# 8. RNN/LSTM(1)

AlLab Hanyang Univ.

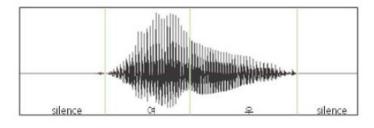
# 오늘 실습 내용

- RNN 이론
- RNN basics
- Implementing RNN

## RNN 이론

기존 신경망의 한계 : Sequence data를 처리하기 어려움

Sequence data: 데이터 집합 내의 객체들이 어떤 순서를 가진 데이터 (ex: 음성신호, 자연어 문장)



This sentence is a sequence of words...  $\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$   $t = 1 \qquad t = 2 \qquad t = 3$ 

[그림2] "여우" 음성의 웨이브 형태 (출처: "인공지능 기반의 음성인식 기술개발동향과 도입방안 및 전략 세미나," 서강대 김지환 교수, Mar. 2017)

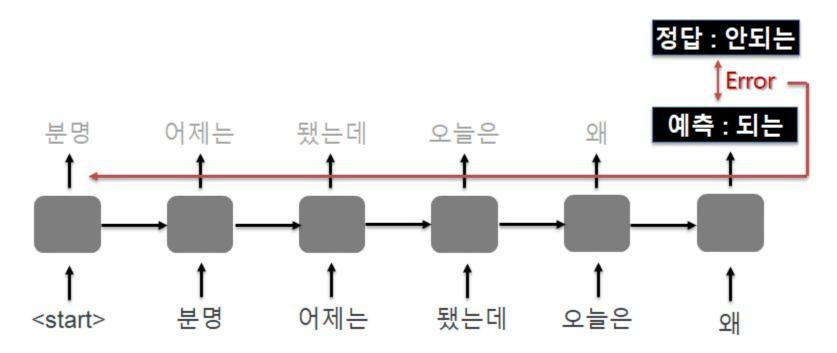
#### Sequence data 를 처리하기 위해 RNN은?

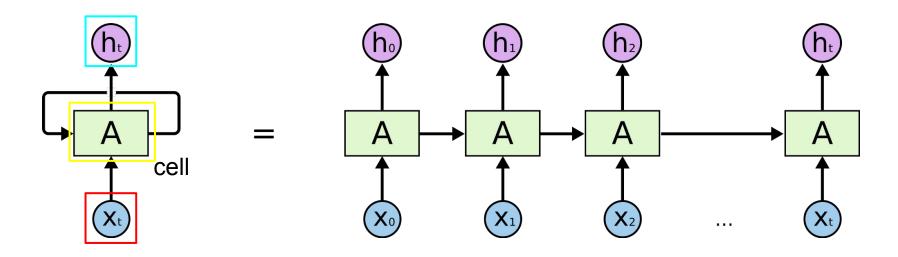
: 이전 출력값이 현재 결과에 영향을 미침

# RNN example

#### Sequence data 를 딥러닝으로 처리하려면?

: 이전 출력값이 현재 결과에 영향을 미치는 RNN 구조 활용





cell이란?: 각각의 상태(state)에서의 RNN 모델을 의미함

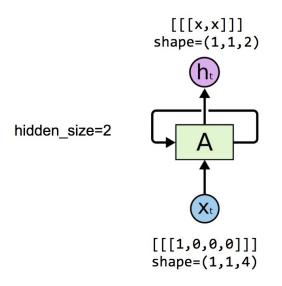
#### Tensorflow로 RNN 구현하기

- 1. cell 생성
- 2. cell 구동

```
# hidden_size : output size
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicRNNCell(num_units=hidden_size)

output, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(cell, x_data, dtype=tf.float32)
```

One node: 4(input-dimension) in 2 (hidden-size)



```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import pprint

pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)
sess = tf.InteractiveSession()

hidden_size = 2
cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num_units=hidden_size)

x_data = np.array([[[1,0,0,0]]], dtype=np.float32)
outputs, _states = tf.nn.dynamic_rnn(cell, x_data, dtype=tf.float32)
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
```

array([[[-0.0053304 , -0.03459153]]], dtype=float32)

