基于Bert的文本分类

使用pytorch框架





Bert模型实现



文本分类模型实现

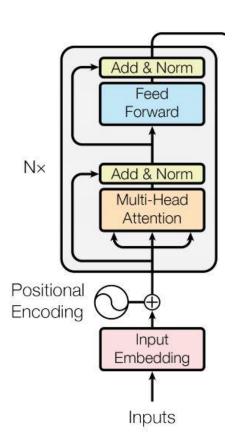


实验以及不同数据集的预处理



BERT结构

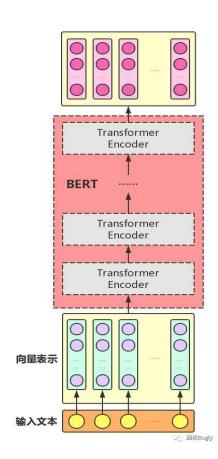
作为Transformer的典型应用Bert,在11种不同NLP测试中创出最佳成绩,包括将GLUE基准推至80.4%(绝对改进7.6%),MultiNLI准确度达到86.7%(绝对改进率5.6%)等。如右图展示了Bert的基本架构,Bert是由右图的基本结构一层一层堆叠而成。





BERT代码结构

通过前面介绍的TransformerEncoder, Bert是由多个Transformer Encoder—层一层地堆叠起来,模型结构如右图所示。我们使用 pytorch实现Bert模型,需要分别实现右图的三个模块,从下到上分别是 BertEmbeddings类,BertEncoder类(以BertLayer类叠加组成的类)和 BertPooler类。下面我们来分别介绍其实现。

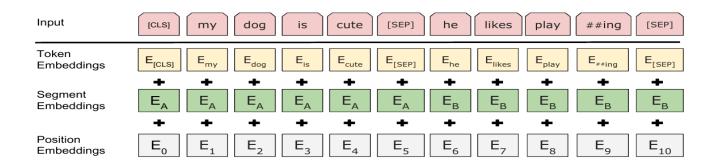




BertEmbeddings类

BERT的输入表示如下图所示,由三部分组成:

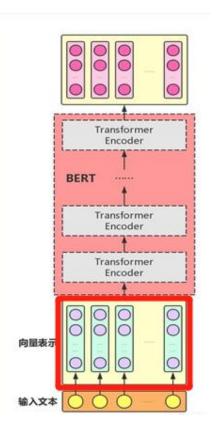
- 1. Token Embeddings
- 2. Segment Embeddings
- 3. Position Embeddings





BertEmbeddings类实现

```
本文只分析forward函数,完整代码见附件
def forward(self, input ids, token type ids=None): #输入单词本身向量
  position ids = torch.arange(seq length, dtype=torch.long, device=input ids.device)
  position ids = position ids.unsqueeze(0).expand as(input ids) #生成单词在句子中的位置
  if token type ids is None:
                                #生成句子所在单个训练文本中位置的向量
    token type ids = torch.zeros like(input ids)
  words embeddings = self.word embeddings(input ids)
  position embeddings = self.position embeddings(position_ids)
  token type embeddings = self.token type embeddings(token type ids)#通过词典查询行
  embeddings = words embeddings + position embeddings + token type embeddings
  embeddings = self.LayerNorm(embeddings)
  embeddings = self.dropout(embeddings) #归一化和dropout常见处理
  return embeddings #得到输入
```

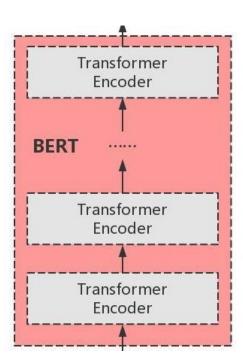




BertEncoder类

如右图所示,是由Transformer的Encoder组成,因此只需要实现一个 Transformer的Encoder,然后叠加就可以实现Bert的编码部分,因此, BertEncoder类有BertLayer类组成,而BertLayer类由三部分组成:

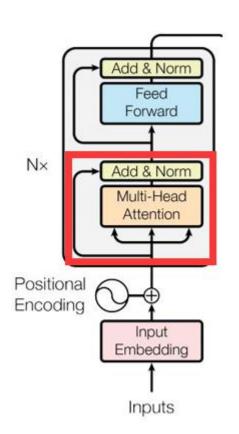
- 1. BertAttention类
- 2. BertIntermediate类
- 3. BertOut类





BertAttention类

```
BertAttention类的实现如下,由两部分组成:
BertSelfAttention类和BertSelfOutput类组成,实现右图的功能
def init (self, config):
    super(BertAttention, self). init ()
    self.self = BertSelfAttention(config) #实现multi head和self attention
    self.output = BertSelfOutput(config) #层级归一化
  def forward(self, input tensor, attention mask):
    self output = self.self(input tensor, attention mask)
    attention output = self.output(self output, input tensor)
    return attention output
```





