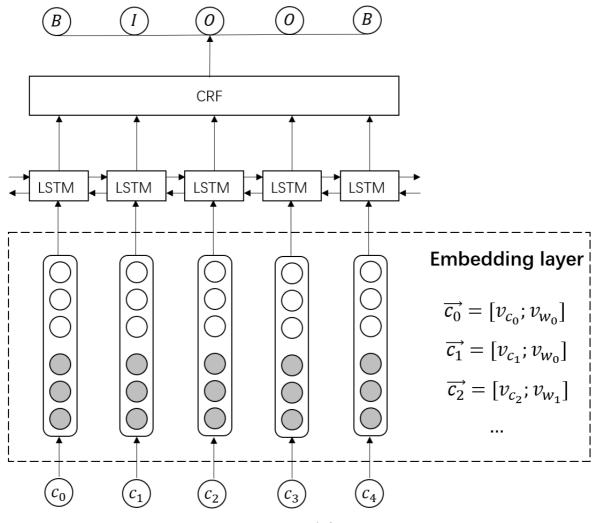
# PJ2 Part3实验报告

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BiLSTM+CRF 主要代码 实验结果

### **BiLSTM+CRF**

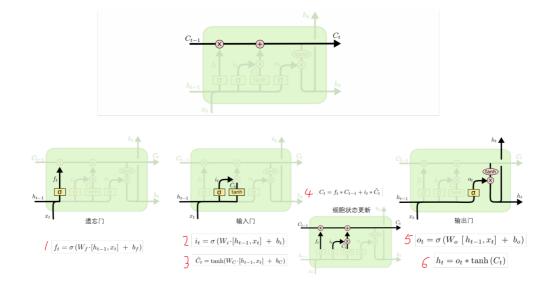
BiLSTM-CRF模型主体由双向长短时记忆网络(Bi-LSTM)和条件随机场(CRF)组成,模型输入是字符特征,输出是每个字符对应的预测标签。BiLSTM-CRF模型的主体框架如下,下面将对BiLSTM和 CRF 进行分述。



BiLSTM-CRF框架图

#### **LSTM**

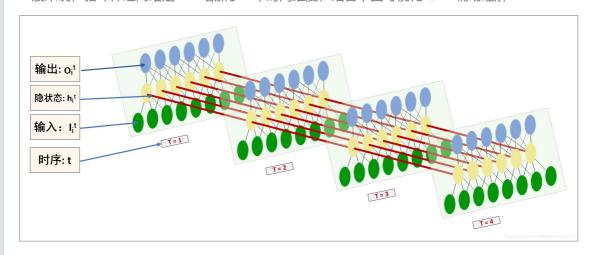
LSTM是一种特殊的循环神经网络,可以解决RNN的长期依赖问题,其关键就是细胞状态,见下图中贯穿单元结构上方的水平线。细胞状态在整个链上运行,只有一些少量的线性交互,从而保存长距离的信息流。具体而言,LSTM一共有三个门来维持和调整细胞状态,包括遗忘门,输入门,输出门。

