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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:)

<pre>~/code/ML2017FALL/hw4 12s » ./hw4_test.sh data/testing_data.txt output Using TensorFlow backend.</pre>						
Layer (type)	Output	Shape		Param #		
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None,	None,	100)	0		
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None,	None,	128)	76928		
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	None,	128)	0		
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None,	1024)		2625536		
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)		0		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1024)		1049600		
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)		0		
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	2)	=======	2050		
Total params: 3,754,114 Trainable params: 3,754,114 Non-trainable params: 0						

用gensim Word2Vec (iter=25) 再進以上的model training 用 K-fold (K=4) train 4次

準確率: private: 0.80713, public:0.80859

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:)

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None,	10000)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	512)	5120512
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	64)	32832
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	2)	130
Total params: 5,153,474 Trainable params: 5,153,474 Non-trainable params: 0			

用keras tokenizer斷詞和轉成binary incidence matrix再進以上model training 4 個epoch

準確率: private: 0.79862, public: 0.80105

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:)

BOW: [0.22046296, 0.77953702] [0.22046296, 0.77953702] RNN: [0.35092029, 0.64907968] [0.13977341, 0.86022657]

這兩句用的字都一樣對bag of words來說是一樣的句字, 分數也一樣 但因為RNN會看字的順序,評分的結果既會不一樣

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。

有標點符號: private: 0.80713, public: 0.80859 無標點符號: private: 0.80611, public: 0.80735

標點符號在文字裡也是用來表達情緒的,加了對model有些許的幫助

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:)

threshold > 0.97 或 threshold > 0.95 的加label 但這樣好像只會讓model更容易overfit 準確率大概是: private: 0.79266, public: 0.79451