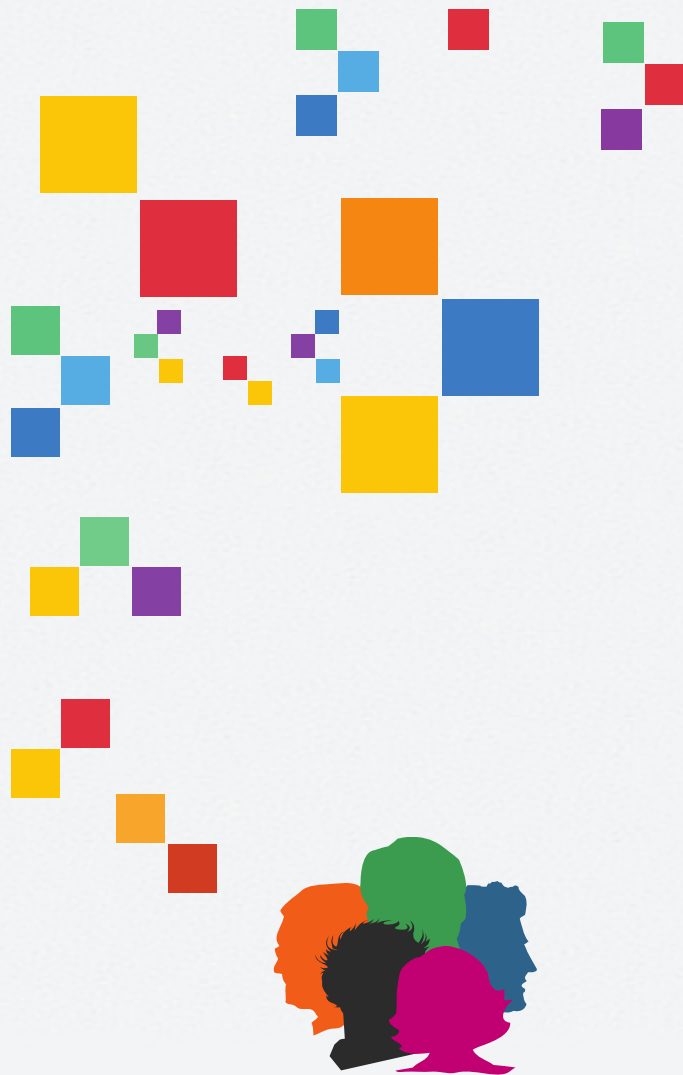
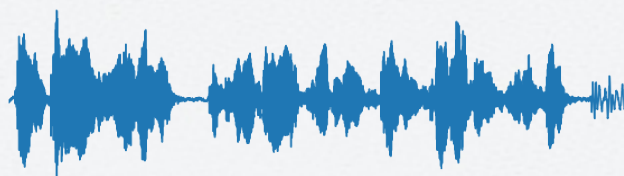


