【程序喵笔记】RNN实现文本分类

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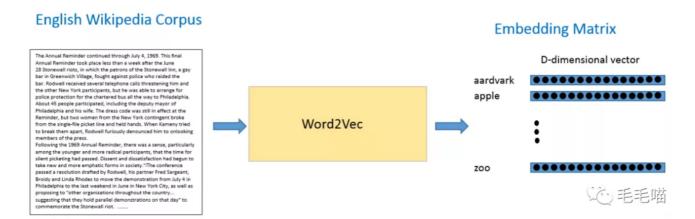
RNN实现文本分类

目标:运用RNN网络对影评数据集进行分类

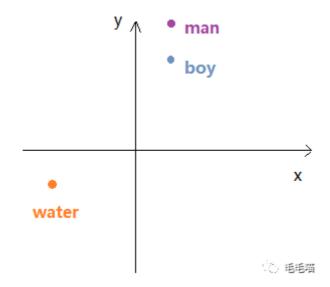
词向量模型 word2vec

词向量概述

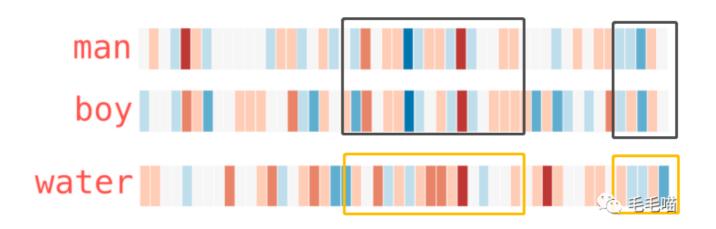
一句话很长,由干干万万个词构成,计算机想要明白一句话,就要先认识一个个词,计算机擅长处理什么?是数字啊,所以我们就把"词"转化成一个个数字组成"向量"。我们希望得到一个大表 embedding maxtrix ,每个词对应的向量都能找到。



这个词向量不能随便设定的吧,首先需要相近的词汇离得近一点,举个栗子,一个二维向量 (a, b) 代表一个词。比如 "man" 这个词在空间中(1, 5), boy (1, 4), 而 water (-1, -4), 我们看看在坐标系下这些点。



很显然,man和boy离得很近,离water很远。但是二维远远不能满足对一个词的描述,通常情况下,我们用上百维的向量来描述一个词,两个词之间的关联程度用余弦距离或者欧式距离表示。还是这三个词,用更高维度标签,不同颜色代表不同数字范围,对应数字越大表示越深红。



圈出的部分明显可以看出,相似的词是有很大的相似程度的。但是词向量这么多维的数字人为的编造也太麻烦了,我们可以用一个神经网络来构造每个词对应的向量。

词向量模型

既然是神经网络,那肯定就要有输入和输出,词不可能单个的蹦出来,一定是有上下文关系的,我们就利用这一点,就可以构建词向量模型的网络啦,假设我们的词向量是一个4维向量。

举个甜甜的表白词: You are the one I have been looking for. (你就是我一直在追寻的幸福),依次先圈出5个词(滑动窗口),找到中间的词 w(t) 和这个词的上下文 w(t-2), w(t-1), w(t+1), w(t+2)。

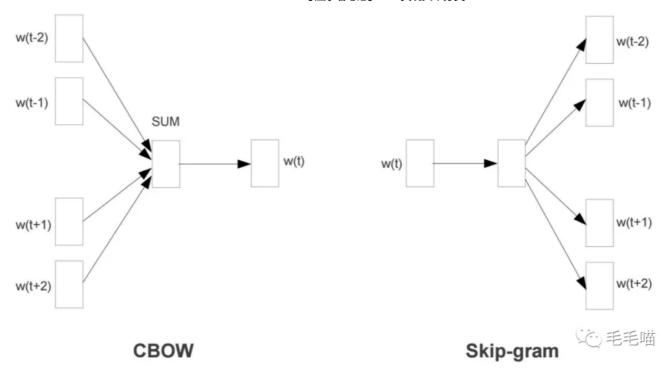


可以将上下文作为输入,中间词作为输出,来判断判断输出这个词是不是上下文所对应的中间词。先建立一个词向量大表 embedding , 里面有所有词和对应的向量 (随机初始化).

