=0.5)
      self.decemb = torch.nn.Embedding(len(vocablist x), 256, padding idx
= vocabidx y['<pad>'])
      self.declstm = torch.nn.LSTM(256,516,2,dropout=0.5)
      self.decout = torch.nn.Linear(516, len(vocabidx y))
   def forward(self,x):
      x, y = x[0], x[1]
      e x = self.dropout(self.encemb(x))
      outenc, (hidden,cell) = self.enclstm(e_x)
```

```
n y=y.shape[0]
      outputs = torch.zeros(n y,BATCHSIZE,len(vocablist vi)).to(DEVICE)
      loss = torch.tensor(0.,dtype=torch.float32).to(DEVICE)
      for i in range(n y-1):
          input = y[i]
          input = input.unsqueeze(0)
          input = self.dropout(self.decemb(input))
          outdec, (hidden,cell) = self.declstm(input, (hidden,cell))
          output = self.decout(outdec.squeeze(0))
          input = y[i+1]
          loss += F.cross entropy(output, y[i+1])
      return loss
   def evaluate(self,x,vocablist y,vocabidx y):
      e x = self.dropout(self.encemb(x))
      outenc, (hidden, cell) = self.enclstm(e x)
      y = torch.tensor([vocabidx y['<cls>']]).to(DEVICE)
      pred=[]
      for i in range (30):
          input = y
          input = input.unsqueeze(0)
          input = self.dropout(self.decemb(input))
          outdec, (hidden, cell) = self.declstm(input, (hidden, cell))
          output = self.decout(outdec.squeeze(0))
          pred id = output.squeeze().argmax().item()
          if pred id == vocabidx y['<eos>']:
             break
          pred y = vocablist y[pred id][0]
          pred.append(pred y)
          y[0]=pred id
          input=y
      return pred
def train():
   model = LSTM(vocablist en, vocabidx en, vocablist vi,
vocabidx vi).to(DEVICE)
   optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = LR)
```

```
for epoch in range (EPOCH):
      loss = 0
      step = 0
      for ben, bvi in train_data_encoding:
          ben = torch.tensor(ben, dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
          bvi = torch.tensor(bvi, dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
          optimizer.zero_grad()
          batchloss = model((ben, bvi))
          batchloss.backward()
          optimizer.step()
          loss = loss + batchloss.item()
          if step % 100 == 0:
             print("step {}, batchloss = {}".format(step,
batchloss.item()))
          step += 1
      print("Epoch {} with loss = {}".format(epoch, loss))
   torch.save(model.state dict(), MODELNAME)
def test():
   total = 0
   correct = 0
   model = LSTM(vocablist en, vocabidx en, vocablist vi,
vocabidx vi).to(DEVICE)
   model.load state dict(torch.load(MODELNAME))
   model.eval()
   ref = []
   pred = []
   for enprep, en, vi in test data encoding:
      input = torch.tensor([enprep], dtype =
torch.int64).transpose(0,1).to(DEVICE)
      p = model.evaluate(input, vocablist vi, vocabidx vi)
      print("INPUT: ", en)
```

```
print("REF: ", vi)
      print("MT:", p)
      ref.append([vi])
      pred.append(p)
  bleu = torchtext.data.metrics.bleu_score(pred, ref)
   print("total: {}".format(len(test_data)))
   print("BLEU = {}".format(bleu))
train()
test()
```

```
(実行結果)
           MI: ['IO1', 'Tin', 'rang', ',', 'neu', 'cnung', 'Ta', 'co', 'The',
           INPUT: ['These', 'images', 'are', 'not', 'of', 'issues', '.', 'They REF: ['Những', 'tấm', 'hình', 'không', 'phải', 'là', 'về', 'bản', '
           MT: ['Những', 'người', 'này', 'không', 'chỉ', 'là', 'những', 'người'
           INPUT: ['There', 'is', 'not', 'a', 'day', 'that', 'goes', 'by', 'th
           REF: ['Không', 'có', 'ngày', 'nào', 'mà', 'tôi', 'không', 'nghĩ', 'v
MT: ['Không', 'có', 'nhiều', 'người', 'trong', 'số', 'các', 'bạn', 'c
INPUT: ['I', 'hope', 'that', 'these', 'images', 'awaken', 'a', 'fore
           REF: ['Tôi', 'hi', 'vọng', 'những', 'tấm', 'hình', 'sẽ', 'đánh', 'tl
           MT: ['Tôi', 'hy', 'vọng', 'rằng', ',', 'những', 'người', 'này', ',',
INPUT: ['Thank', 'you', 'very', 'much', '.']
           REF: ['Cam', 'on', 'rất', 'nhiều', '.']
           MT: ['Cảm', 'ơn', 'rất', 'nhiều', '.']
           total: 1268
           BLEU = 0.04218327055879117
```