## 회귀 신경망과 자연언어

## 7장

### 엣지있게 설명한 텐서플로우



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```
import bz2
import collections
import os
import re
from lxml import etree
from helpers import download
class Wikipedia:
  TOKEN_REGEX = re.compile(r'[A-Za-z]+|[!?::,()]')
  def __init__(self, url, cache_dir, vocabulary_size=10000):
  def iter (self):
     """Iterate over pages represented as lists of word indices."""
  @property
  def vocabulary_size(self):
  def encode(self, word):
     """Get the vocabulary index of a string word."""
```

```
def decode(self, index):

"""Get back the string word from a vocabulary index."""

pass

def _read_pages(self, url):

"""

Extract plain words from a Wikipedia dump and store them to the pages file. Each page will be a line with words separated by spaces.

"""

pass

def _build_vocabulary(self, vocabulary_size):

"""

Count words in the pages file and write a list of the most frequent words to the vocabulary file.

"""

pass

@classmethod
def _tokenize(cls, page):
 pass
```

- 뭉치 데이터를 다운로드하고 페이지와 단어들을 추출한다.
- 가장빈번하게 사용되는 단어들의 모음(단어장)을 만들기 위해서 단어 수를 센다.
- 3. 단어집을 이용해서 추출된 페이지를 인코딩한다.



```
def __init__(self, url, cache_dir, vocabulary_size=10000):
   self_cache_dir = os.path.expanduser(cache_dir)
   self_pages_path = os.path.join(self_cache_dir, 'pages.bz2')
   self._vocabulary_path = os.path.join(self._cache_dir, 'vocabulary.bz2')
  if not os.path.isfile(self._pages_path):
      print('Read pages')
     self._read_pages(url)
  if not os.path.isfile(self._vocabulary_path):
      print('Build vocabulary')
      self._build_vocabulary(vocabulary_size)
   with bz2.open(self._vocabulary_path, 'rt') as vocabulary:
      print('Read vocabulary')
      self_vocabulary = [x.strip() for x in vocabulary]
   self._indices = {x: i for i, x in enumerate(self._vocabulary)}
def _iter_ (self):
   """Iterate over pages represented as lists of word indices."""
  with bz2.open(self._pages_path, 'rt') as pages:
      for page in pages:
         words = page.strip().split()
         words = [self.encode(x) for x in words]
         yield words
```

```
@property
def vocabulary_size(self):
    return len(self._vocabulary)

def encode(self, word):
    """Get the vocabulary index of a string word."""
    return self._indices.get(word, 0)

def decode(self, index):
    """Get back the string word from a vocabulary index."""
    return self._vocabulary[index]
```



```
def _read_pages(self, url):

"""

Extract plain words from a Wikipedia dump and store them to the pages file. Each page will be a line with words separated by spaces.

wikipedia_path = download(url, self._cache_dir)
with bz2.open(wikipedia_path) as wikipedia, \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) bz2.open(self._pages_path, 'wt') as pages:
for _, element in etree.iterparse(wikipedia, tag='{*}page'):
    if element.find('./{*}redirect') is not None:
        continue
    page = element.findtext('./{*}revision/{*}text')
    words = self._tokenize(page)
    pages.write(' '.join(words) + '\frac{\pi}{2}\) element.clear()
```

```
@classmethod

def _tokenize(cls, page):
   words = cls.TOKEN_REGEX.findall(page)
   words = [x.lower() for x in words]
   return words
```

\_read\_pages() 는 압축된 XML파일 형식의 Wikipedia 뭉치를 다운로드하고, 각 페이지마다 포매팅 정보를 제거하기 위해서 보통의 단어들을 추출하는 작업을 반복한다.



```
def _build_vocabulary(self, vocabulary_size):
    """

Count words in the pages file and write a list of the most frequent
    words to the vocabulary file.
    """

counter = collections.Counter()
    with bz2.open(self._pages_path, 'rt') as pages:
        for page in pages:
            words = page.strip().split()
            counter.update(words)

common = ['<unk>'] + counter.most_common(vocabulary_size - 1)
common = [x[0] for x in common]
    with bz2.open(self._vocabulary_path, 'wt') as vocabulary:
        for word in common:
            vocabulary.write(word + '\m'n')
```

오타나 자주사용하지 않는 것을 줄이기 위해 vocabulary\_size – 1을 한다. 단어집에 없는 값은 unk 토큰으로 처리한다.