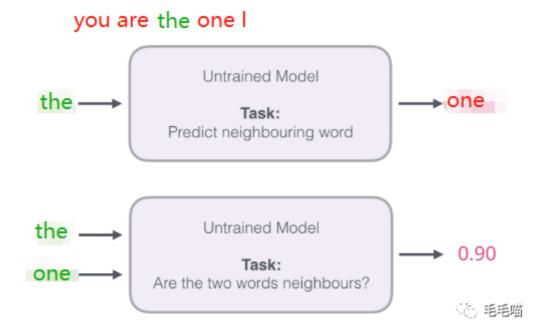
前向传播:根据输入词,找到大表中对应的向量,经过神经网络得到各种词的概率,判断输出是否为中间词。反向传播:不仅更新网络模型,也会更新词向量的大表.



常见有两种模型,CBOW是上下文为输入,中间词的输出。而skip-gram正好相反,但是原理相近。



这样虽然可以找到词向量,但是最后的预测概率是一个超多的分类问题,需要的参数可是太多了,那我们能不能简化一点,比较输入和输出是否相邻,那就变成一个二分类问题,是相邻的为1,不是为0,以skip-gram为例。



原先的输入和输出左边,右边是改进后增加 target 。

		he one I ha			
input	output		input1	input2	target
the	you		the	you	1
the	are		the	are	1
the	one		the	one	1
the	1		the	1	1
one	are		one	are	1
one	the		one	the	1
one	1		one	1	1
one	have		one	have	(0.16E)

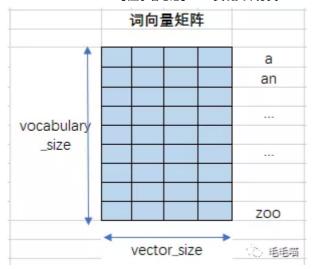
这样看上去没啥大问题,但是,所有标签全为1啊,并没有0,这样神经网络还学啥,任意两个词都是相邻的了。所以,在这里,我们增加一个负采样,就是人为的创造一些与不相邻的数据,让target为0.

input1	input2	target	input1	input2	target
the	you	1	the	you	1
the	are	1	the	are	1
the	one	1	the	one	1
the	1	1	the	1	1
one	are	1	the	his	0
one	the	1	the	sick	0
one	1	1	one	are	1
one	have	1	one	the	1
			one	1	1
			one	have	1
			one	what	0
			one	hello	売 毛毛曜

负采样的个数,根据模型而定,滑动窗口的大小和每个窗口取几个值也是根据模型而定,大体的思路就是这样的。总结一下,三大步:

1.初始化词向量矩阵

词汇个数: vocabulary_size , 每个向量维度 vector_size , 相当于一个大表 , 每个词对应向量 , 这也是最终所需要的



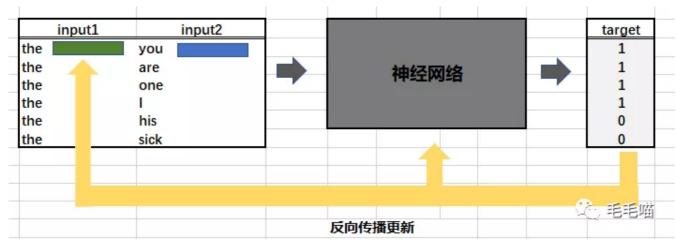
2.构建数据

将文本做滑动窗口处理,找到中间词和上下文对应词向量,比如the用一个4维向量表示,you、are、his等一些词也在词向量表格找到对应4维向量。

dataset				embedding			context		
input1	input2	target							
the	you	1					you		
the	are	1							
the	one	1					are		
the	1	1	the						
the	his	0							
the	sick	0					his		
one	are	1					one		
one	the	1							
one	1	1					sick		
one	have	1							
one	what	0					1		To de not
one	hello	0						<u> </u>) 毛毛啦