TensorFlow 在智能语音系统中的应用

李嘉璇 《TensorFlow技术解析与实战》作者

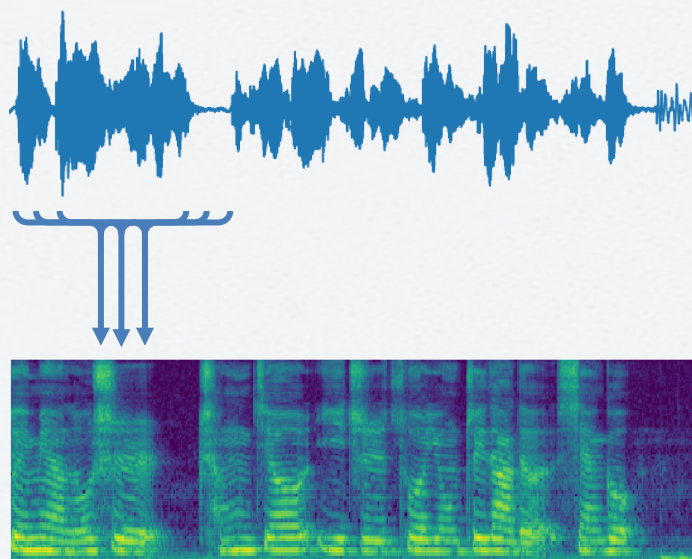


语音识别任务



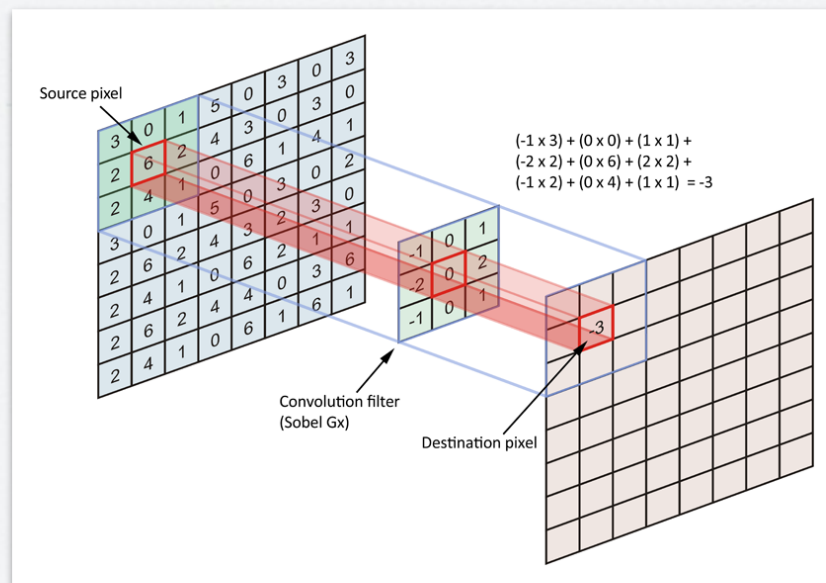
今天天气怎么样？

Mel时频谱



```
import librosa
...
audio, sr = librosa.load(audio_path,
sr=sample_rate)
spectrogram = librosa.feature.melspectrogram(
    audio, sr,
    n_mels=n_mels, n_fft=n_fft,
    hop_length=hop_length,
)
return
np.log(np.maximum(np.transpose(spectrogram),
    INFINITESIMAL))
```