BertSelfAttention类

Thinking Machines Input def forward(self, hidden states, attention mask): mixed guery layer = self.guery(hidden states) **Embedding** mixed key layer = self.key(hidden states) Queries mixed value layer = self.value(hidden states) Keys query layer = self.transpose for scores(mixed query layer) #多头 Values key layer = self.transpose for scores(mixed key layer) #多头 $q_1 \cdot k_1 = 112$ $q_1 \cdot k_2 = 96$ Score value layer = self.transpose for scores(mixed value layer) #多头 Divide by 8 ($\sqrt{d_k}$) 14 12 attention scores = torch.matmul(query layer, key layer.transpose(-1, -2)) attention scores = attention scores / math.sqrt(self.attention head size) 0.88 0.12 Softmax attention scores = attention scores + attention mask Softmax attention probs = nn.Softmax(dim=-1)(attention scores) Χ Value attention probs = self.dropout(attention probs) Sum Z2 context layer = torch.matmul(attention probs, value layer) return context layer



BertSelfOut类

```
BertSelfOut类是BertAttention的输出模块,主要实现层级归一化,实现如下:
class BertSelfOutput(nn.Module):
  def init (self, config):
    super(BertSelfOutput, self). init ()
    self.dense = nn.Linear(config.hidden size, config.hidden size)
    self.LayerNorm = BertLayerNorm(config.hidden size, eps=config.layer norm eps) #实现层级归一化
    self.dropout = nn.Dropout(config.hidden dropout prob)
  def forward(self, hidden states, input tensor):
    hidden states = self.dense(hidden states)
    hidden states = self.dropout(hidden states)
    hidden states = self.LayerNorm(hidden states + input tensor)
    return hidden states
```



BertIntermediate类

```
BertIntermediate类,提供激活函数的选择,实现如下:
def init (self, config):
    super(BertIntermediate, self). init ()
    self.dense = nn.Linear(config.hidden size, config.intermediate size)
    if isinstance(config.hidden act, str) or (sys.version info[0] == 2 and isinstance(config.hidden act,
unicode)):
       self.intermediate act fn = ACT2FN[config.hidden act]
    else:
       self.intermediate act fn = config.hidden act
```



BertOutput类

BertEncoder类,在之前已搭建的红色方框的基础上,加入线形Linear层加激活函数 ACT2FN,又接了一个Dropout和一个归一化。即完成了红色方框的搭建。实现如下: def forward(self, hidden_states):

hidden_states = self.dense(hidden_states)

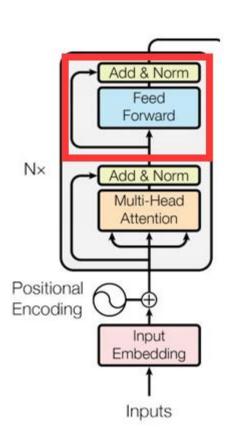
hidden_states = self.intermediate_act_fn(hidden_states)

hidden_states = self.dense(hidden_states)

hidden_states = self.dropout(hidden_states)

hidden_states = self.LayerNorm(hidden_states + input_tensor)

return hidden_states

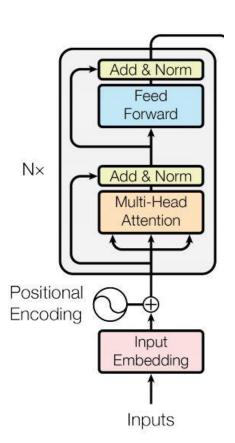




BertLayer类

return layer output

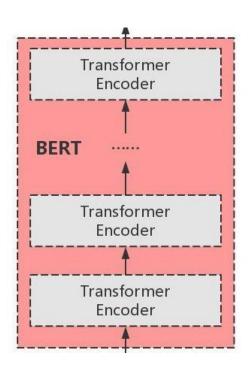
上面介绍完了实现右图所有结构的内容,现在将其封装成一个BertLayer,方便实现Bert的多层结构,实现如下:
 def forward(self, hidden_states):#将三个类依次链接
 attention_output = self.attention(hidden_states)
 intermediate_output = self.intermediate(attention_output)
 layer output = self.output(intermediate output, attention output)





BertEncoder类

```
上面我们已经分别介绍了实现BertLayer的三个类: BertAttention类、
BertIntermediate类、BertOutput类,现将介绍由BertLayer类实现右图的架构,实现
代码如下:
def forward(self, hidden states, attention mask,
output all encoded layers=True):
    all encoder layers = []
    for layer module in self.layer:
      hidden states = layer_module(hidden_states, attention_mask)
      if output all encoded layers:
        all encoder layers.append(hidden states)
    if not output all encoded layers:
      all encoder layers.append(hidden states)
    return all encoder layers
```