3.构建网络更新参数

通过神经网络返向传播来计算更新,此时不仅更新网络的权重参数矩阵,也会更新词向量矩阵 (绿色的4维向量)。



模型实现

1.数据预处理

构建语料库,根据语料库数目限制和最小词频限制,构建出 47135 个词作为语料库。

```
max_vocabulary_size = 50000# 语料库最大词语数
min_occurrence = 10# 最小词频
# 读取数据
data_path = 'text8.zip'
with zipfile.ZipFile(data_path) as f:
   text_words = f.read(f.namelist()[0]).lower().split()#总共17005207词,我们只选取最常见的
# 创建计数器, 从多到少计算词频
# 第一个词为'UNK',文本中不在语料库中的词汇用这个代替
count = [('UNK', -1)]
# 基于词频返回max_vocabulary_size个常用词
count.extend(collections.Counter(text_words).most_common(max_vocabulary_size - 1))
# 剔除掉出现次数少于'min occurrence'的词
for i in range(len(count) - 1, -1, -1):
   if count[i][1] < min_occurrence:</pre>
       count.pop(i)
   else:
       break
```

词-ID映射, 语料库中每个词给出对应ID, 并将文本转化为ID

```
# 每个词都分配一个ID
word2id = dict()
```

```
for i, (word, _)in enumerate(count):
    word2id[word] = i

# 所有词转换成ID

data = list()
unk_count = 0

for word in text_words:
    index = word2id.get(word, 0)
    if index == 0:
        unk_count += 1
        data.append(index)

count[0] = ('UNK', unk_count)

# id2word是word2id反映射
id2word = dict(zip(word2id.values(), word2id.keys()))
```

文本 text_words 根据 word2id 变成了一个个数字索引 data

```
text words = {list} <class 'list'>: <Too big to print. Len: 17005207> 🕌 data = {list} <class 'list'>: <Too big to print. Len: 17005207>
  = 00000000 = {bytes} b'anarchism'
                                                                        01 00000000 = {int} 5234
  ■ 00000001 = {bytes} b'originated'
                                                                        000000001 = {int} 3081
 000000002 = {bytes} b'as'
                                                                        01 000000002 = {int} 12
  ■ 00000003 = {bytes} b'a'
                                                                        000000003 = {int} 6
                                                                        000000004 = {int} 195
  00000005 = {bytes} b'of'
                                                                        01 00000005 = {int} 2
  ■ 00000006 = {bytes} b'abuse
                                                                        01 00000006 = {int} 3134
  ■ 00000007 = {bytes} b'first'
                                                                        01 00000007 = {int} 46
  ■ 00000008 = {bytes} b'used'
                                                                        01 00000008 = {int} 59
  ■ 00000009 = {bytes} b'against'
                                                                        01 00000009 = {int} 156
  ■ 00000010 = {bytes} b'early'
                                                                        01 00000010 = {int} 128
  ■ 00000011 = {bytes} b'working'
                                                                        00000011 = {int} 742
  ■ 00000012 = {bytes} b'class'
                                                                        01 00000012 = {int} 477
                                  word2id = {dict} <class 'dict'>: <Too big to print. Len: 47135>
                                     UNK' (2565167881384) = {int} 0
                                    b'of' (2565167907024) = (int) 2
             word2id:
                                     on b'and' (2565268413056) = {int} 3
                                    oi b'one' (2565268664032) = {int} 4
                                    o b'in' (2565268413776) = {int} 5
                                    oi b'a' (2565167907064) = {int} 6
                                    o b'to' (2565268413856) = {int} 7
```

构建词向量矩阵,将索引转化维词向量

```
embedding_size = 200# 词向量由200维向量构成
embedding = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal([vocabulary_size, embedding_size])) #维度: 47135, 200

#通过tf.nn.embedding_lookup函数将索引转换成词向量

def get_embedding(x):
    x_embed = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embedding, x)
    return x_embed
```

2.滑动窗口提取数据对

滑动窗口大小为 2*skip_window + 1 , 即为7 , 中间的作为输入 , 左右两边随机选择 num_skip s 个词作为标签 , 构成一对数据。

```
skip_window = 3# 左右窗口大小
num_skips = 2# 一次制作多少个输入输出对
batch_size = 128#一个batch下有128组数据
```