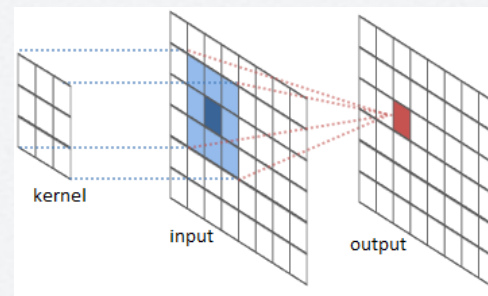
CNN卷积神经网络



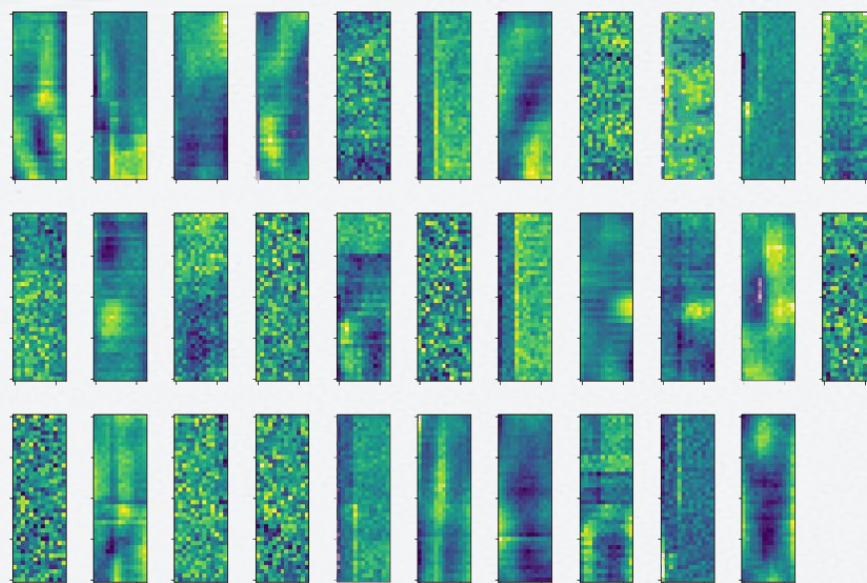
```

output = tf.nn.relu(
    tf.nn.bias_add(
        tf.nn.conv2d(
            tf.expand_dims(inputs, axis=3),
                # [b, T, f] -> [b, T, f, 1]
            kernels,
                # [1, w, h, K]
            [1, stride_t, stride_f, 1],
            padding=padding
        ),
        biases
    )
)

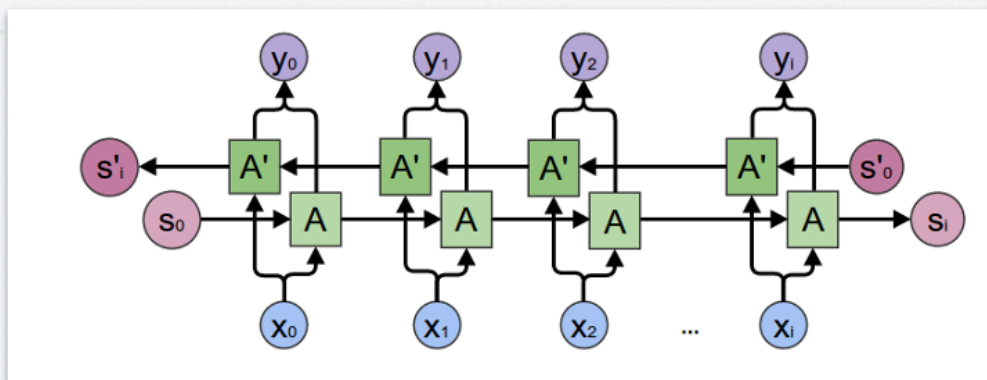
```



