Text Summarization-2

Text Summarization & Seq2seq Architecture

1. Text Rank

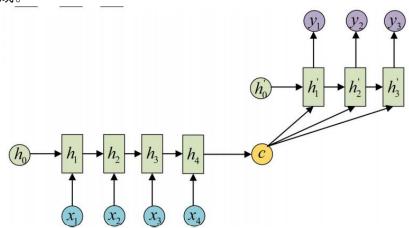
Text Rank 是抽取式的摘要方法。借鉴 Page Rank 的思路,将文章拆分为一个个句子,将句子向量化表示并分配一个初始权重,再计算它们之间的相似度,并存储到矩阵中,把相似度矩阵转化为图,其中句子是节点,相似度是节点间的权重。将相似度矩阵与句子初始权重不断进行矩阵相乘,将最后趋于稳定的值作为句子最终的权重,取到 top-k 权重的句子,作为最终的摘要。

A 是句子间的相似度矩阵, v 是句子的初始权重。

2. Seq2seq

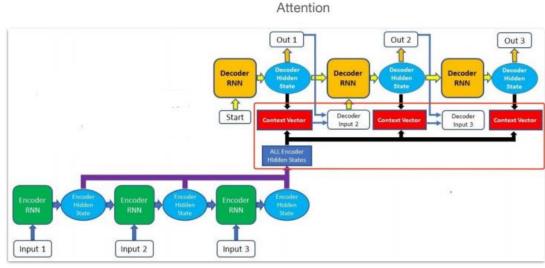
2.1. Architecture

Seq2seq 是基于 RNN 的文本生成模型,由 Encoder 和 Decoder 组成。 Encoder 负责将输入的本文进行编码,输出 context,Decoder 负责利用 context 进行文本生成。



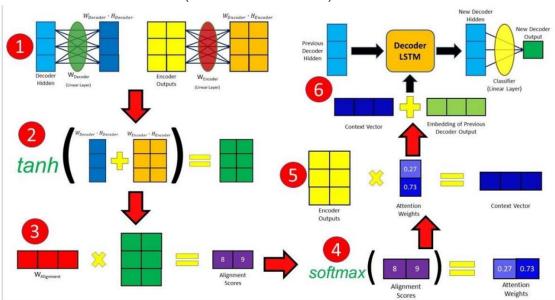
2.2. Attention

如果只将 Encoder 最后一刻的输出作为 context 送给 Decoder,那么 Decoder 根据输入文本的整体去做生成,无法每个时刻的输入进行针对性的生成。因此引入 Attention Mechanism,为 Encoder 和 Decoder 建立更紧密的联系。



Decoder 每个时刻输出的隐变量会与 Encoder 所有时刻的隐变量进行 Attention 计算,得出 context,再将 context 与当前时刻的输入拼接后送入 Decoder。

2.2.1. Additive Attention (Bahdanau Attention)



主要思路是将 decoder_hidden 和 encoder_hidden 分别进行线性变换后相加,经过激活函数,与一个可学习的参数相乘得到 score,在 softmax 后于 encoder_hidden 相乘,得到 context。

使用 Additive Attention 的 Decoder 流程如下图:

```
# 用于注意力
 self.attention = BahdanauAttention(self.dec_units)
def call(self, x, hidden, enc_output):
 # 编码器输出 (enc_output) 的形状 == (批大小, 最大长度, 隐藏层大小)
 context_vector, attention_weights = self.attention(hidden, enc_output)
 # x 在通过嵌入层后的形状 == (批大小, 1, 嵌入维度)
 x = self.embedding(x)
 # x 在拼接 (concatenation) 后的形状 == (批大小, 1, 嵌入维度 + 隐藏层大小)
 x = tf.concat([tf.expand_dims(context_vector, 1), x], axis=-1)
 # 将合并后的向量传送到 GRU
 output, state = self.gru(x)
 # 输出的形状 == (批大小 * 1, 隐藏层大小)
 output = tf.reshape(output, (-1, output.shape[2]))
 # 输出的形状 == (批大小, vocab)
 x = self.fc(output)
 return x, state, attention_weights
```

