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1. (1%)請問 softmax 適不適合作為本次作業的 output layer? 寫出你最後選擇的 output layer 並說明理由。

Softmax 並不適合作為本次作業的 output layer,因為本次作業為 multilabel,輸出為一維矩陣,對應每個 label 都有不同的機率,每個 label 的機率之間互相不影響,故選用 sigmoid 會比 softmax 結果的準確率上好很多。

2. (1%)請設計實驗驗證上述推論。

用同樣的程式,將最後的 output layer 分別設為 sigmoid 及 softmax,觀察結果的差別,切出 10% data 為 vlidation data ,在 validation 上 sigmoid 的 flscore 結果可以到 0.5 附近,但若用 softmax 幾乎都在零附近,故明顯看出 softmax 適不適合作為本次作業的 output layer。

3. (1%)請試著分析 tags 的分布情況(數量)。

SCIENCE-FICTION [959.]

SPECULATIVE-FICTION [1448.]

FICTION [1672.]

NOVEL [992.]

FANTASY [773.]

CHILDREN'S-LITERATURE [777.]

HUMOUR [18.]

SATIRE [35.]

HISTORICAL-FICTION [137.]

HISTORY [40.]

MYSTERY [642.]

SUSPENSE [318.]

ADVENTURE-NOVEL [109.]

SPY-FICTION [75.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY [51.]

HORROR [192.]

THRILLER [243.]

ROMANCE-NOVEL [157.]

COMEDY [59.]

NOVELLA [29.]

WAR-NOVEL [31.]

DYSTOPIA [30.]

COMIC-NOVEL [37.]

DETECTIVE-FICTION [178.]

HISTORICAL-NOVEL [222.]

BIOGRAPHY [42.]

MEMOIR [35.]

NON-FICTION [102.]

CRIME-FICTION [368.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL-NOVEL [31.]

ALTERNATE-HISTORY [72.]

TECHNO-THRILLER [18.]

UTOPIAN-AND-DYSTOPIAN-FICTION [11.]

YOUNG-ADULT-LITERATURE [288.]

SHORT-STORY [41.]

GOTHIC-FICTION [12.]

APOCALYPTIC-AND-POST-APOCALYPTIC-FICTION [14.]

HIGH-FANTASY [15.]

可發現 SCIENCE-FICTION、SPECULATIVE-FICTION NOVEL 等出現機率較高,有大約五個 tag 出現機率不到 1%,發現 tag 出現得機率是極不平均的。

4. (1%)本次作業中使用何種方式得到 word embedding?請簡單描述做法。

套用 glove 的 word embedding,每個字為 100dimenison 的矩陣,因為 training data 中的總字數並沒有很多,因此採用 glove.6B.100d.txt,在 train 時發現效果很好,改用 glove.6B.200d.txt 對於結果並沒有太大差別。

以下為 glove model training summary:

Training

The GloVe model is trained on the non-zero entries of a global word-word co-occurrence matrix, which tabulates how frequently words co-occur with one another in a given corpus. Populating this matrix requires a single pass through the entire corpus to collect the statistics. For large corpora, this pass can be computationally expensive, but it is a one-time up-front cost. Subsequent training iterations are much faster because the number of non-zero matrix entries is typically much smaller than the total number of words in the corpus.

The tools provided in this package automate the collection and preparation of co-occurrence statistics for input into the model. The core training code is separated from these preprocessing steps and can be executed independently.

5. (1%)試比較 bag of word 和 RNN 何者在本次作業中效果較好。

Bag of word 在 kaggle 上的 performance 較好,用 rnn+word embedding 的 結果在 kaggle 上表線上大約為 0.47 0.48,而 bag of word 在 kaggle 表現上為 0.5 左右,比 rnn 稍微較好一些,我猜測可能原因是在 train data 中的某些字在 embedding 時無法轉換,會轉為一個都為 0 的矩陣,因此造成 rnn 成果較 bag of word 差。