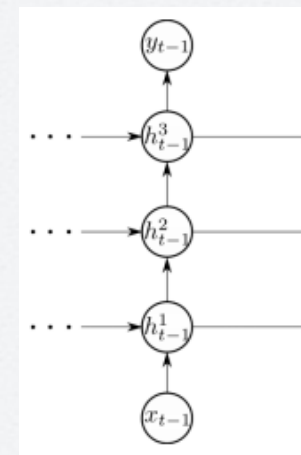
卷积核



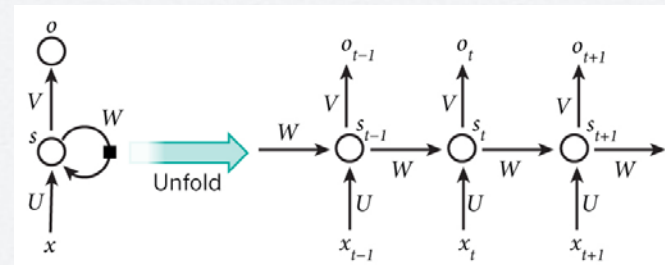
RNN 循环神经网络



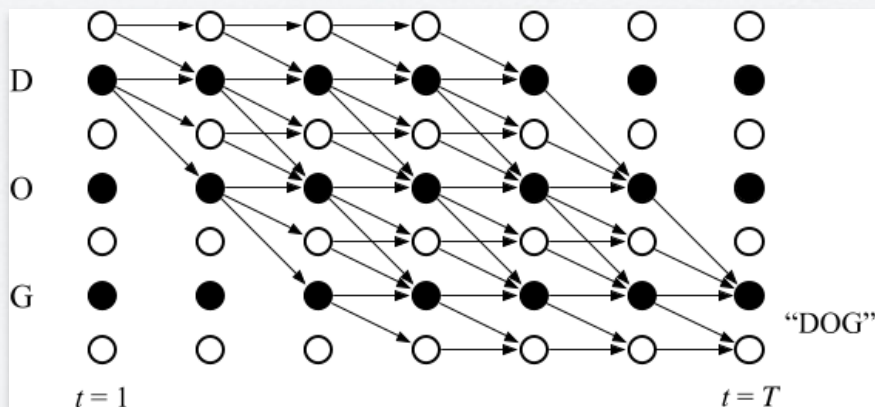

```
def get_multi_rnn_cell():  
    return tf.contrib.rnn.MultiRNNCell(  
        [tf.contrib.rnn.GRUCell(num_units)  
        for _ in range(num_layers)]  
    )  
  
cell_fw = get_multi_rnn_cell()  
cell_bw = get_multi_rnn_cell()
```



```
state_fw = cell_fw.zero_state(batch_size,
tf.float32)
state_bw = cell_bw.zero_state(batch_size,
tf.float32)
outputs, states = tf.nn.bidirectional_dynamic_rnn(
    cell_fw, cell_bw, inputs, sequence_length,
    state_fw, state_bw
)
```