2.2.2. Multiplicative Attention(Luong Attention)

主要有三种计算方法,Attention 的计算流程于 Additive Attention,只是将 上图的第2步替换成以下三种计算方式。

The first one is the dot scoring function. This is the simplest of the functions; to produce the alignment score we only need to take the hidden states of the encoder and multiply them by the hidden state of the decoder.

$$score_{alignment} = H_{encoder} \cdot H_{decoder}$$

• Concat

The last function is slightly similar to the way that alignment scores are calculated in Bahdanau Attention, whereby the decoder hidden state is added to the encoder hidden states.

```
score_{alignment} = W \cdot tanh(W_{combined}(H_{encoder} + H_{decoder}))
```

General

The second type is called general and is similar to the dot function, except that a weight matrix is added into the equation as well.

```
score_{alignment} = W(H_{encoder} \cdot H_{decoder})
```

需要注意的是,Multiplicative Attention 在 Decoder 中的流程与 Additive Attention 略有不同。

- (1) 先将输入 sequence 进行 embedding 得到 embed
- (2) 将 embed 送入 LSTM 得到 lstm out
- (3) 用 lstm out 计算 context
- (4) 将 lstm out 与 context 拼接得到新的 lstm out
- (5) 将 lstm_out 经过全连接层得到 logits

```
class Decoder(tf.keras.Model):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, embedding_size, rnn_size, attention_func):
       super(Decoder, self).__init__()
       self.attention = LuongAttention(rnn_size, attention_func)
       self.rnn_size = rnn size
       self.embedding = tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab size, embedding size)
        self.lstm = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(
            rnn size, return sequences=True, return state=True)
        self.wc = tf.keras.layers.Dense(rnn size, activation='tanh')
       self.ws = tf.keras.layers.Dense(vocab size)
    def call(self, sequence, state, encoder_output):
       # Remember that the input to the decoder
        # is now a batch of one-word sequences,
        # which means that its shape is (batch_size, 1)
   pembed = self.embedding(sequence)
        # Therefore, the lstm_out has shape (batch_size, 1, rnn_size)
       lstm_out, state_h, state_c = self.lstm(embed, initial_state=state)
        # Use self.attention to compute the context and alignment vectors
        # context vector's shape: (batch_size, 1, rnn_size)
        # alignment vector's shape: (batch_size, 1, source_length)
  context, alignment = self.attention(lstm_out, encoder_output)
        # Combine the context vector and the LSTM output
        # Before combined, both have shape of (batch_size, 1, rnn_size),
        # so let's squeeze the axis 1 first
        # After combined, it will have shape of (batch_size, 2 * rnn_size)
       lstm out = tf.concat(
           [tf.squeeze(context, 1), tf.squeeze(lstm_out, 1)], 1)
        # lstm_out now has shape (batch_size, rnn_size)
       lstm_out = self.wc(lstm_out)
        # Finally, it is converted back to vocabulary space: (batch_size, vocab_size)
       logits = self.ws(lstm_out)
        return logits, state_h, state_c, alignment
```

这两种 Decoder 流程有区别吗?

2.3. Training skills

为了防止在训练的时候,上一时刻的预测错误导致接下来的预测也发生错误,可以利用 Ground Truth 进行辅助训练。Teacher Forcing 是在每一时刻都使用真实值输入给 Decoder,但这会使得模型因为依赖标签数据,在训练过程中,模型会有较好的效果,但是在测试的时候因为不能得到 ground truth 的支持,所以如果目前生成的序列在训练过程中有很大不同,模型就会变得脆弱。

也就是说,这种模型的 cross-domain 能力会更差,也就是如果测试数据集与训练数据集来自不同的领域,模型的 performance 就会变差。

scheduled sampling 则有概率的去使用 Ground Truth 进行辅助训练,并且这个概率可以随着模型训练进展变得越来越小,在刚开始时多使用 Ground Truth 帮助模型快速学习,到后来逐渐舍弃 Ground Truth,使用自己生成的state 进行下一次预测。

Beam Search 也是有效的解决方法。