在一个 batch 下取数据,即一次取128组数据对,每个窗口取2组,在 128/2 个窗口下取即可

```
def next_batch(batch_size, num_skips, skip_window):
   global data_index
   assert batch_size % num_skips == 0
   assert num skips <= 2 * skip window
   batch = np.ndarray(shape=(batch size), dtype=np.int32)
   labels = np.ndarray(shape=(batch_size, 1), dtype=np.int32)
   #数据窗口为7
   span = 2 * skip window + 1
   # 创建队列,长度为7
   buffer = collections.deque(maxlen=span)#创建一个长度为7的队列
   if data_index + span > len(data):#如果文本被滑完,从头再来
       data_index = 0
   # 比如一个队列为deque([5234, 3081, 12, 6, 195, 2, 3134], maxlen=7), 数字代表词ID
   buffer.extend(data[data_index:data_index + span])
   data_index += span
   for i in range(batch size // num skips):
       context words = [w for w in range(span) if w != skip window]#上下文为[0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6]
       words to use = random.sample(context words, num skips)#在上下文里随机选2个候选词
       for j, context_word in enumerate(words_to_use):
           batch[i * num_skips + j] = buffer[skip_window]#輸入都为当前窗口的中间词,即3
           labels[i * num_skips + j, 0] = buffer[context_word]#标签为当前候选词
       # 窗口右移,如果文本读完,从头再来
       if data index == len(data):
           buffer.extend(data[0:span])
           data index = span
       else:
           buffer.append(data[data_index])
           data_index += 1
```

```
data_index = (data_index + len(data) - span) % len(data)
return batch, labels
```

3. 迭代优化

计算损失,损失为 nce 损失,同时加入负采样。先分别计算出正样本和采样出的负样本对应的输出 (0到1之间数字),再通过 sigmoid交叉熵来计算损失。

```
num_sampled = 64# 负采样个数
# nce权重和偏差
nce_weights = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal([vocabulary_size, embedding_size]))
nce_biases = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([vocabulary_size]))
# 定义nce损失, x_emded为转化为词向量的中间词, y为上下文词
def nce_loss(x_embed, y):
   with tf.device('/cpu:0'):
       y = tf.cast(y, tf.int64)
       loss = tf.reduce_mean(
           tf.nn.nce_loss(weights=nce_weights,
                          biases=nce_biases,
                          labels=y,
                          inputs=x embed,
                          num_sampled=num_sampled,
                          num_classes=vocabulary_size))
       return loss
```

计算梯度, 更新 embedding 和 nce 参数

```
with tf.GradientTape() as g:
    x, y = next_batch(batch_size, num_skips, skip_window)
    emb = get_embedding(x)
    loss = nce_loss(emb, y)

# 计算梯度
gradients = g.gradient(loss, [embedding, nce_weights, nce_biases])
# 更新
optimizer = tf.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate)
optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients, [embedding, nce_weights, nce_biases]))
```

4.验证

找一些词,看看这个词邻近的词的8个词(计算向量余弦相似度),''nine''很明显,邻近单词都是数字。

```
step: 990000, loss: 6.686397 step: 1000000, loss: 4.716990

Evaluation...

"nine" nearest neighbors: b'eight', b'seven', b'four', b'six', b'three', b'five', b'one', b'two',

"of" nearest neighbors: b'the', b'became', b'first', b'and', b'following', b'including', b'by', b'a',

"going" nearest neighbors: b'she', b'due', b'similar', b'old', b'god', b'land', b'local', b'so',

"hardware" nearest neighbors: b'system', b'including', b'computer', b'article', b'group', b'people', b'number', b'other'

"american" nearest neighbors: b'b', b'd', b'born', UNK, b'german', b'nine', b'john', b'french',

"britain" nearest neighbors: b'economic', b'main', b'public', b'support', b'especially', b'its', b'political', b'out',
```

5.补充

大多数情况下,词向量模型不需要我们自己训练,有网上训练好的,直接down下来,但是一些特殊任务有大量特殊词汇,需要自己训练。

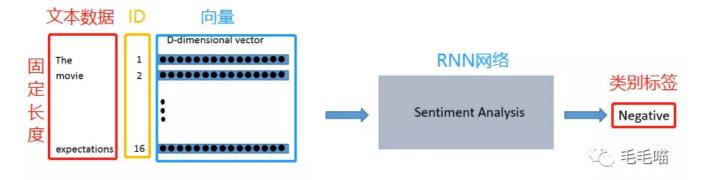
文本分类任务

整体思路

- 数据集: 一条影评对应一个标签, 标签为0/1, 消极评价/积极评价
- 词向量模型:加载训练好的词向量模型。https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/50维 词向量
- 序列网络模型: 双向RNN模型进行识别