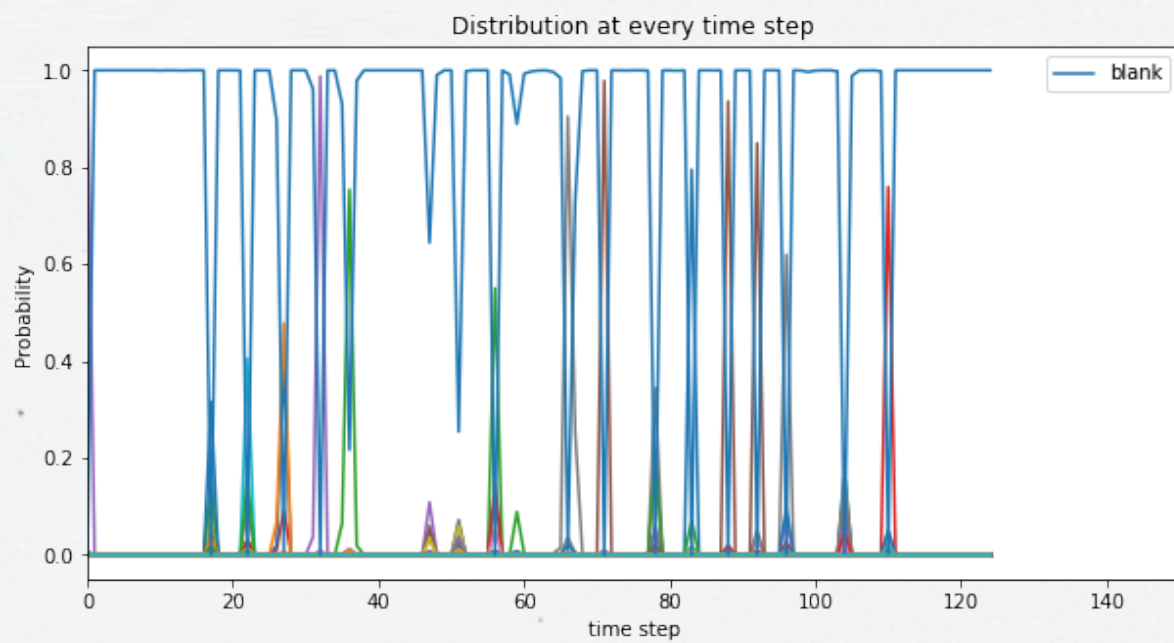


CTC: Connectionist Temporal Classification

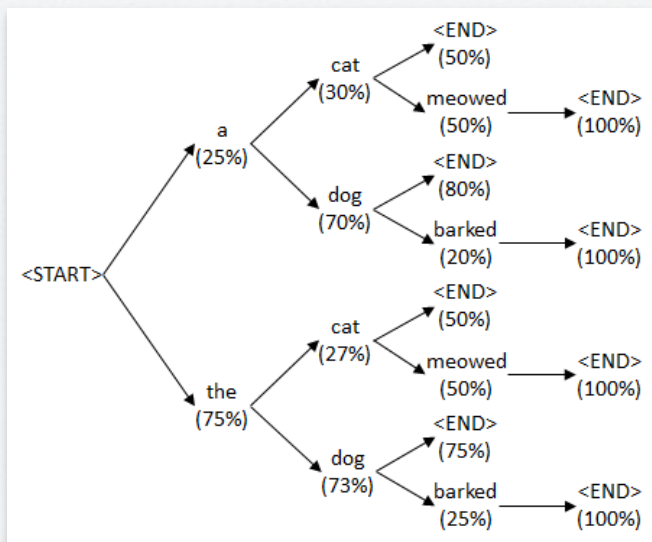


$$\ln(p(\mathbf{l}|\mathbf{x})) = \sum_{t=1}^T \ln(C_t)$$

```
loss = tf.reduce_sum(tf.nn.ctc_loss(  
    inputs=inputs, # [b, t, v+1]  
    labels=labels, # sparse [b, t]  
    sequence_length=input_length,  
# [b]  
    ctc_merge_repeated=True,  
    time_major=False  
)) / batch_size
```

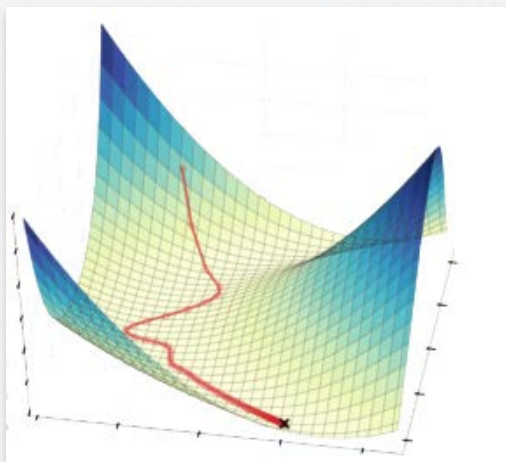


CTC解码: Beam Search



```
result, log_prob =  
tf.nn.ctc_beam_search_decoder(  
    inputs=inputs,  
    beam_width=beam_width,  
    sequence_length=sequence_length,  
    top_paths=num_top_paths  
)
```

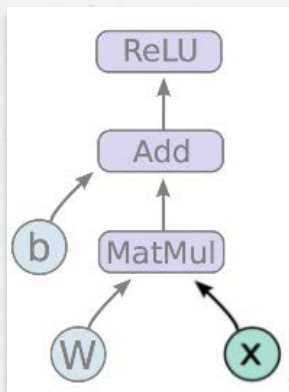

使用Optimizer训练模型



```
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(lr)

update_ops =
tf.get_collection(tf.GraphKeys.UPDATE_OPS)
train_op =
tf.contrib.slim.learning.create_train_op(
    loss,
    optimizer,
    update_ops=update_ops,
    clip_gradient_norm=Config.max_grad_norm,
    summarize_gradients=True
)
```

数据馈入 (feed)



```
with tf.Graph().as_default(), tf.Session() as sess:
    spectrogram_ph = tf.placeholder(...)
    ...
    loss_v, _ = sess.run(
        [loss, train_op],
        feed_dict={
            spectrogram_ph: spectrogram,
            ...
        }
    )
    print(loss_v)
```

TF Record: 高效率的文件读写方案

```
// Containers for non-sequential data.
message Feature {
  // Each feature can be exactly one kind.
  oneof kind {
    ByteList bytes_list = 1;
    FloatList float_list = 2;
    Int64List int64_list = 3;
  }
};

message Features {
  // Map from feature name to feature.
  map<string, Feature> feature = 1;
};
```