#### hidden\_size = output dimension

: 각 RNN cell 을 거치고 나온 output을 표현하는 벡터의 차원을 의미함 (하이퍼파라미터)

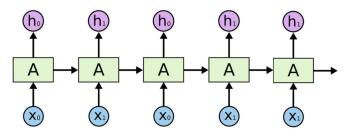
```
hidden_size = \frac{2}{3}: output shape=\frac{1}{1}, states shape = \frac{1}{2} hidden_size = \frac{3}{3}: output shape=\frac{1}{3}, states shape = \frac{1}{3}
```

hidden\_size=2 sequance\_length=5

### Using word vector

```
# One hot encoding
h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
l = [0, 0, 1, 0]
o = [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

```
shape=(1,5,2): [[[x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x], [x,x]]]
```



```
import tensorflow as tf
   import numpy as np
   import pprint
   pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)
   sess = tf.InteractiveSession()
   h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
   e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
   1 = [0, 0, 1, 0]
   o = [0, 0, 0, 1]
13
14 hidden size = 2
15 cell = tf.keras.layers.SimpleRNNCell(units=hidden_size)
16 x_data = np.array([[h, e, l, l, o]], dtype=np.float32)
17 print(x data.shape)
18 pp.pprint(x_data)
19 outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x data, dtype=tf.float32)
20 sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
21 pp.pprint(outputs.eval())
```

```
hidden_size=2
sequacne_length=5
batch = 3
```

# Using word vector | e = [0, 1, 0, 0] | 1 = [0, 0, 1, 0]

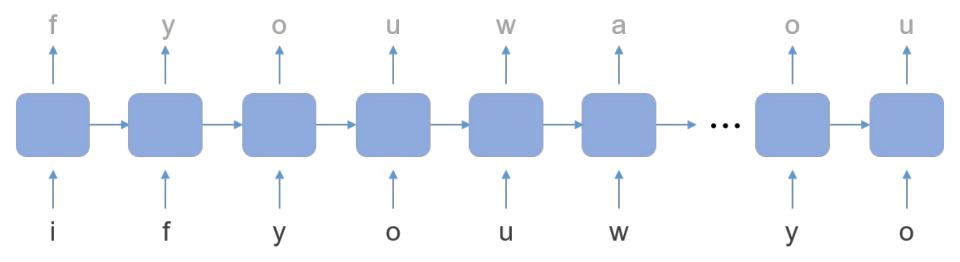
```
# One hot encoding
h = [1, 0, 0, 0]
e = [0, 1, 0, 0]
l = [0, 0, 1, 0]
o = [0, 0, 0, 1]
```

```
shape=(3,5,4): [[[1,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,0,1]], # hello [[0,1,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0]] # eolll [[0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,0], [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,0]]] # lleel
```

# character sequence RNN

Character 단위의 RNN 실습

"if you want yo"를 input값(x\_data)으로 했을때 "f you want you"가 나오게 하자



# character sequence RNN

```
import tensorflow as tf
   import numpy as np
   tf.set random seed(777) # reproducibility
   sample = " if you want you"
   idx2char = list(set(sample)) # index -> char
   char2idx = {c: i for i, c in enumerate(idx2char)} # char -> idex
10 # hyper parameters
11 dic size = len(char2idx) # RNN input size (one hot size)
12 hidden size = len(char2idx) # RNN output size
13 num classes = len(char2idx) # final output size (RNN or softmax, etc.)
   batch size = 1 # one sample data, one batch
   sequence length = len(sample) - 1 # number of lstm rollings (unit #)
  learning rate = 0.1
17
   sample_idx = [char2idx[c] for c in sample] # char to index
  x_{data} = [sample_{idx}[:-1]] # X data sample (0 ~ n-1) hello: hell
   y data = [sample idx[1:]] # Y label sample (1 \sim n) hello: ello
                                                                                         # placeholder 설정
   X = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence length]) # X data
   Y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, [None, sequence_length]) # Y label
  x one hot = tf.one hot(X, num classes) # one hot: 1 -> 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
26 cell = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(num units=hidden size, state is tuple=True)
                                                                                         #RNN model 정의
   initial state = cell.zero state(batch size, tf.float32)
   outputs, states = tf.nn.dynamic rnn(cell, x one hot, initial state=initial state, dtype=tf.float32)
```

# character sequence RNN

