HW2-2 report

1. model description

```
EncoderRNN(
   (embedding): Embedding(198308, 128)
   (gru): GRU(128, 128)
)
DecoderRNN(
   (embedding): Embedding(198308, 128)
   (gru): GRU(128, 128)
   (out): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=198308, bias=True)
   (softmax): LogSoftmax()
)
```

2. how to improve your performance

write down the method that makes you understanding:

作業2-2我們開始實作beam search。在最大長度中,讀取當下decoder output前beam size個log softmax的word index,且紀錄beam size個path和目前那個path的字句。在每一個字餵完decoder後,依照目前累積log softmax score排序,取前beam size個做下一輪的beam search。直到出現<EOS>或<PAD>,結束beam search。

why do you use it:

因為我們在作業hw2-1成功實作attention-based seq2seq + teacher forcing,效果還不錯,但是我們當中有同學用attention-based seq2seq + scheduled sampling,test結果只吐出高頻字,而且每一句看起來都很相像,可能沒train乾淨,剛好有另外一個同學用vanilla seq2seq就可以成功過兩個baseline,而且有beam search的效果更好,所以最後決定採用這個方法。另外,也有另外一個同學使用bucketing的技巧,但training時很難收斂。

analysis and compare your model without the method:

從下表可知,perplexity和correlation隨著beam size的增加有上升的趨勢,亦即,有beam search比沒beam search表現的還要好,更有機會找到最佳解。

3. experimental results and setting

batch_size = 64, min count = 0, epochs = 1, 有依照input sentence和target sentence中最大長度做排序, teacher forcing。

	beam size = 1	beam size = 2	beam size = 3	beam size = 4
perplexity	6.224632	10.713827	14.109892	15.824317
correlation	0.46584	0.48021	0.48046	0.46476

上表中,beam size = 3時候,correlation最大,表現最好,但是beam size = 4 不知道為什麼就掉下來了;beam size = 4時,perplexity最大。

4. 分工

t06902115 張晉之:

- 1. attention-based seq2seq
- 2. vanilla seq2seq
- 3. scheduled sampling
- 4. teacher forcing
- 5. beam search

b03902125 林映廷:

- 1. attention-based seq2seq
- 2. scheduled sampling
- 3. vanilla seq2eq
- 4. teacher forcing
- 5. hw2-2 report

b03902130 楊書文:

- 1. attention-based seq2seq
- 2. scheduled sampling
- 3. teacher forcing
- 4. bucketing
- 5. model finalization with batched evaluation (preventing time limit exceeded)

作業2-2因為比較難train,所以我們三人各自train三個model來取其中最好的。最後是用張晉之的model code,由林映廷將其train起來,然後楊書文改寫evaluation code避免超過十分鐘。