

基于图神经网络的文本分类



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- 〉 传统文本分类(文本序列)
- 》 图神经网络文本分类算法(文本图)



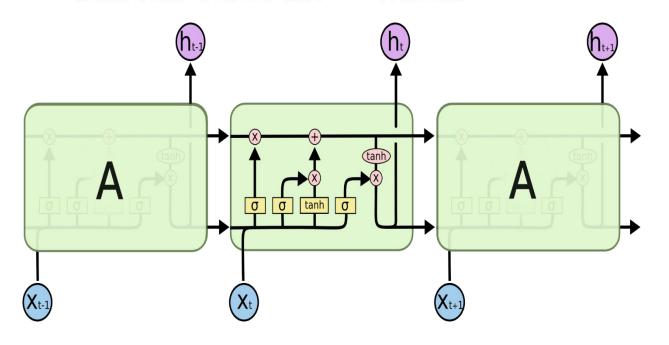
01 传统文本分类(文本序列)

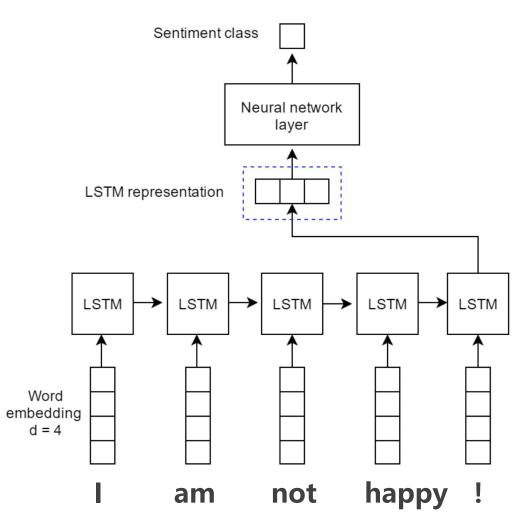
传统文本分类算法



传统文本分类算法

- 以序列形式来描述文本。单词的**顺序**非常重要.
- I am **not** happy -> 不高兴
- 通常以循环神经网络RNN来建模





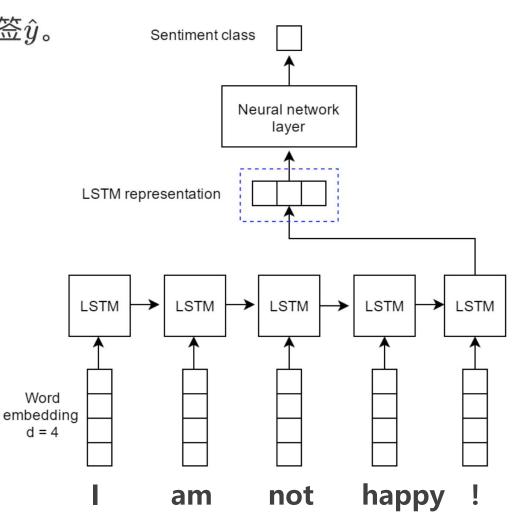
传统文本分类算法



基于LSTM的文本分类: 单词序列 $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n \rightarrow$ 文本标签 \hat{y} 。

- 将各个单词(表示) $E_{[w_1]},\ldots,E_{[w_n]}$ 作为LSTM输入
- 用LSTM按顺序逐个编码单词,得到整个句子的表示Sen
- 用MLP将句子表示Sen映射到标签 \hat{y}
- 计算预测标签 \hat{y} 与真实标签y的loss,优化模型

$$Sen = ext{LSTM}ig(E_{[w_1]}, \dots, E_{[w_n]}ig) \ \hat{y} = ext{softmax}(ext{MLP}(Sen))$$