文本 标签 0 i wouldn't rent this one even on dollar rental night this movie is terrible but it has some good effects 0 you'd better choose paul verhoeven's even if you have watched it 0 0 ming the merciless does a little bardwork and a movie most foul 1 adrian pasdar is excellent is this film he makes a fascinating woman long boring blasphemous never have i been so glad to see ending credits roll 0 smallville episode justice is the best episode of smallville it's my favorite episode of smallville 1 smallville episode justice is the best episode of smallville it's my favorite episode of smallville 1 0 comment this movie is impossible is terrible very improbable bad interpretation e direction not look 0 no comment stupid movie acting average or worse screenplay no sense at all skip it this is the definitive movie version of hamlet branagh cuts nothing but there are no wasted moments 1 1.截断/补齐 (1) 毛毛喵 3.词向量

将文本以固定长度 max_len 截取,每个词转化为id,再转化为词向量,输入RNN网络进行二分类。



数据准备

word2id语料表

根据词频构建语料表,即训练集出现的词

```
# 构建语料表,基于词频来进行统计
counter = Counter()
with open('./data/train.txt',encoding='utf-8') as f:
   for line in f:
       line = line.rstrip()
       label, words = line.split('\t')
       words = words.split(' ')
       counter.update(words)
# <pad>用作文本补齐,长度不够填充
words = ['<pad>'] + [w for w, freq in counter.most_common() if freq >= 10]
print('Vocab Size:', len(words))
# 保存文件
Path('./vocab').mkdir(exist_ok=True)
with open('./vocab/word.txt', 'w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
   for w in words:
       f.write(w+'\n')
```

读取文件并标号得到word2id映射字典

```
word2idx = {}
with open('./vocab/word.txt',encoding='utf-8') as f:
    for i, line in enumerate(f):
        line = line.rstrip()
        word2idx[line] = i
```

```
word2idx

word2idx = {dict} <class 'dict'>: <Too big to print. Len: 20

'<pad>>' (2616788559664) = {int} 0

'the' (2616788552704) = {int} 1

'and' (26167885527736) = {int} 2

'a' (2616501713808) = {int} 3

'o' 'of' (2616638042776) = {int} 4

'to' (2616788569480) = {int} 5

'is' (2616788622224) = {int} 6

'br' (2616788621104) = {int} 7

'in' (2616788648936) = {int} 8

'it' (2616788650784) = {int} 9

'it' (2616788650784) = {int} 10

'this' (2616788665096) = {int} 11

'that' (2616788665096) = {int} 12

'was' (2616788665600) = {int} 13

'as' (2616788674296) = {int} 14
```

构建训练数据

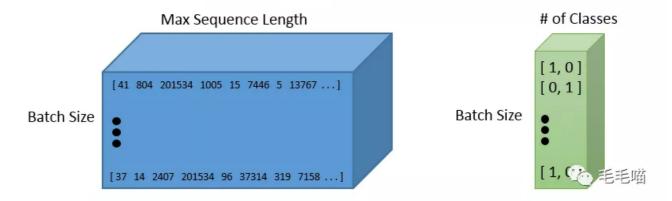
运用数据生成器 data_generator 生成数据和标签,并运用 tf.data.Dataset.from_generator(data_generator,output_data_type,output_data_shape) 不断读取

```
# 定义生成器
def data_generator(f_path, params):
   with open(f_path,encoding='utf-8') as f:
       print('Reading', f_path)
       for line in f:
           line = line.rstrip()
           # 标签和文本分别保存
           label, text = line.split('\t')
           text = text.split(' ')
           # 每个词对应id,利用word2id字典查找
           x = [params['word2idx'].get(w, len(word2idx)) for w in text]
           # 文本长度保持一致
           if len(x) >= params['max len']:#截断操作, max len = 1000
               x = x[:params['max_len']]
           else:
               x += [0] * (params['max_len'] - len(x))#补齐操作
           y = int(label)
           yield x, y
```

