实验三

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实验要求

编写RNN的语言模型,并基于训练好的词向量,编写RNN模型用于文本分类·请助教准备相关数据集 (参考文献如下)

Yang, Zichao, Diyi Yang, Chris Dyer, Xiaodong He, Alex Smola, and Eduard Hovy. "Hierarchical attention networks for document classification." In *Proceedings of the 2016 conference of the North American chapter of the association for computational linguistics: human language technologies*, pp. 1480-1489. 2016.

实验步骤

- 1. **网络框架**:要求选择 pytorch 或 tensorflow 其中之一,依据官方网站的指引安装包。(如果前面实验已经安装过,则这个可以跳过)
- 2. 数据集: 这次实验使用 Yelp2013 数据集。使用数据集中的test.json当作测试集,并从yelp_academic_dataset_review.json中手动划分训练集和验证集。下载链接: https://github.com/rekiksab/Yelp/tree/master/yelp_challenge/yelp_phoenix_acade mic dataset 只需要使用stars评分和text评论内容即可。
- 3. 模型搭建:采用 pytorch 或 tensorflow 所封装的 module 编写模型,例如 torch.nn.Linear(), torch.nn.Relu()等,无需手动完成底层 forward、backward 过程。
- 4. 模型训练:将生成的训练集输入搭建好的模型进行前向的 loss 计算和反向的梯度 传播,从而训练模型,同时也建议使用网络框架封装的 optimizer 完成参数更新过程。训练过程中记录模型在训练集和验证集上的损失,并绘图可视化。
- 5. 调参分析:将训练好的模型在验证集上进行测试,以 **Top 1 Accuracy(ACC)** 作为 网络性能指标。然后,对 dropout, normalization, learning rate decay, residual connection, network depth 进行调整,再重新训练、测试,并分析对模型性能的影响。
- 6. 测试性能:选择你认为最合适的(例如,在验证集上表现最好的)一组超参数,重 新训练模型,并在测试集上测试(注意,这理应是你的实验中唯一一次在测试集上

实验提交

本次实验截止日期为 12 月 17 日 23:59:59, 需提交代码源文件及实验报告到邮箱: ustcdl2023@163.com, 具体要求如下:

- 1. 本次实验没有示例代码,需要自行完成数据处理,模型搭建整个pipeline
- 2. 全部文件打包在一个压缩包内,压缩包命名为 学号-姓名-exp3.zip
- 3. 实验报告要求 pdf 格式,要求包含姓名、学号。内容包括简要的**实验过程**和**关键代** 码展示,对超参数的**实验分析**,最优超参数下的训练集、验证集**损失曲线**以及测试 集上的**实验结果**。

实验设计

本次实验还是采用控制变量法,基础参数为no_drop,norm,lrd,res,network_depth=3层

- dropout设计实验对比drop=0.5, drop=0.2和no drop
- normalization设计实验对比norm和no_norm
- learning rate decay,设计实验对比Ird和no_Ird
- residual connection:设计实验对比res和no_res,其中res操作是指在网络中每个 卷积层后都加一个residual块
- network depth:设计实验对比4,3,2三种层数,这里depth指的是RNN模块的层数

实验代码

1. 数据处理

- 1. 收集所有评论构建合适大小的字典,为字典中的每个单词构建索引和300维的向量,将word2index和word2vec都存储下来(0-3的索引预留为pad,start,end和unk,对应都为零向量)
- 2. 自定义数据集类Data,主要操作是将每条数据的text利用word2vec转化为一个序列长度为200,单词特征为300维的张量(如果单词不够200个则用0向量补齐),将star转化为1*5的onehot张量,最终返回两个数据的张量形式

```
def word2index():
    corpus = []
    stopwords=set([word.strip() for word in open('stopwords.txt',encoding='utf-
8')])
   with open('yelp_academic_dataset_review.json', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        for line in file:
            corpus.append([word.lower() for word in word_tokenize(json.loads(line)
['text']) if word.lower() not in stopwords])
    model=gensim.models.word2vec.Word2Vec(corpus,size=300,min count=10)
    word2vec = [[0] * 300] * 4 + [model[word] for word in word2index]
    word2index = {word: i + 4 for i, word in enumerate(model.wv.index2word)}
    json.dump(word2index, open('word2index.json', 'w', encoding='utf-8'),
ensure ascii=False)
    np.save('word2vec.npy', word2vec)
class Data(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, texts, stars, args):
        assert len(texts)==len(stars)
        self.pad = args.pad
        self.start = args.start
        self.end = args.end
        self.unk = args.unk
        self.vec len = args.vec len
        self.word2index = args.word2index
        self.word2vec = args.word2vec
        self.texts = [word_tokenize(text) for text in texts]
        self.stars = [star for star in stars]
    def text2vec(self, text):
        对文本进行填充和词向量化
        vector = np.empty((0, 300))
       for word in text:
            vector = np.concatenate((vector,
self.word2vec[self.word2index.get(word,self.unk)].reshape(1,-1)),axis=0)
        if len(vector)>=self.vec_len:
            return vector[-self.vec_len:]
        else:
            return np.concatenate((vector, np.stack([self.word2vec[self.pad] for _
in range(self.vec_len - len(vector))])),axis=0)
    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        text = self.texts[idx]
        star = self.stars[idx]
        return torch.tensor(self.text2vec(text),dtype=torch.float),
torch.eye(args.output_size)[star - 1]
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.texts)
```