(c) word-label network

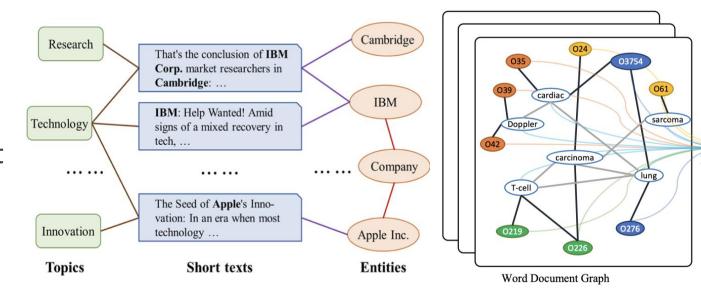
文本数据 -> 图结构的文本数据 文本分类算法 -> 图算法

document

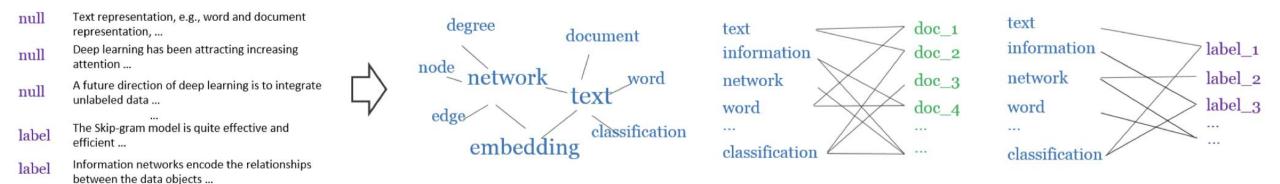
经典论文:

label

- 15KDD Predictive **Text** Embedding through Large-scale Heterogeneous Text **Networks**
- 19AAAI Graph Convolutional Networks for Text Classification



(b) word-document network



(a) word-word network



基于图神经网络的文本分类 2大步骤

- 如何将文本数据转换为图数据?
- 如何设计相应的图神经网络?

nu	ıll	Text representation, e.g., word and document representation,		text	doc_1
nu	ıll	Deep learning has been attracting increasing attention		information	doc_2
nu	ıll	A future direction of deep learning is to integrate unlabeled data	文本序列->文本图	network	doc_3
lal	bel	 The Skip-gram model is quite effective and efficient		word 	doc_4
lal	bel	Information networks encode the relationships between the data objects		classification	



如何将文本数据转换为图数据?

方式非常灵活,如:

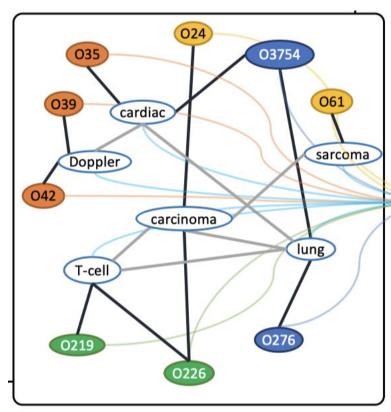
- 基于共现:共同出现的两个单词i和j,就认为他们之间有一条边 $A_{ij}=1$
- 基于相似度: 计算两个单词表示的相似度 sim(i,j) 。如果 $sim(i,j) > \delta$,则 $A_{ij} = 1$

序列 -> 图的转换: 丢失了顺序信息。序列是有先后的, 节点的邻居没有先后的区别。

论文19AAAI TextGCN Graph Convolutional Networks for Text Classification是如何构图的?

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} & \text{PMI}(i,j) & i, j \text{ are words, PMI}(i,j) > 0 \\ & \text{TF-IDF}_{ij} & i \text{ is document, } j \text{ is word} \\ & 1 & i = j \\ & 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PMI}(i,j) &= \log \frac{p(i,j)}{p(i)p(j)} \\ p(i,j) &= \frac{\#W(i,j)}{\#W} \\ p(i) &= \frac{\#W(i)}{\#W} \end{aligned}$$



Word Document Graph



回忆GCN

- 属性信息 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$,一些属性(特征)作为节点初始表示
- 结构信息 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$,聚合邻居信息来更新节点表示

$$Z = AXW$$

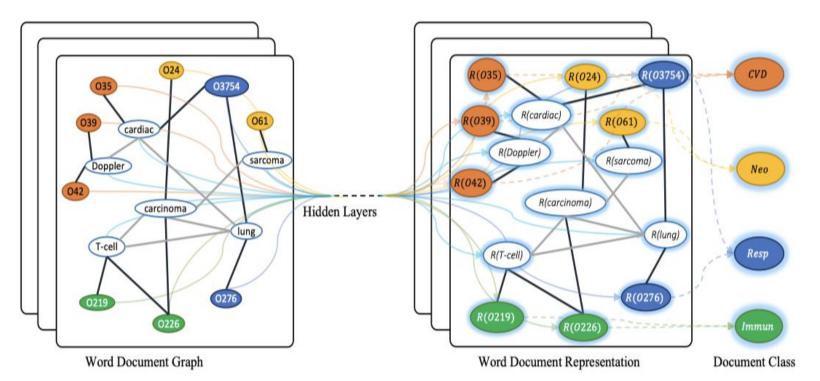
构图之后(得到了A),如何构建节点的属性(X)呢?