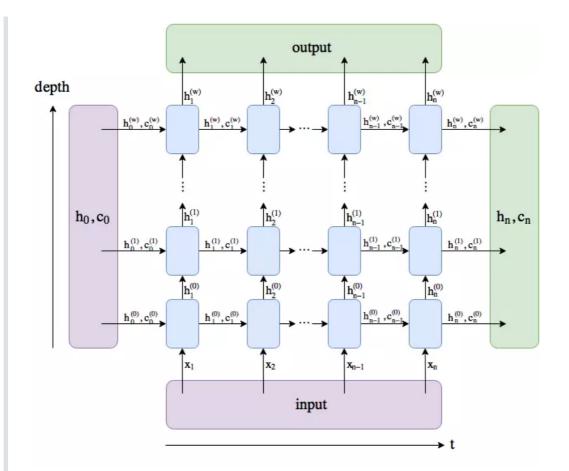


遗忘门接收 $h_{t-1}$ 和 $x_t$ ,通过公式1输出一个在 0 到 1 之间的数值 $f_t$ ,该数值会作用于上一个细胞状态  $C_{t-1}$ ,1 表示"完全保留",0 表示"完全忘记";输入门接收 $h_{t-1}$ 和 $x_t$ ,通过公式2输出一个在 0 到 1 之间的数值,已控制当前候选状态 $\hat{C_t}$  有多少信息需要保留,至于候选状态 $\hat{C_t}$  ,则通过公式3由tanh 层创建一个新的候选值向量,然后根据上一个细胞状态 $C_{t-1}$ 和遗忘值 $f_t$ 、新的细胞状态 $C_t$  和输入值  $i_t$ ,由公式4更新细胞状态;输出门接收 $h_{t-1}$ 和 $x_t$ ,通过公式5输出一个在 0 到 1 之间的数值 $o_t$ ,最后公式6决定了当前状态 $C_t$  有多少信息需要输出。

#### 对于LSTM时间维度的理解:

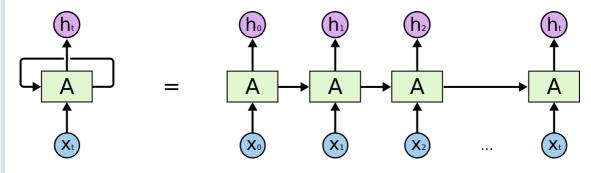
一般来说,循环神经网络是MLP增加了一个时间维度,结合下图可视化LSTM辅助理解:



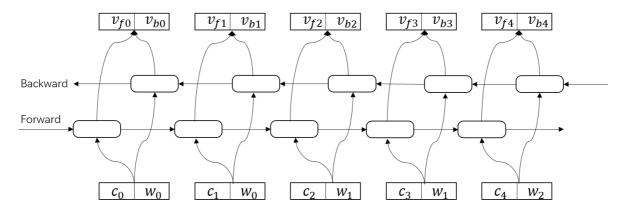


LSTM的隐藏态参数不仅受到输入输出的影响,也会随着时间改变,这个改变就体现在上述的细胞中的三种门对之前知识的取舍。

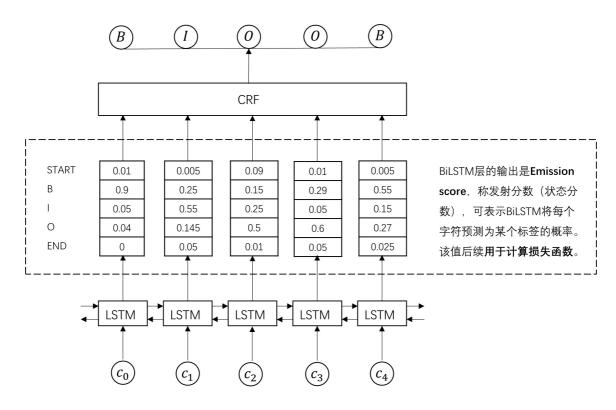
而RNN是在时间上共享参数。也就是在每一层depth中只有一个LSTMcell,即上面第二张图中每一层只有一个LSTM单元,如下图:



在BiLSTM-CRF中,一般使用一层的双向LSTM是足够的。因此,BiLSTM对输入embeddings的特征提取过程如下图:



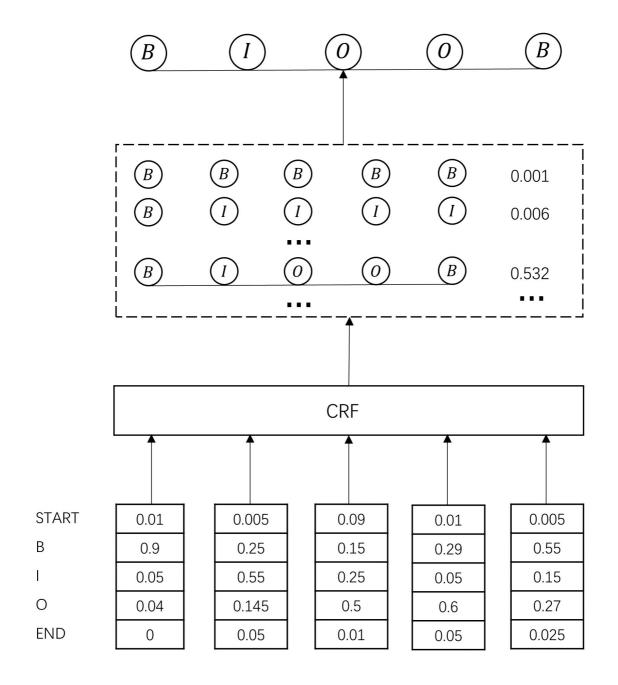
BiLSTM接收每个字符的embedding,并预测每个字符的对每个标注标签的概率。但是,我们也知道上图得到的拼接向量维度大小为[num\_directions, hidden\_size]。为将输入表示为字符对应各个类别的分数,需要在BiLSTM层加入一个全连接层,通过softmax将向量映射为一个5数值的分布概率。(也可不加softmax激活函数,直接使用全连接层映射为一个5数值分布即可,区别仅在于得到的emission score值大小及该维加和是否等于1。下图示表示使用了softmax,可见各列加和为1)