2. 模型搭建

- 1. 自定义循环神经网络,使用了实验二的residual block作对比试验
- 2. 整合不同的变量,可以根据参数个性化定制需要的网络,方便后续实验的设计
- 3. 网络首先经过卷积和残差网络提取word的特征,再经过循环网络提取序列间信息,最后将得到的output再经过卷积抽取输出特征,经过全连接层映射到输出维度即1*5维

```
class RNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, args, dropout=0.5, normalization=False, residual=False,
num_layers=1):
        super(RNN, self). init ()
        self.hidden_size = args.hidden_size
        self.input_size = args.input_size
        self.output_size = args.output_size
        self.batch_size = args.batch_size
        self.conv_size = args.conv_size
        self.rnn_layers = nn.ModuleList()
        self.num_layers = num_layers
        self.dropout = dropout
        self.normalization = normalization
        self.residual = residual
        self.conv1 = conv norm relu drop(self.input size, self.conv size
,self.dropout, self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.res1 = residual_block(self.conv_size ,self.dropout,
self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.conv2 = conv_norm_relu_drop(self.conv_size, self.conv_size)
,self.dropout, self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.res2 = residual_block(self.conv_size ,self.dropout,
self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.rnn = nn.RNN(self.conv_size, self.hidden_size, self.num_layers,
batch_first=True, dropout=self.dropout).to(args.device)
        self.conv3 = conv_norm_relu_drop(self.hidden_size, self.hidden_size
,self.dropout, self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.res3 = residual_block(self.hidden_size ,self.dropout,
self.normalization).to(args.device)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(self.hidden_size, self.output_size).to(args.device)
    def forward(self, x):
       x = x.permute(0,2,1)
        x = self.conv1(x)
        if self.residual:
            x = self.res1(x)
       x = self.conv2(x)
        if self.residual:
            x = self.res2(x)
        hidden = torch.rand(self.num_layers, x.size(0),
self.hidden_size).to(args.device)
        x = x.permute(0,2,1)
        output, hidden = self.rnn(x, hidden)
        output = output.permute(0,2,1)
        output = self.conv3(output)
```

```
if self.residual:
    output = self.res3(output)
output = output.permute(0,2,1)
output = self.fc(output[:, -1, :])
return output
```

3. 模型训练

- 1. 设置常规的训练任务
- 2. 由于数据集较大,训练轮数较少,因此选择每一轮保存5次loss信息,并且每次保存loss信息时进行一次eval操作

```
def acc(labels, outputs, type_="top1"):
    acc = 0
    if type_ == "top1":
        pre_labels = np.argmax(outputs, axis=1)
       labels = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
       acc = np.sum(pre_labels == labels) / len(pre_labels)
    return acc
def Training(args, net, trainloader, valloader, 1rd,
optimizer,loss_func,scheduler):
    print("start training----")
    epochs = args.epochs
    device = args.device
    train_loss_list = []
    val_loss_list = []
    train_acc_list = []
    val_acc_list = []
    for i in range(epochs):
       train_loss = 0.0
       train_acc = 0.0
       val_loss = 0.0
       val acc = 0.0
       for idx, (inputs, labels) in enumerate(trainloader):
            inputs = inputs.to(device)
            labels = labels.to(device)
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            outputs = net(inputs)
            loss = loss_func(outputs, labels)
            train_loss += loss.item()
            train_acc += acc(labels=labels.cpu().numpy(),
outputs=outputs.detach().cpu().numpy())
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
            if idx % (len(trainloader)//50) == 0:
                print(idx, (len(trainloader)//50), idx % (len(trainloader)//50))
                train_loss = train_loss / (len(trainloader)/50)
```

```
train_acc = train_acc / (len(trainloader)/50)
                train_loss_list.append(train_loss)
                train_acc_list.append(train_acc)
                net.eval()
                for inputs, labels in valloader:
                    inputs = inputs.to(device)
                    labels = labels.to(device)
                    outputs = net(inputs)
                    loss = loss_func(outputs, labels)
                    val loss += loss.item()
                    val_acc += acc(labels=labels.cpu().numpy(),
outputs=outputs.detach().cpu().numpy())
                val loss = val loss / len(valloader)
                val_acc = val_acc / len(valloader)
                val_loss_list.append(val_loss)
                val_acc_list.append(val_acc)
                net.train()
                print(f"Epoch {i}({100*idx/len(trainloader)}%): train_loss
{train_loss:10.6f}, train_acc {train_acc:7.4f}, val_loss {val_loss:10.6f}, val_acc
{val acc:7.4f}")
                if 1rd:
                    scheduler.step(val_loss)
                train loss = 0.0
                train_acc = 0.0
                val_loss = 0.0
                val acc = 0.0
    return [train_loss_list, val_loss_list, train_acc_list, val_acc_list]
```