- ID表示。X=I 也是19AAAI TextGCN Graph Convolutional Networks for Text Classification的做法。
- 特征表示。抽取一些节点特征。例如文档的TF-IDF
- 预训练Embedding作为特征。例如,单词节点的特征为其word embedding



如何设计相应的图神经网络?

- 同质图神经网络(GCN)
- 更加复杂的图神经网络(异质图神经网络 Heterogeneous Graph Attention Networks for Semi-supervised Short Text Classification)



$$Z = \operatorname{softmax}(\tilde{A} \operatorname{ReLU}(\tilde{A}XW_0)W_1)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_{d \in \mathcal{Y}_D} \sum_{f=1}^F Y_{df} \ln Z_{df}$$



19AAAI TextGCN Graph Convolutional Networks for Text Classification的效果

					60	All the same of th	75-
Model	20NG	R8	R52	Ohsumed	40	40	50 -
TF-IDF + LR	0.8319 ± 0.0000	0.9374 ± 0.0000	0.8695 ± 0.0000	0.5466 ± 0.0000	0		25-
CNN-rand	0.7693 ± 0.0061	0.9402 ± 0.0057	0.8537 ± 0.0047	0.4387 ± 0.0100	-20		
CNN-non-static	0.8215 ± 0.0052	0.9571 ± 0.0052	0.8759 ± 0.0048	0.5844 ± 0.0106	-40	A 200 W	-50
LSTM	0.6571 ± 0.0152	0.9368 ± 0.0082	0.8554 ± 0.0113	0.4113 ± 0.0117	-80		-75 -
LSTM (pretrain)	0.7543 ± 0.0172	0.9609 ± 0.0019	0.9048 ± 0.0086	0.5110 ± 0.0150		-80 -60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60	-75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75
Bi-LSTM	0.7318 ± 0.0185	0.9631 ± 0.0033	0.9054 ± 0.0091	0.4927 ± 0.0107		(-) T+ CCN 1-+1	(b) T CON 2 11
PV-DBOW	0.7436 ± 0.0018	0.8587 ± 0.0010	0.7829 ± 0.0011	0.4665 ± 0.0019		(a) Text GCN, 1st layer	(b) Text GCN, 2nd layer
PV-DM	0.5114 ± 0.0022	0.5207 ± 0.0004	0.4492 ± 0.0005	0.2950 ± 0.0007			
PTE	0.7674 ± 0.0029	0.9669 ± 0.0013	0.9071 ± 0.0014	0.5358 ± 0.0029		60 -	80
fastText	0.7938 ± 0.0030	0.9613 ± 0.0021	0.9281 ± 0.0009	0.5770 ± 0.0049		40 -	60 -
fastText (bigrams)	0.7967 ± 0.0029	0.9474 ± 0.0011	0.9099 ± 0.0005	0.5569 ± 0.0039		20 -	20
SWEM	0.8516 ± 0.0029	0.9532 ± 0.0026	0.9294 ± 0.0024	0.6312 ± 0.0055		•	0-
LEAM	0.8191 ± 0.0024	0.9331 ± 0.0024	0.9184 ± 0.0023	0.5858 ± 0.0079		-20 -	-20 -
Graph-CNN-C	0.8142 ± 0.0032	0.9699 ± 0.0012	0.9275 ± 0.0022	0.6386 ± 0.0053		-40 -	-40
Graph-CNN-S	_	0.9680 ± 0.0020	0.9274 ± 0.0024	0.6282 ± 0.0037		-60 -	-60
Graph-CNN-F	_	0.9689 ± 0.0006	0.9320 ± 0.0004	0.6304 ± 0.0077		-60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60	-80 - -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75
Text GCN	0.8634 ± 0.0009	0.9707 ± 0.0010	0.9356 ± 0.0018	0.6836 ± 0.0056		(a) DW DDOW	(4) DTE
						(c) PV-DBOW	(d) PTE

Figure 5: The t-SNE visualization of test set document embeddings in 20NG.