

# Sequence Modeling

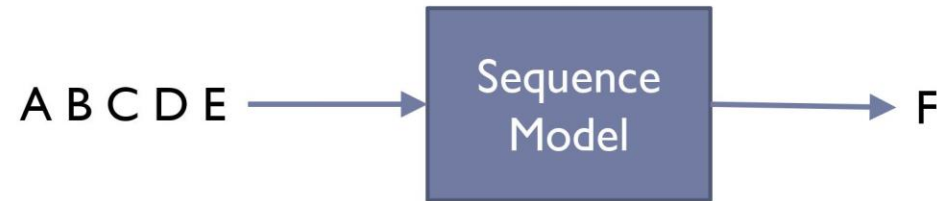
Sequence 2 Sequence Model

성균관대학교 소프트웨어학과  
이 지 형

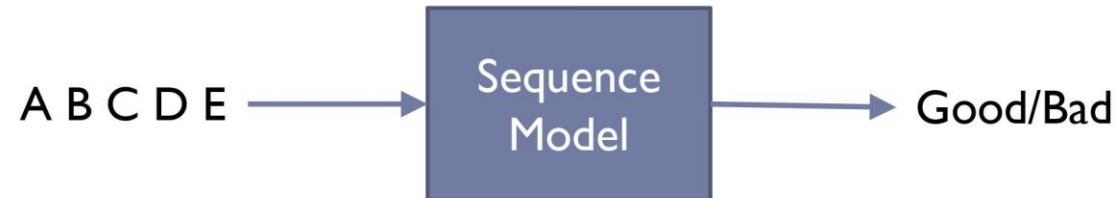
# Sequential Data Modeling

## ▶ Three Types of Problems

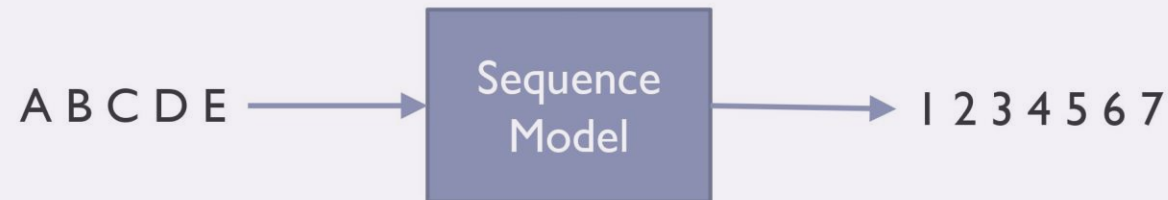
### ▶ Next Step Prediction



### ▶ Classification



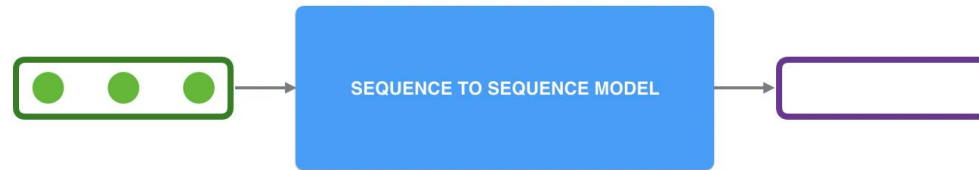
### ▶ Sequence Generation



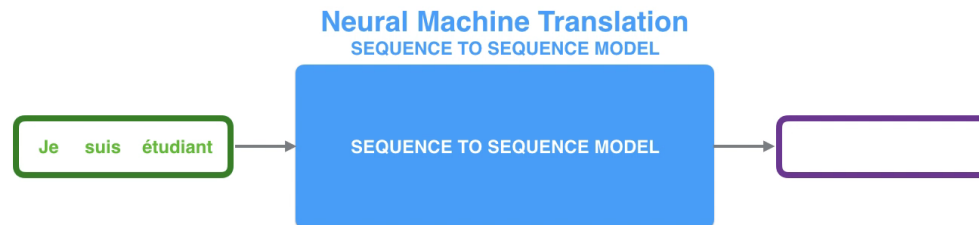
# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

- Sequence-to-sequence model (Sutskever et al., 2014, Cho et al., 2014)
  - ✓ A model that takes a sequence of items (words, letters, features of an images, etc.)
  - ✓ Outputs another sequence of items
    - A trained model