```
# FC layer
   X for fc = tf.reshape(outputs, [-1, hidden size])
   outputs = tf.contrib.layers.fully connected(X for fc, num classes, activation fn=None)
33
34
   # reshape out for sequence loss
35
   outputs = tf.reshape(outputs, [batch size, sequence length, num classes])
37
   weights = tf.ones([batch size, sequence length])
38
   sequence_loss = tf.contrib.seq2seq.sequence_loss(logits=outputs, targets=Y, weights=weights)
   loss = tf.reduce mean(sequence loss)
   train = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=learning rate).minimize(loss)
42
43
   prediction = tf.argmax(outputs, axis=2)
44
45 vith tf.Session() as sess:
       sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
46
47 ▼
       for i in range(50):
48
            1, = sess.run([loss, train], feed dict={X: x data, Y: y data})
           result = sess.run(prediction, feed dict={X: x data})
49
50
51
52
           result str = [idx2char[c] for c in np.squeeze(result)]
53
54
           print(i, "loss:", l, "Prediction:", ''.join(result_str))
55
```

## 실행 결과

0 loss: 2,2917416 Prediction: v 00 1 loss: 2.1313996 Prediction: y 2 loss: 1.9761903 Prediction: y yoo y y yoo 3 loss: 1.7495601 Prediction: y yuu ya t yuu 4 loss: 1.4737495 Prediction: y yuu watt yuu 5 loss: 1.1632001 Prediction: y you watt you 6 loss: 0.87653816 Prediction: y you want you 7 loss: 0.65133035 Prediction: yf you want you 8 loss: 0.45887098 Prediction: if you want you 9 loss: 0.30596998 Prediction: if you want you, 10 loss: 0.19797176 Prediction: if you want you 11 Toss: 0.12626244 Prediction: if you want you 12 loss: 0.080277376 Prediction: if you want you, 13 loss: 0.051519584 Prediction: if you want you, 14 loss: 0.033968996 Prediction: if you want you 15 loss: 0.023443075 Prediction: if you want you 16 loss: 0.016847396 Prediction: if you want you, 17 loss: 0.012431686 Prediction: if you want you. 18 loss: 0.00934822 Prediction: if you want you 19 loss: 0.00715432 Prediction: if you want you 20 loss: 0.005581267 Prediction: if you want you 21 loss: 0.004443906 Prediction: if you want you. 22 loss: 0.0036105157 Prediction: if you want you 23 loss: 0.002989986 Prediction: if you want you 24 loss: 0.0025203768 Prediction: if you want you 25 loss: 0.0021591783 Prediction: if you want you

26 loss: 0.0018768103 Prediction: if you want you 27 loss: 0.0016523479 Prediction: if you want you 28 Joss: 0.0014709284 Prediction: if you want you 29 loss: 0.001321822 Prediction: if you want you 30 loss: 0.0011975028 Prediction: if you want you 31 loss: 0.0010923059 Prediction: if you want you 32 loss: 0.0010022987 Prediction: if you want you 33 loss: 0.00092459173 Prediction: if you want you 34 loss: 0.00085686456 Prediction: if you want you. 35 loss: 0.0007974702 Prediction: if you want you 36 loss: 0.0007450695 Prediction: if you want you 37 loss: 0.0006986246 Prediction: if you want you 38 loss: 0.00065735914 Prediction: if you want you, 39 loss: 0.0006205041 Prediction: if you want you 40 loss: 0.0005875999 Prediction: if you want you 41 loss: 0.000558036 Prediction: if you want you 42 loss: 0.0005315429 Prediction: if you want you 43 loss: 0.00050774805 Prediction: if you want you 44 loss: 0.00048622282 Prediction: if you want you 45 loss: 0.00046685652 Prediction: if you want you 46 loss: 0.00044936343 Prediction: if you want you 47 loss: 0.00043344195 Prediction: if you want you 48 loss: 0.0004190765 Prediction: if you want you 49 loss: 0.00040602093 Prediction: if you want you