把数据放入batch中,训练数据加入 shuffle 操作

Integerized Inputs

Labels



词向量模型

embedding矩阵

下载词向量表是一个词对应50维向量,但是我们的语料表可能有一部分单词出现在下载向量的表中,没有出现记为 unknown , 找到到训练集语料表每个词索引所对应的向量,即 embedding

```
#一个大表,里面有20598个词和一个'unknown',每个词有50维向量【20599*50】
embedding = np.zeros((len(word2idx)+1, 50))

with open('./data/glove.6B.50d.txt',encoding='utf-8') as f: #下载的词向量映射

count = 0

for i, line in enumerate(f):

# 提取词和词向量

line = line.rstrip()

sp = line.split(' ')

word, vec = sp[0], sp[1:]

# 判断词是否出现在我们的语料表中

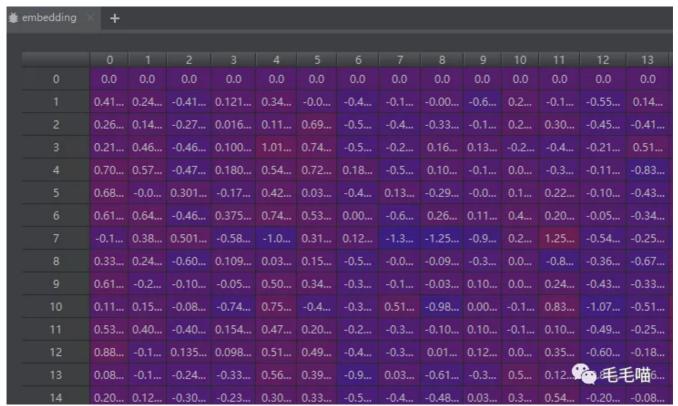
if word in word2idx:

count += 1

embedding[word2idx[word]] = np.asarray(vec, dtype='float32') #将词转换成对应的向量

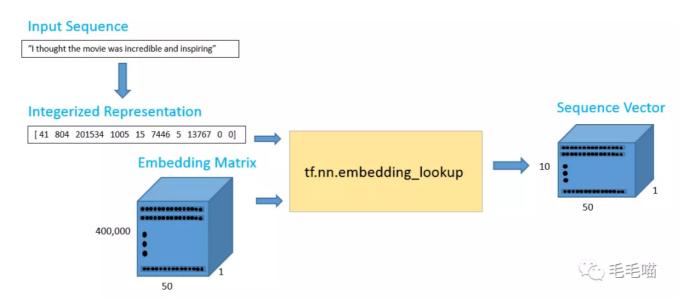
np.save('./vocab/word.npy', embedding)
```