似乎我们通过BiLSTM已经找到每个单词对应的最大标签类别,但实际上,直接选择该步骤最大概率的标签类别得到的结果并不理想,原因在于,尽管LSTM能够通过双向的设置学习到观测序列之间的依赖,但softmax层的输出是相互独立的,输出相互之间并没有影响,只是在每一步挑选一个最大概率值的label输出,**这样的模型无法学习到输出的标注之间的转移依赖关系**(标签的概率转移矩阵)以及序列标注的约束条件,如句子的开头应该是"B"或"O",而不是"I"等。为此,引入CRF层学习序列标注的约束条件,通过转移特征考虑输出label之间的顺序性,确保预测结果的有效性。

#### CRF

CRF层将BiLSTM的Emission\_score作为输入,输出符合标注转移约束条件的、最大可能的预测标注序列 (维特比解码)。如下,从这层意义上来说,BiLSTM-CRF模型本质上还是CRF模型,只不过是CRF部分的输入特征是BiLSTM部分的输出。



此处引用一下《统计学习方法》第11章对线性条件随机场的参数化形式定义:

定理 11.2 (线性链条件随机场的参数化形式) 设 P(Y|X) 为线性链条件随机场,则在随机变量 X 取值为 x 的条件下,随机变量 Y 取值为 y 的条件概率具有如下形式:

$$P(y|x) = \frac{1}{Z(x)} \exp\left(\sum_{i,k} \lambda_k t_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) + \sum_{i,l} \mu_l s_l(y_i, x, i)\right)$$
(11.10)

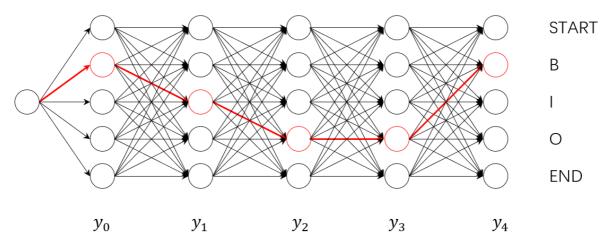
其中,

$$Z(x) = \sum_{y} \exp\left(\sum_{i,k} \lambda_k t_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i) + \sum_{i,l} \mu_l s_l(y_i, x, i)\right)$$
(11.11)

式中, $t_k$  和  $s_l$  是特征函数, $\lambda_k$  和  $\mu_l$  是对应的权值。Z(x) 是规范化因子,求和是在所有可能的输出序列上进行的。

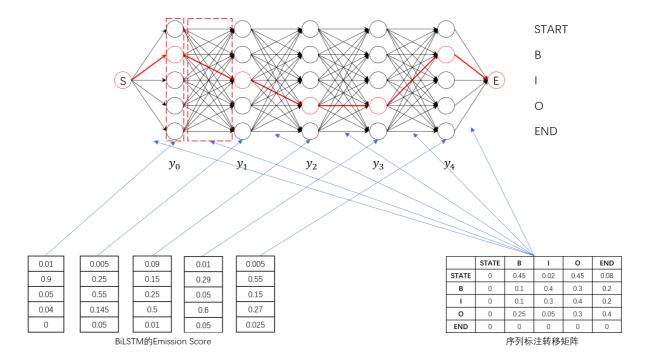
式 (11.10) 和式 (11.11) 是线性链条件随机场模型的基本形式,表示给定输入序列x,对输出序列y 预测的条件概率。式 (11.10) 和式 (11.11) 中, $t_k$  是定义在边上的特征函数,称为转移特征,依赖于当前和前一个位置; $s_l$  是定义在结点上的特征函数,称为状态特征,依赖于当前位置。 $t_k$  和  $s_l$  都依赖于位置,是局部特征函数。通常,特征函数 $t_k$  和  $s_l$  取值为 1 或 0;当满足特征条件时取值为 1,否则为 0。条件随机场完全由特征函数  $t_k$ ,  $s_l$  和对应的权值  $\lambda_k$ ,  $\mu_l$  确定。