```
def skipgrams(pages, max_context):
""Form training pairs according to the skip-gram model."""
for words in pages:
    for index, current in enumerate(words):
        context = random.randint(1, max_context)
        for target in words[max(0, index - context): index]:
            yield current, target
        for target in words[index + 1: index + context + 1]:
            yield current, target
```



- 원-핫-인코딩
- Word2vec model
- -CBOW(문맥을 통해 단어를 찾는 것)
- -Skip-gram(단어를 통해 문맥 유추)



## CBOW(Continuous Bag-of-Words)

하나의 문맥 단어가 주어지면 하나의 타켓 단어를 예측하는 모델이다.

Input : 단어를 수치화한 one-hot-vector

Ex) context word : bark, target word : dog

Input에 대해 target word가 나올 확률 : y\_i

Output word 가 target word 이면 1 , 아니면 0 을 t\_i에 저장

Error = y\_i - t\_i (if error > 0 : 실제 단어가 아닌데 모델이 잘 못 예측, else : 실제 단어인데 모델이 잘 못 예측)



### 모델 구조

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from helpers import lazy_property
  def __init__(self, data, target, params):
     self.data = data
     self.target = target
     self.params = params
     self.embeddings
     self.cost
     self.optimize
  @lazy_property
  def embeddings(self):
     initial = tf.random_uniform(
        [self.params.vocabulary_size, self.params.embedding_size],
        -1.0, 1.0)
     return tf.Variable(initial)
  @lazy_property
  def optimize(self):
     optimizer = tf.train.MomentumOptimizer(
        self.params.learning_rate, self.params.momentum)
     return optimizer.minimize(self.cost)
  @lazy_property
  def cost(self):
     embedded = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(self.embeddings, self.data)
     weight = tf.Variable(tf.truncated_normal(
        [self.params.vocabulary_size, self.params.embedding_size],
        stddev=1.0 / self.params.embedding_size ** 0.5))
     bias = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([self.params.vocabulary_size]))
     target = tf.expand_dims(self.target, 1)
     return tf.reduce mean(tf.nn.nce loss(
        weight, bias, embedded, target,
        self.params.contrastive_examples,
        self.params.vocabulary_size))
```



#### 시퀀스 분류

- 전체 입력 시퀀스를 위한 클래스를 예측하기 위한 문제 셋팅
- Ex) 유전학, 재정, 감정분석 등에서 사용
- Imdb Movie 비평 데이터셋
- ⇒ Positive(T) or Negative(F)



### 시퀀스 레이블링 모델

- 1. Input = word
- 2. Cell(LSTM, GRU 등)
- 3. Output
- 4. softmax(T or F)



#### 모델 학습

```
import tensorflow as tf
from helpers import AttrDict
from Embedding import Embedding
from ImdbMovieReviews Import ImdbMovieReviews
from preprocess_batched import preprocess_batched
from SequenceClassificationModel import SequenceClassificationModel
IMDB_DOWNLOAD_DIR = './imdb'
WIKI_VOCAB_DIR = '../01_wikipedia/wikipedia'
WIKI_EMBED_DIR = '../01_wikipedia/wikipedia'
params = AttrDict(
   rnn_cell=tf.nn.rnn_cell.GRUCell,
   rnn_hidden=300,
   optimizer=tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer(0.002),
   batch_size=20,
reviews = ImdbMovieReviews(IMDB_DOWNLOAD_DIR)
length = max(len(x[0]) for x in reviews)
embedding = Embedding(
   WIKI VOCAB DIR + '/vocabulary.bz2',
   WIKI_EMBED_DIR + '/embeddings.npy', length)
batches = preprocess_batched(reviews, length, embedding, params.batch_size)
data = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, length, embedding.dimensions])
target = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 2])
model = SequenceClassificationModel(data, target, params)
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(tf.initialize_all_variables())
for index, batch in enumerate(batches):
   feed = {data: batch[0], target: batch[1]}
   error, _ = sess.run([model.error, model.optimize], feed)
   print('{}: {:3.1f}%'.format(index + 1, 100 * error))
```



### 기울기 자르기

```
@lazy_property
def cost(self):
   cross_entropy = -tf.reduce_sum(self.target * tf.log(self.prediction))
  return cross_entropy
@lazy_property
def optimize(self):
  gradient = self.params.optimizer.compute_gradients(self.cost)
   try:
      limit = self.params.gradient_clipping
      gradient =
         (tf.clip_by_value(g, -limit, limit), v)
         if g is not None else (None, v)
         for g, v in gradient]
   except AttributeError:
      print('No gradient clipping parameter specified.')
   optimize = self.params.optimizer.apply_gradients(gradient)
   return optimize
```

Cost = cross\_entropy

#### Optimize

- apply\_gradients()로 기울기를 수정하고 웨이트 변화를 적용.
- 기울기를 자르기 위해 값을 설정 후, 이 값보다 작으면 –limit, 크면 +limit 으로 설정.



#### 정리

 이 모델의 학습 성공은 네트워크의 구조와 하이퍼 파라미터뿐만 아니라 단어 임베딩의 품질에도 영향을 받는다.



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감사합니다