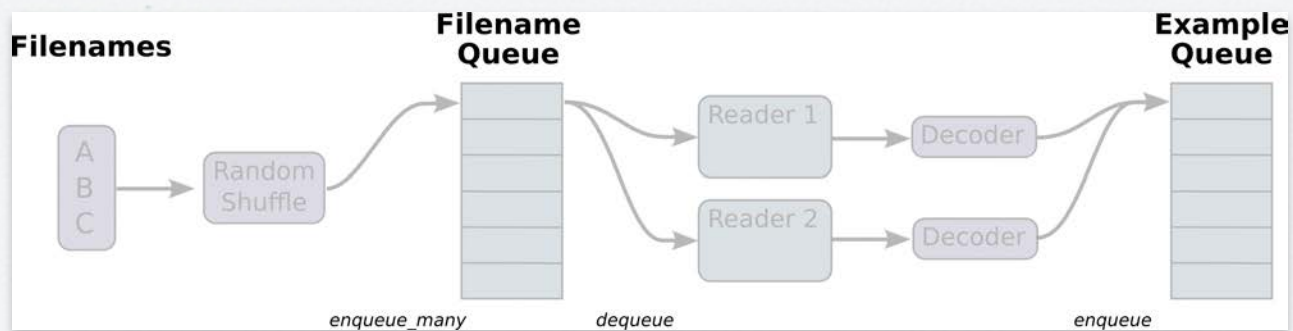
```
98 message FeatureList {
99   repeated Feature feature = 1;
100 };
101
102 message FeatureLists {
103   // Map from feature name to feature list.
104   map<string, FeatureList> feature_list = 1;
105 };
```

```
88 message Example {
89   Features features = 1;
90 };
```

```
292 message SequenceExample {
293   Features context = 1;
294   FeatureLists feature_lists = 2;
295 };
```

```
with tf.python_io.TFRecordWriter(filename) as writer:
    example = tf.train.SequenceExample(
        context=tf.train.Features(feature={
            'labels': _int64_feature(labels)
        }),
        feature_lists=tf.train.FeatureLists(feature_list={
            'spectrogram': tf.train.FeatureList(feature=[
                _float_feature(frame.tolist())
                for frame in spectrogram
            ]),
        })
    )
    writer.write(example.SerializeToString())
```

基于Queue的多线程工作流



```
filename_queue = tf.train.string_input_producer(  
    filenames, num_epochs=num_epochs  
)  
reader = tf.TFRecordReader()  
_, serialized_example = reader.read(filename_queue)
```



```
spectrogram, labels = tf.train.batch(  
    [spectrogram, labels],  
    batch_size=batch_size,  
    num_threads=num_threads,  
    capacity=capacity,  
    dynamic_pad=True  
)
```

```
coord = tf.train.Coordinator()
threads = tf.train.start_queue_runners(
    sess=sess,
    coord=coord
)

while not coord.should_stop():
    loss_v, _ = sess.run(loss, train_op)
```

使用tf.Print()显示中间结果

```
output = tf.Print(output, [output] , 'argmax_out = ', summary=20)
```

```
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [6 6 6 4 4 6 4 4 6 6 4 0 6 4  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [6 6 0 0 3 6 4 3 6 6 3 4 4 4  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [3 4 0 6 6 6 0 7 3 0 6 7 3 6  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [6 1 0 0 0 3 3 7 0 8 1 2 0 9  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [6 0 0 9 0 4 9 9 0 8 2 7 3 9  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [6 0 1 1 9 0 8 3 0 9 9 0 2 6  
I tensorflow/core/kernels/logging_ops.cc:79] argmax(out) = [3 6 9 8 3 9 1 0 1 1 9 3 2 3
```

使用tf.Assert()作断言

```
assert_op = tf.Assert(tf.reduce_all(out > 0),  
                      [out], name='assert_out_positive')  
with tf.control_dependencies([assert_op]):  
    out = tf.identity(out, name='out')  
  
out = tf.with_dependencies([assert_op], out)
```