理解红框中的规范化因子、转移特征、状态特征是理解BiLSTM-CRF模型中CRF的关键,以下面这张图进行说明:



在我们的例子中,输入x为 $c_0$  ,  $c_1$  ,  $c_2$  ,  $c_3$  ,  $c_4$  , 理想输出y 为B , I , O , O , B , 上图中红色线路。

- Z(x),称规范化因子或配分函数。在公式(11.10)中,"Z(x)是规范化因子,求和是在所有可能的输出序列上进行的"。对应到我们的图中,其实就是图中所有可能的路径组合,由于输入序列长度为5,标注类型也为5,因此上图中共有 $5^5$ 条不同路径。每条路径根据 $\exp(*)$ 计算该路径的得分,加和得到Z(x)。
- $s_t$  是节点上的状态特征,取决于当前节点; $t_k$  是边上的转移特征,取决于当前和前一个节点。根据它们的定义,可以很自然的将它们与BiLSTM-CRF中的Emission Score和Transition Score匹配: Emission Score是由BiLSTM生成的、对当前字符标注的概率分布;Transition Score是加入CRF约束条件的、字符标注之间的概率转移矩阵。从这个意义上讲,BiLSTM-CRF其实就是一个CRF模型,只不过用BiLSTM得到状态特征值 $s_t$ ,用反向传播算法更新转移特征值 $t_k$ 。



在模型训练过程中,模型损失函数定义如下:

$$P\left(\bar{y}\left|x\right.\right) = \frac{\exp(\operatorname{score}(x,\bar{y}\left.\right))}{\sum_{y}\exp(\operatorname{score}(x,y))}$$

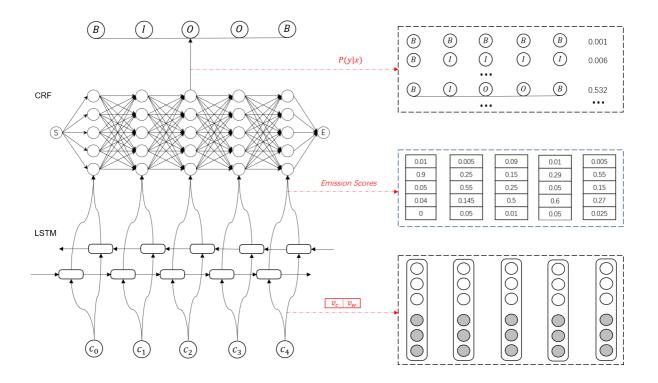
$$score(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{i,y_i} \ + \sum_{i=0}^n A_{y_{i-1},y_i}$$

其中, $P_{i,y_i}$  和 $A_{y_{i-1},y_i}$  分别表示标注序列y中 $y_i$  的Emission Score和Transition Score,通过查找上图中的"BiLSTM的Emission Score"和"序列标注转移矩阵"可以得到每个字符位置的得分,整个序列相加得到score(x,y)。

模型训练过程中最大化对数似然函数:

$$\log P \; (\bar{y} \mid x) = score \left( x, \bar{y} \right) - \log \left( \sum_{y} \, exp \left( score \left( x, y \right) \right) \right)$$

最终BiLSTM-CRF模型如下:



# 主要代码

中英文任务答题代码相同,只有部分细节不同,此处以中文任务代码为例展示。

标签列表:

#### 工具函数:

```
# 工具函数

def argmax(vec):
    # return the argmax as a python int
    _, idx = torch.max(vec, 1)
    return idx.item()

def prepare_sequence(seq, to_ix):
    idxs = [to_ix.get(w,len(to_ix)) for w in seq]
    return torch.tensor(idxs, dtype=torch.long)

# Compute log sum exp in a numerically stable way for the forward algorithm

def log_sum_exp(vec):
    max_score = vec[0, argmax(vec)]
    max_score_broadcast = max_score.view(1, -1).expand(1, vec.size()[1])
    return max_score + \
        torch.log(torch.sum(torch.exp(vec - max_score_broadcast)))
```

```
class BiLSTM_CRF(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, vocab_size, tag_to_ix, embedding_dim, hidden_dim):
       super(BiLSTM_CRF, self).__init__()
       self.embedding_dim = embedding_dim
       self.hidden_dim = hidden_dim
       self.vocab_size = vocab_size
       self.tag_to_ix = tag_to_ix
       self.tagset_size = len(tag_to_ix)
       self.word_embeds = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim)
       self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embedding_dim, hidden_dim // 2,
                           num_layers=1, bidirectional=True)
       # Maps the output of the LSTM into tag space.
       self.hidden2tag = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, self.tagset_size)
       # Matrix of transition parameters. Entry i,j is the score of
       # transitioning *to* i *from* j.
       self.transitions = nn.Parameter(
            torch.randn(self.tagset_size, self.tagset_size))
       # These two statements enforce the constraint that we never transfer
       # to the start tag and we never transfer from the stop tag
       self.transitions.data[tag_to_ix[START_TAG], :] = -10000
       self.transitions.data[:, tag_to_ix[STOP_TAG]] = -10000
       self.hidden = self.init_hidden()
   def init_hidden(self):
       return (torch.randn(2, 1, self.hidden_dim // 2),
               torch.randn(2, 1, self.hidden_dim // 2))
   def _forward_alg(self, feats):
       # Do the forward algorithm to compute the partition function
       init_alphas = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000.)
       # START_TAG has all of the score.
       init_alphas[0][self.tag_to_ix[START_TAG]] = 0.
       # Wrap in a variable so that we will get automatic backprop
       forward_var = init_alphas
       # Iterate through the sentence
       for feat in feats:
            alphas_t = [] # The forward tensors at this timestep
            for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size):
                # broadcast the emission score: it is the same regardless of
               # the previous tag
               emit_score = feat[next_tag].view(
                   1, -1).expand(1, self.tagset_size)
               # the ith entry of trans_score is the score of transitioning to
               # next_tag from i
               trans_score = self.transitions[next_tag].view(1, -1)
               # The ith entry of next_tag_var is the value for the
               # edge (i -> next_tag) before we do log-sum-exp
               next_tag_var = forward_var + trans_score + emit_score
               # The forward variable for this tag is log-sum-exp of all the
```

```
# scores.
                alphas_t.append(log_sum_exp(next_tag_var).view(1))
            forward_var = torch.cat(alphas_t).view(1, -1)
       terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag_to_ix[STOP_TAG]]
       alpha = log_sum_exp(terminal_var)
       return alpha
   def _get_lstm_features(self, sentence):
       self.hidden = self.init_hidden()
        embeds = self.word_embeds(sentence).view(len(sentence), 1, -1)
       lstm_out, self.hidden = self.lstm(embeds, self.hidden)
       lstm_out = lstm_out.view(len(sentence), self.hidden_dim)
       lstm_feats = self.hidden2tag(lstm_out)
        return lstm_feats
   def _score_sentence(self, feats, tags):
       # Gives the score of a provided tag sequence
       score = torch.zeros(1)
       tags = torch.cat([torch.tensor([self.tag_to_ix[START_TAG]]],
dtype=torch.long), tags])
       for i, feat in enumerate(feats):
            score = score + \
               self.transitions[tags[i + 1], tags[i]] + feat[tags[i + 1]]
       score = score + self.transitions[self.tag_to_ix[STOP_TAG], tags[-1]]
        return score
   def _viterbi_decode(self, feats):
       backpointers = []
       # Initialize the viterbi variables in log space
       init_vvars = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000.)
       init_vvars[0][self.tag_to_ix[START_TAG]] = 0
       # forward_var at step i holds the viterbi variables for step i-1
       forward_var = init_vvars
        for feat in feats:
            bptrs_t = [] # holds the backpointers for this step
           viterbivars_t = [] # holds the viterbi variables for this step
            for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size):
               # next_tag_var[i] holds the viterbi variable for tag i at the
                # previous step, plus the score of transitioning
               # from tag i to next_tag.
               # We don't include the emission scores here because the max
               # does not depend on them (we add them in below)
               next_tag_var = forward_var + self.transitions[next_tag]
               best_tag_id = argmax(next_tag_var)
               bptrs_t.append(best_tag_id)
               viterbivars_t.append(next_tag_var[0][best_tag_id].view(1))
            # Now add in the emission scores, and assign forward_var to the set
            # of viterbi variables we just computed
            forward_var = (torch.cat(viterbivars_t) + feat).view(1, -1)
            backpointers.append(bptrs_t)
       # Transition to STOP_TAG
       terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag_to_ix[STOP_TAG]]
       best_tag_id = argmax(terminal_var)
        path_score = terminal_var[0][best_tag_id]
```

```
# Follow the back pointers to decode the best path.
    best_path = [best_tag_id]
    for bptrs_t in reversed(backpointers):
        best_tag_id = bptrs_t[best_tag_id]
        best_path.append(best_tag_id)
    # Pop off the start tag (we dont want to return that to the caller)
    start = best_path.pop()
    assert start == self.tag_to_ix[START_TAG] # Sanity check
    best_path.reverse()
    return path_score, best_path
def neg_log_likelihood(self, sentence, tags):
    feats = self._get_lstm_features(sentence)
    forward_score = self._forward_alg(feats)
    gold_score = self._score_sentence(feats, tags)
    return forward_score - gold_score
def forward(self, sentence): # dont confuse this with _forward_alg above.
    # Get the emission scores from the BiLSTM
    lstm_feats = self._get_lstm_features(sentence)
    # Find the best path, given the features.
    score, tag_seq = self._viterbi_decode(lstm_feats)
    return score, tag_seq
```