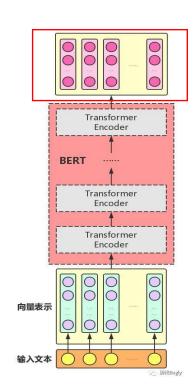




BertPooler类

BertPooler类是Bert的输出模块,用过一个linear线形层加一个Tanh()的激活函数,用来池化BertEncoder的输出,实现如下 def forward(self, hidden_states):

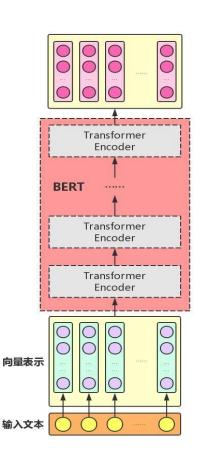
```
first_token_tensor = hidden_states[:, 0]
pooled_output = self.dense(first_token_tensor)# 通过线性层
pooled_output = self.activation(pooled_output)#激活层
return pooled output
```





BertModel类

```
到此为止,我们完成了整个BertEmbeddings和BertEncoder的介绍,接下来我们介绍
由BertEmbedding类、BertEncoder类和BertPooler类构建右图的bert模型,
BertModel类, 实现代码如下:
def init (self, config):
    super(BertModel, self). init (config)
    self.embeddings = BertEmbeddings(config)
    self.encoder = BertEncoder(config)
    self.pooler = BertPooler(config)
    self.apply(self.init bert weights)
以上是实现右图架构
```





Bert模型实现



文本分类模型实现

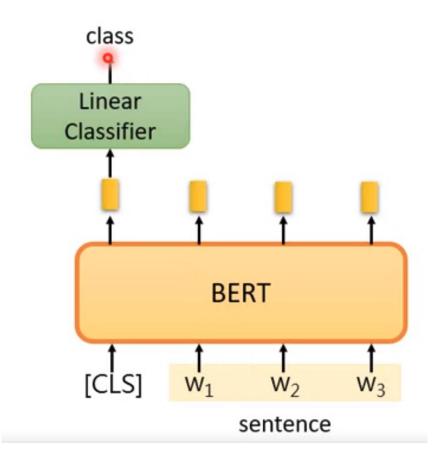


实验以及不同数据集的预处理



基于Bert的文本分类器

对于使用Bert的文本分类器的实现方法,一般情况下,如右图在Bert的句子开始标记[CLS]对应输出处加一层线性分类器,因为词向量的输出是增强语义向量,与句子整体关系不大,可以只对[CLS]处输出训练一个对应的文本分类器。在本项目中,我们采用对Bert输出层全连接的方法加上一层线性分类器。 它的输入是Bert的所有输出,输出为分类的个数





基于Bert的文本分类器的实现

```
class BertForSequenceClassification(PreTrainedBertModel):
  def init (self, config, num labels=2): #config:指定的bert模型的预训练参数 num labels:分类的类别数量
    super(BertForSequenceClassification, self). init (config)
    self.num labels = num labels#
    self.bert = BertModel(config)
    self.dropout = nn.Dropout(config.hidden dropout prob)
    self.classifier = nn.Linear(config.hidden size, num labels)
    self.apply(self.init bert weights)
  def forward(self, input ids, token type ids=None, attention mask=None, labels=None): #input ids: 训练集
    pooled output = self.bert(input ids, token type ids, attention mask, output all encoded layers=False)[]
    pooled output = self.dropout(pooled output)
    logits = self.classifier(pooled output)
    return logits
```



Bert模型实现



文本分类模型实现



实验以及不同数据集的预处理



实验数据分析以及下载

本实验以CoLA标准数据集为例,CoLA是纽约大学发布的有关语法的数据集,该任务主要是对一个给定句子,判定其是否语法正确,因此,CoLA属于单个句子的文本二分类任务。右图为CoLA数据集的截图,由图可以看出第一列是label,CoLA中label一共是2类:0和1,1代表语法正确,0代表语法错误。第三列是文本训练集。每个训练集的数据中只有一句话。

数据集下载路径: https://nyu-mll.github.io/CoLA/

0 *	the more you would want , the less you would eat .
0 *	i demand that the more john eat , the more he pays .
1	mary listens to the grateful dead, she gets depressed.
1	the angrier mary got , the more she looked at pictures
1	the higher the stakes , the lower his expectations are .