4. 实验设置

- 1. 设置Args类保存不需要对照的全局参数
- 2. 前面的准备工作已经将所有的对照变量接口暴露出来方便调试
- 3. 设置实验过程中的一些训练参数
- 4. 设置6组对照实验分别对不同的变量进行调参设计

```
class Args:
    def __init__(self):
        self.device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else
"cpu")

    self.batch_size = 64
    self.num_workers = 0

    self.input_size = 300
    self.hidden_size = 64
    self.output_size = 5
    self.num_layers = 3
    self.epochs = 5
```

```
self.pad = 0
            self.start = 1
            self.end = 2
            self.unk = 3
            self.vec len = 200
            self.word2index = json.load(open('word2index.json', encoding='utf-8'))
            self.word2vec = np.load('word2vec.npy')
            self.lr = 0.001
    set_ups =
[{'lrd':True, 'dropout':False, 'normalization':True, 'residual':True, 'network_depth':3
    {'lrd':False,'dropout':False,'normalization':True,'residual':True,
'network_depth':3},
    {'lrd':True, 'dropout':True, 'normalization':True, 'residual':True,
'network depth':3},
    {'lrd':True, 'dropout':False, 'normalization':False, 'residual':True,
'network_depth':3},
{'lrd':True, 'dropout':False, 'normalization':True, 'residual':False, 'network_depth':3
},
{'lrd':True, 'dropout':False, 'normalization':True, 'residual':True, 'network_depth':4}
{'lrd':True, 'dropout':False, 'normalization':True, 'residual':True, 'network_depth':2}
    results = []
    for set_up in set_ups:
RNN(args,set_up['dropout'],set_up['normalization'],set_up['residual'],set_up['netwo
rk_depth'])
        optimizer = optim.Adam(rnn.parameters(), lr=args.lr)
        loss_func = nn.MSELoss()
        scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer, 'min', patience=1, verbose=True)
        result = Training(args, net=rnn, trainloader=train_loader,
valloader=val_loader, lrd=set_up['lrd'], optimizer=optimizer, loss_func=loss_func,
scheduler=scheduler)
        results.append(result)
    plotter(['std','no_lrd','no_drop','no_norm','no_res','depth+1','dept-
1'], results)
```

5. 结果展示

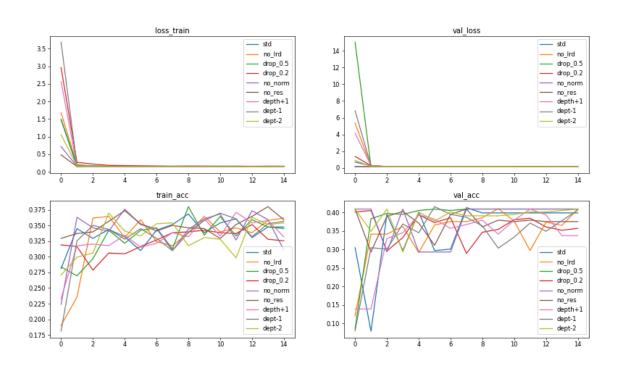
- 1. 将不同组对比试验实验结果放在同一张图片中方便分析
- 2. 保存不同组对比实验的平均实验结果

```
def plotter(title,p):
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(16, 9), dpi=60)
    x = range(len(p[0][0]))
```

```
axs[0,0].set_title('loss_train')
axs[0,1].set_title('val_loss')
axs[1,0].set_title('train_acc')
axs[1,1].set_title('val_acc')
legend = []
for i in range(len(title)):
    legend.extend([title[i]])
    axs[0,0].plot(x, p[i][0])
    axs[0,1].plot(x, p[i][1])
    axs[1,0].plot(x, p[i][2])
    axs[1,1].plot(x, p[i][3])
axs[0,0].legend(legend)
axs[0,1].legend(legend)
axs[1,0].legend(legend)
axs[1,1].legend(legend)
plt.savefig("out.png")
plt.show()
with open("out.txt", "w") as file:
    for i in range(len(title)):
        file.write(title[i]+":"+'\t'.join(map(str, p[i,:,-1]))+"\n")
```

实验结论

总的来说,模型很快就会收敛,准确率在0.4左右,在增加模型复杂性等操作后仍然无法改善问题,由于数据集较大,算力有限,没有深究背后的原因。由于实验中模型很快收敛且不同对比试验最终达到的准确率相似,最终在1650Ti上每组实验运行了3轮观察结果,观察到不同因素的影响



- dropout: 该操作在模型复杂时可以作为正则化手段防止过拟合,本实验中使用 dropout的收敛速度更快
- normalization: 本实验中使用norm的效果不太好,收敛速度慢
- learning rate decay: Ird自适应调整学习率,本实验中使用Ird收敛速度慢
- residual connection: 本实验中使用残差连接效果不好,收敛速度慢
- network depth: 本实验中,使用的网络层数越少,收敛速度越快

总的来说,本次实验中模型越简单收敛速度越快,且最终的准确率都在0.4左右,选定的最优参数结果为: drop0.5, no_norm, no_lrd, no_res, depth-2, 在测试集上的准确率为0.4086