學號:B04901066 系級:電機三 姓名:洪國喨

1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 RNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?

(Collaborators: NULL)

答: model 架構(summery)如下

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 40, 256)	1961472
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 40, 512)	1574912
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 40, 512)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 512)	2099200
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	65792
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
Total params: 5,832,961 Trainable params: 5,832,961 Non-trainable params: 0		

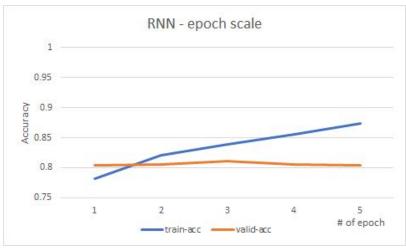
epoch:

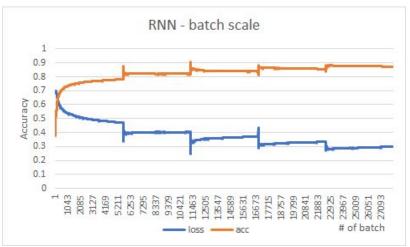
取valid acc最高者、

optimizer : Adam(lr=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999, epsilon=1e-08, decay=0.0),

loss fuction:

'binary_crossentropy'





2. (1%) 請說明你實作的 BOW model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?

(Collaborators: NULL)

答: model 架構(summery)如下

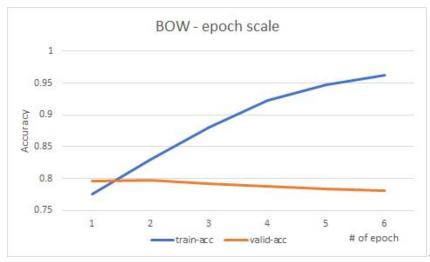
TWO A	V W W		
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
	.======		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	512)	5009408
	V	540)	-
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	512\	262656
uelise_2 (belise)	(None,	312)	202030
dropout 2 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
a. opout_z (s. opout)	(322)	ŭ
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
- , ,			
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0

dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	256)	65792
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	1)	257
		=======================================	
Total params: 5,469,441			
Trainable params: 5,469,441			
Non-trainable params: 0			

epoch:

取valid acc最高者、optimizer : Adam(Ir=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999, epsilon=1e-08, decay=0.0)、 loss fuction:

'binary_crossentropy'





3. (1%) 請比較bag of word與RNN兩種不同model對於"today is a good day, but it is hot"與 "today is hot, but it is a good day"這兩句的情緒分數,並討論造成差異的原因。 (Collaborators: NULL)

答:

model	bag of word	RNN
"today is a good day, but it is hot"	0.55839884	0.56753063
"today is hot, but it is a good day"	0.55839884	0.99821848

bag of word只考慮字出現的次數,因此這兩句話的分數是一模一樣的;RNN因為會考慮到排序關係,所以"today is hot, but it is a good day"的prediction趨近於1,而"today is a good day, but it is hot"的prediction跟bag of word差不多,顯示"正面述句+but+輕度反面數據"之情緒會偏中性,順序之強調性較低;反之若是"輕度反面述句+but+正面數據"就會變成十分肯定的正面述句,以上之觀察結果與人類實際的感覺十分接近。

4. (1%) 請比較"有無"包含標點符號兩種不同tokenize的方式,並討論兩者對準確率的影響。 (Collaborators: b04901146 - 黃禹傑、b04901142 - 陳政曄)

答:

不包含標點符號的方法:因為助教提供之training_label.txt已經把標點符號也視作單字處理 (以空格分開),因此在建立字典時,只將.isalnum()回傳True的單字加進字典即可。

影響:可發現準確率約下降0.001~0.004,可見標點符號對於顯示情緒具有一定之重要性。

model	無標點符號	origin
Private Score	0.81013	0.81202
Public Score	0.81019	0.81458

5. (1%) 請描述在你的semi-supervised方法是如何標記label,並比較有無semi-surpervised training對準確率的影響。

(Collaborators: b04901146 - 黃禹傑、b04901142 - 陳政曄)

答:

如何標記label:直接將unlabel data拿來predict,output > 0.75 label為1;output < 0.25 label為0。

影響:可發現準確率約上升0.003,然而我和一些同學討論之結果,發現加了 semi-supervised以後,準確率變化約為-0.01~+0.01,因此我覺得semi-supervised在本次作業效果有限。

model	semi-supervised	origin
Private Score	0.81508	0.81202
Public Score	0.81703	0.81458