embedding矩阵 为一个 20599*50 维度的数组,每行为语料表单词所对应的向量。



embedding lookup

有了 embedding矩阵 和文本序列的词id, 利用 tf.nn.embedding_lookup 就可以将输入的序列 转化为序列向量

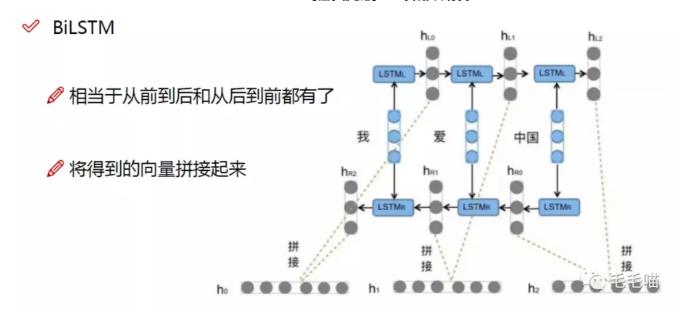


词向量模型是整体网络结构中的一层,但是词向量模型不会更新参数。

序列网络模型

双向RNN

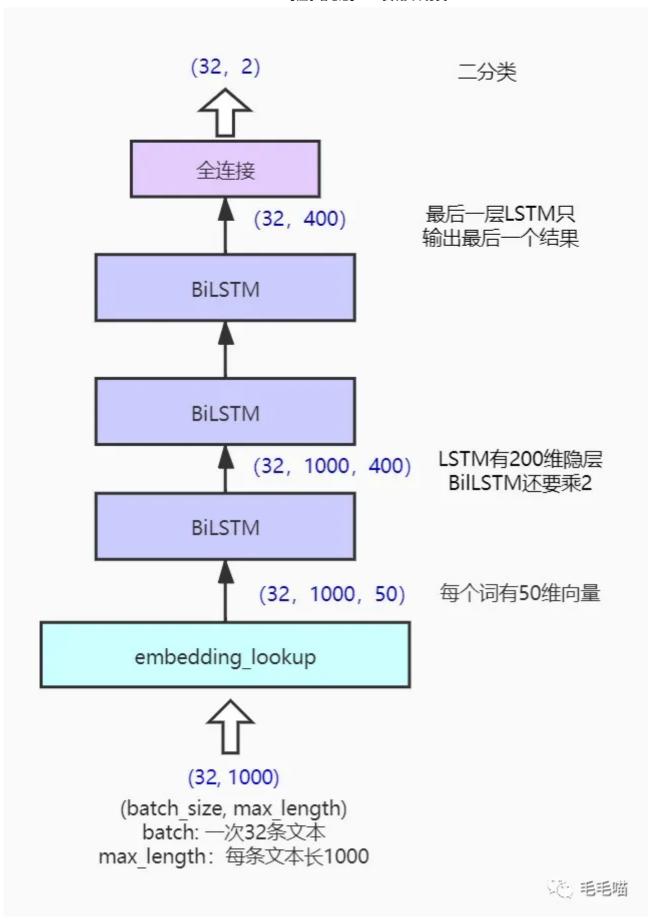
RNN从前到后走一遍,得到隐层特征h,双向RNN在实现的时候,再从后到前走一遍,又得到另一组h,两组h拼接一起就是双向RNN的隐层生成



实现很简单,只需要封装一个 Bidirectional , 比如 self.rnn1 = tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(params['rnn_units'], return_sequences=True))。这样隐层输出会有 2*rnn_units 个隐层特征。

网络构架

增加了三层双向RNN网络,每舱网络有 200*2 维隐层特征,并添加 dropout ,最后全连接层。



改进:

RNN训练的时候速度很慢,文本长度1000,要1000长度的时间序列以词输入RNN。为了提高速度,利用 reshape ,保证一次输入10长度的时间序列输入RNN,再利用 reduce_max 将

RNN隐层10长度的时间序列压缩维1个长度的序列,再进入下一层RNN,先 reshape 再 reduce e max , 这样可以提高运算速度。

```
x = tf.reshape(x, (batch_sz*10*10, 10, 50)) #改变尺寸, 只有10长度的时间序列输入RNN
x = self.drop1(x, training=training)
x = self.rnn1(x)
x = tf.reduce max(x, 1)
```

训练

损失: softmax交叉熵

学习率: 学习率随着步长指数下降。 decay_lr = tf.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay (params['lr'], 1000, 0.95)

评估:验证集准确率三次不下降就停止训练。

```
imro.tensofilow.blep 10400 | LOSS. 0.1024 | bpent. 11.0 secs | LA. 0.000110
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10450 | Loss: 0.2917 | Spent: 77.7 secs | LR: 0.000176
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10500 | Loss: 0.4189 | Spent: 77.6 secs | LR: 0.000175
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10550 | Loss: 0.3117 | Spent: 77.7 secs | LR: 0.000175
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10600 | Loss: 0.2229 | Spent: 78.0 secs | LR: 0.000174
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10650 | Loss: 0.3178 | Spent: 77.8 secs | LR: 0.000174
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10700 | Loss: 0.1415 | Spent: 77.8 secs | LR: 0.000173
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10750 | Loss: 0.2664 | Spent: 77.8 secs | LR: 0.000173
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10800 | Loss: 0.2654 | Spent: 77.7 secs | LR: 0.000172
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10850 | Loss: 0.1829 | Spent: 77.7 secs | LR: 0.000172
INFO:tensorflow:Step 10900 | Loss: 0.2204 | Spent: 77.7 secs | LR: 0.000172
Reading ./data/test.txt
INFO:tensorflow:Evaluation: Testing Accuracy: 0.863
INFO:tensorflow:Best Accuracy: 0.879
                                                                   JA 毛毛嚙
INFO:tensorflow:Testing Accuracy not improved over 3 epochs, Early Stop
```

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