实验步骤

本实验以Linux环境为实验平台,具体实验步骤如下:

- 1. 下载pytorch的模型代码,下载命令如下:
 git clone https://github.com/huggingface/pytorch-pretrained-BERT.git
- 2. 进入path/pytorch-pretrained-BERT/examples下,path是指定机器的路径cd path/pytorch-pretrained-BERT/examples
- 3. 建立gule/cola/目录,命令如下 mkdir gule mkdir gule/cola/
- 4. 将数据集拷贝到gule/cola/目录下,将训练集和测试集名字改成train.tsv和dev.tsv cp in_domain_train.tsv train.tsv cp in_domain_dev.tsv dev.tsv
- 5. 回到path/pytorch-pretrained-BERT/examples目录下,执行如下命令

export GLUE_DIR = ./glue

--task name

export TASK_NAME = cola #数据集名字,必须是cola

python run_classifier.py --task_name \$TASK_NAME --do_train --do_eval --do_lower_case --data_dir \$GLUE DIR/\$TASK NAME --bert model bert-base-uncased --max seq length 128 --train batch size 32 -

-learning_rate 2e-5 --num_train_epochs 3.0 --output_dir ./\$TASK_NAME/

--max seq length 句子的最大长度,可进行修改

执行分类任务的名字

--train_batch_size 训练batch大小,可修改

--learning_rate 学习率,可修改

--num_train_epochs 训练epoch的轮数

--output_dir 输出结果的存储路径

\$ Bert模型训练及预测

6. 实验结果 查看路径path/pytorch-pretrained-BERT/examples/cola/下的eval_results.txt,内容如下: eval_loss = 0.5076644778477423 global_step = 804 loss = 0.037649269796101684 mcc = 0.6088517493277251



不同数据集的预处理

对于不同数据集,我们要对数据进行不同的预处理,那么怎么样在不改变软件架构的情况下,处理这种问题呢,抱抱脸开源的用pytorch实现的bert代码,完美的解决了这个问题。现在分析如下:

1.定义了一个抽取类DataProcessor,代码如下

```
class DataProcessor(object):

def get_train_examples(self, data_dir):

raise NotImplementedError()

def get_dev_examples(self, data_dir):

raise NotImplementedError()

def get_labels(self):

raise NotImplementedError()
```

```
@classmethod
 def read tsv(cls, input file, quotechar=None):
    with open(input file, "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
      reader = csv.reader(f, delimiter="\t", quotechar=quotechar)
      lines = \Pi
      for line in reader:
         if sys.version info[0] == 2:
            line = list(unicode(cell, 'utf-8') for cell in line)
         lines.append(line)
      return lines
```

定义了三个方法和一个静态方法,接下来我们以Mrpc为例来说明不同数据集的添加方式。

```
首先,定义了一个MrpcProcesser类,继承了DataProcesser类,然后实行了DataProcesser类的三
个方法,具体的代码实现如下:
class MrpcProcessor(DataProcessor):
  def get train examples(self, data dir):
    logger.info("LOOKING AT {}".format(os.path.join(data dir, "train.tsv")))
    return self. create examples(self. read tsv(os.path.join(data dir, "train.tsv")), "train")
  def get dev examples(self, data dir):
    return self. create examples(self. read tsv(os.path.join(data dir, "dev.tsv")), "dev")
  def get labels(self):
    return ["0", "1"]
```

```
def create examples(self, lines, set type):
    examples = []
    for (i, line) in enumerate(lines):
      if i == 0:
         continue
      quid = "%s-%s" % (set type, i)
       text a = line[3]
       text b = line[4]
       label = line[0]
       examples.append(
         InputExample(guid=guid, text a=text a, text b=text b, label=label))
    return examples
```

```
def create examples(self, lines, set type):
    examples = []
    for (i, line) in enumerate(lines):
      if i == 0:
         continue
      quid = "%s-%s" % (set type, i)
       text a = line[3]
       text b = line[4]
       label = line[0]
       examples.append(
         InputExample(guid=guid, text a=text a, text b=text b, label=label))
    return examples
```

```
接下来将MrpcProcessor加入到Processor,代码实现如下:
processors = {
    "cola": ColaProcessor,
    "mnli": MnliProcessor,
    "mnli-mm": MnliMismatchedProcessor,
    "mrpc": MrpcProcessor,
    "sem": SemProcessor,
    "sst-2": Sst2Processor,
```

最后将Mrpc的数据输出模式加入output_modes里面,代码实现如下

```
output modes = {
    "cola": "classification",
    "mnli": "classification",
    "mrpc": "classification",
    "sem": "classification",
    "sst-2": "classification",
执行Mrpc数据集的命令如下:
export GLUE DIR = ./glue
export TASK_NAME = Mrpc #数据集名字,必须是cola
```

\$ Bert模型训练及预测

```
python run_classifier.py --task_name $TASK_NAME --do_train --do_eval --do_lower_case --data_dir $GLUE_DIR/$TASK_NAME --bert_model bert-base-uncased --max_seq_length 128 --train_batch_size 32 --learning_rate 2e-5 --num_train_epochs 3.0 --output_dir ./$TASK_NAME/
以上红色的部分,根据实际情况进行修改。
```



感谢各位聆听

Thanks for Listening