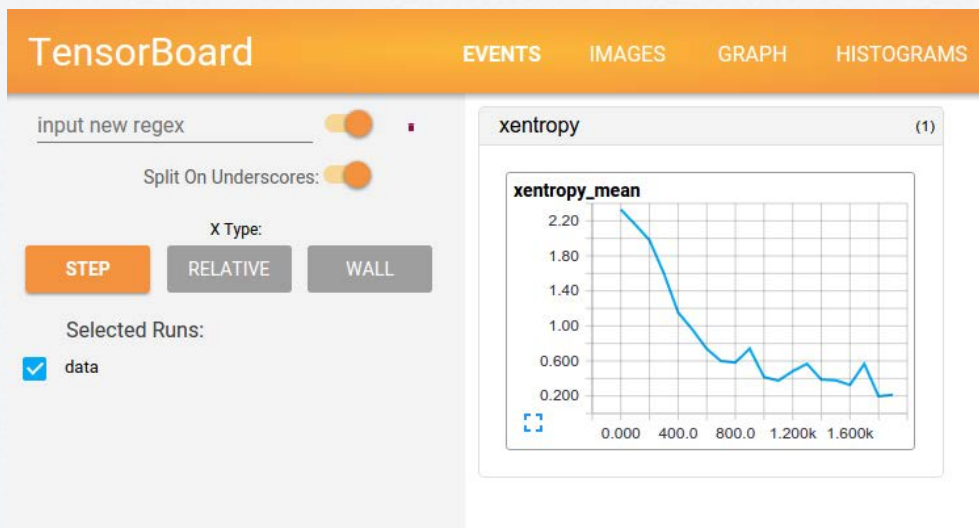
tfdbg: TensorFlow官方调试环境

```
--- run-end: run #4: 1 fetch (train/Adam); 2 feeds -----  
36 dumped tensor(s) passing filter "has_inf_or_nan":  
  
[14.788 ms] cross_entropy/Log:0  
[15.240 ms] cross_entropy/mul:0  
[16.512 ms] train/gradients/cross_entropy/mul_grad/mul:0  
[16.645 ms] train/gradients/cross_entropy/mul_grad/Sum:0  
[16.864 ms] train/gradients/cross_entropy/mul_grad/Reshape:0  
[17.175 ms] train/gradients/cross_entropy/Log_grad/Reciprocal:0  
[17.492 ms] train/gradients/cross_entropy/Log_grad/mul:0  
[17.733 ms] train/gradients/softmax/Softmax_grad/mul:0  
[17.979 ms] train/gradients/softmax/Softmax_grad/Sum:0  
[18.233 ms] train/gradients/softmax/Softmax_grad/Reshape:0  
[18.478 ms] train/gradients/softmax/Softmax_grad/sub:0  
[18.719 ms] train/gradients/softmax/Softmax_grad/mul_1:0  
[18.960 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/Sum:0  
[18.967 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/Sum_1:0  
[19.156 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/Reshape:0  
[19.189 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/Reshape_1:0  
[19.360 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/tuple/control_dependency_1:0  
[19.402 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/add_grad/tuple/control_dependency:0  
[19.693 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/MatMul_grad/MatMul_1:0  
[19.719 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/MatMul_grad/MatMul:0  
[19.727 ms] train/Adam/update_softmax/biases/Variable/ApplyAdam:0  
[20.036 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/MatMul_grad/tuple/control_dependency_1:0  
[20.230 ms] train/gradients/softmax/wx_plus_b/MatMul_grad/tuple/control_dependency:0  
Candidates: cross_entropy/Log:0 cross_entropy/mul:0  
--- Scroll (PgDn): 0.00%  
tfdbg> pt cross_entropy/
```



```
with tf.Graph().as_default(), tf.Session() as sess:
    ...
    from tensorflow.python import debug as tf_debug
    sess = tf_debug.LocalCLIDebugWrapperSession(sess)
    sess.add_tensor_filter( "has_inf_or_nan" ,
                           tf_debug.has_inf_or_nan)
```

使用TensorBoard可视化训练过程



```
loss = ...  
tf.summary.scalar('loss', loss)  
  
...  
  
tvars = tf.trainable_variables()  
for var in tvars:  
    tf.summary.histogram(var.name, var)  
  
...  
summary = tf.summary.merge_all()
```

```
writer = tf.summary.FileWriter('summary')  
writer.add_graph(sess.graph)  
  
...  
s = sess.run(summary)  
writer.add_summary(s, global_step)
```



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