#### 主函数 (数据导入、模型训练、模型保存):

```
if __name__=='__main__':
   START_TAG = "<START>"
   STOP_TAG = "<STOP>"
   EMBEDDING_DIM = 5
   HIDDEN_DIM = 4
   loader = load.DataLoad() # 数据导入对象
   training_data = loader.load2('Chinese/train.txt')
   word_to_ix = \{\}
    for sentence, tags in training_data:
        for word in sentence:
            if word not in word_to_ix:
                word_to_ix[word] = len(word_to_ix)
   with open('word_to_ix.txt','w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
        json_str=json.dumps(word_to_ix)
        f.write(json_str)
   f.close()
   tag_to_ix = {}
    num = 0
    for tag in label:
        tag_to_ix[tag] = num
        num += 1
    tag_to_ix[START_TAG] = num
    num += 1
    tag_to_ix[STOP_TAG] = num
```

```
model = BiLSTM_CRF(len(word_to_ix)+1, tag_to_ix, EMBEDDING_DIM, HIDDEN_DIM)
   optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.01, weight_decay=1e-4)
   # Make sure prepare_sequence from earlier in the LSTM section is loaded
    from tqdm import tqdm
    for epoch in range(15):
        print("EPOCH{}".format(epoch))
        training_data_ = tqdm(training_data)
        for sentence, tags in training_data_:
            # Step 1. Remember that Pytorch accumulates gradients.
            # We need to clear them out before each instance
           model.zero_grad()
            # Step 2. Get our inputs ready for the network, that is,
            # turn them into Tensors of word indices.
            sentence_in = prepare_sequence(sentence, word_to_ix)
            targets = torch.tensor([tag_to_ix[t] for t in tags],
dtype=torch.long)
            # Step 3. Run our forward pass.
           loss = model.neg_log_likelihood(sentence_in, targets)
            # Step 4. Compute the loss, gradients, and update the parameters by
            # calling optimizer.step()
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
    import joblib
    joblib.dump(model, "BiLSTM_CRF_15.joblib")
```

## 实验结果

中文: f1-score达到0.9235

micro avg 0.9235 0.9235 0.9235 13882	
111201 0 416 013233 013233 13002	
macro avg 0.7205 0.7098 0.7066 13882	
weighted avg 0.9255 0.9235 0.9176 13882	

英文: f1-score达到0.8954

micro	avg	0.8930	0.8978	0.8954	51016
macro	avg	0.7635	0.4816	0.5739	51016
weighted	avg	0.8829	0.8978	0.8803	51016