- Neural machine translation

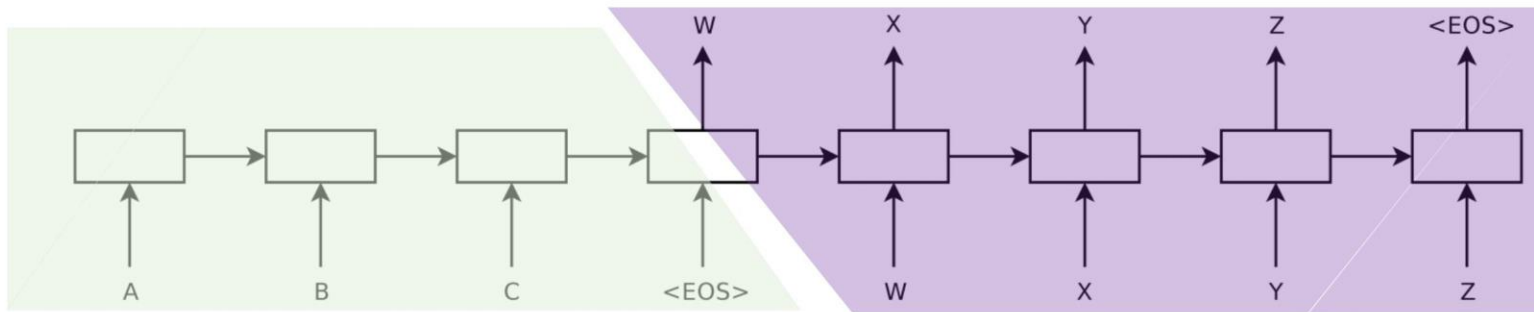


이 자료는 고려대학교 강필성 교수님의 “비정형 데이터 분석” 강의자료를 가져왔음을 밝힙니다.

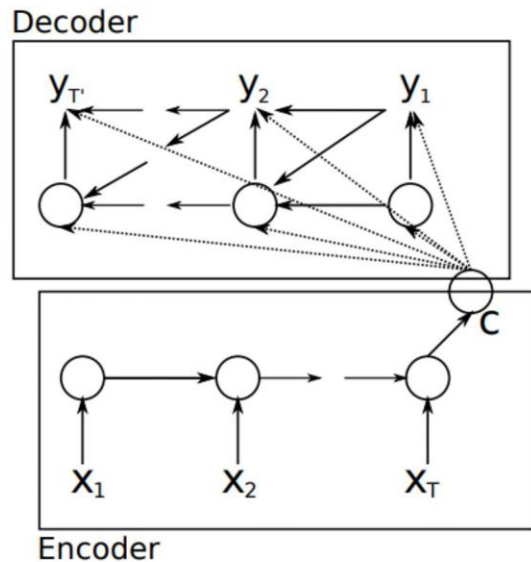
# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

- Main idea
  - ✓ Seq2Seq model consists of an **encoder** and a **decoder**



Sutskever et al., 2014



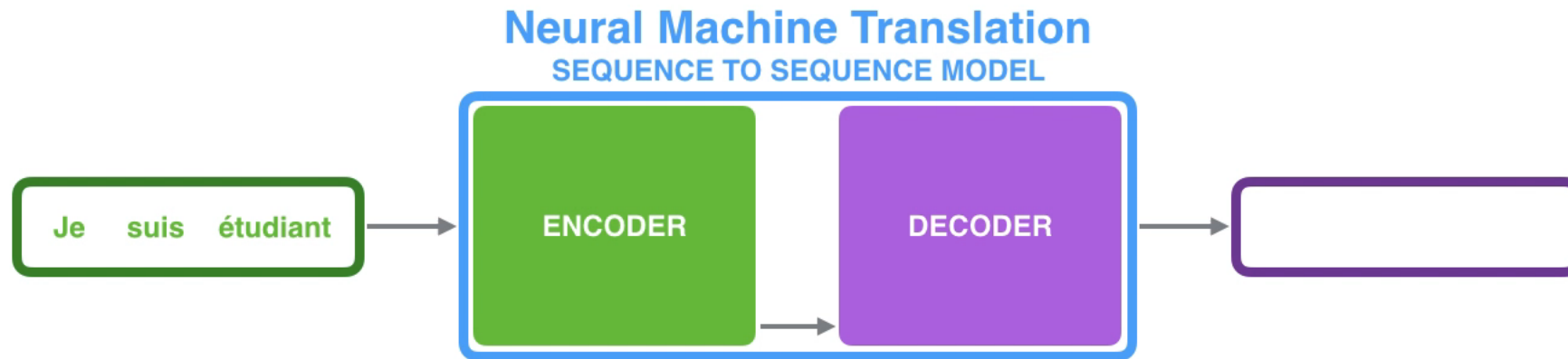
Cho et al., 2014

# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

- Encoder-Decoder

- ✓ The **encoder** processes each item in the input sequence and compiles the information it captures into a vector (**context**)
- ✓ After processing the entire input sequence, the **encoder** send the **context** over to the **decoder**, which begins producing the output sequence item by item



# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

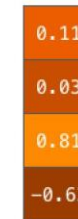
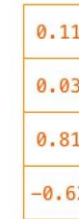
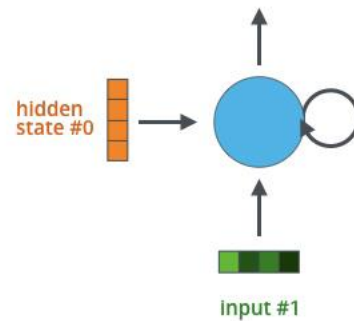
- Encoder-Decoder

- ✓ Recurrent neural network (RNN) is commonly used for the encoder and decoder structure
- ✓ The context is a vector in the case of machine translation

## Recurrent Neural Network

### Time step #1:

An RNN takes two input vectors:



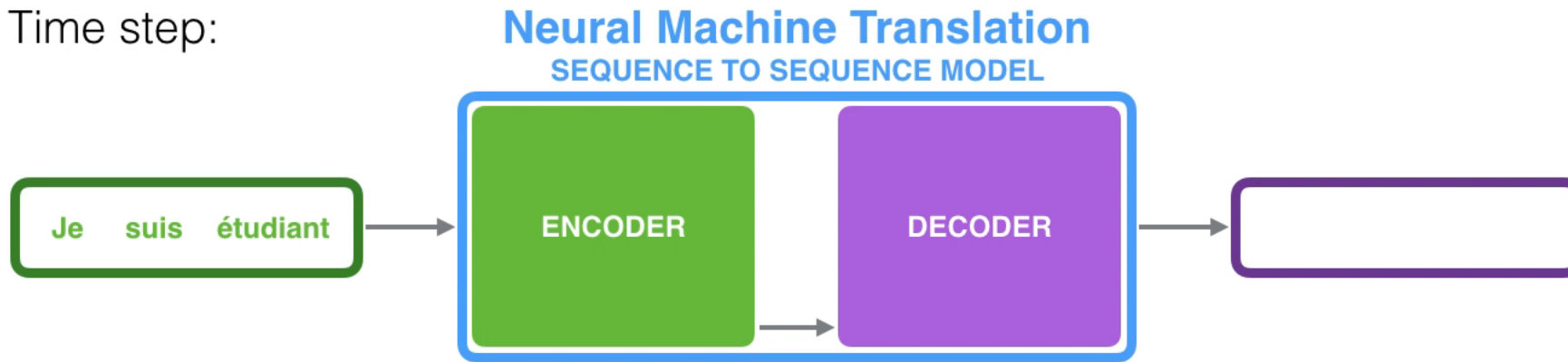
# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

- Encoder-Decoder

- ✓ Each pulse for the encoder or decoder is that RNN processes its inputs and generates an output for that time step

Time step:



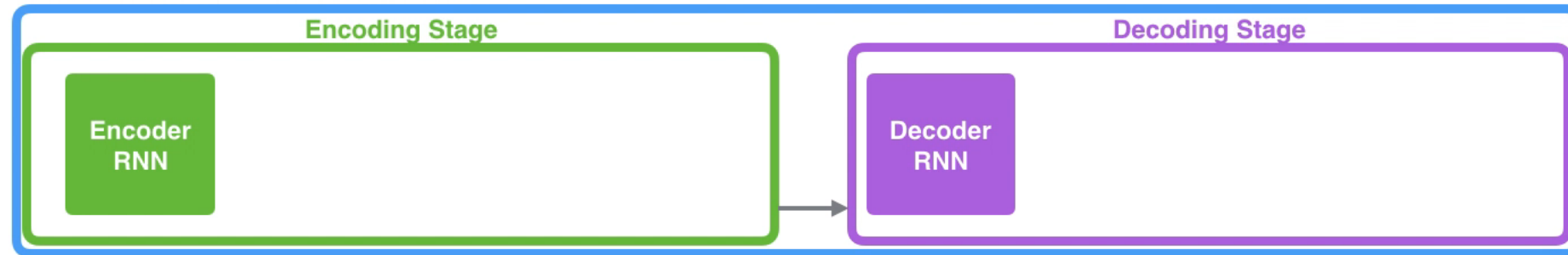
# Sequence to Sequence Learning

Alamar (Attention)

- An unrolled view of Seq2Seq learning

## Neural Machine Translation

SEQUENCE TO SEQUENCE MODEL



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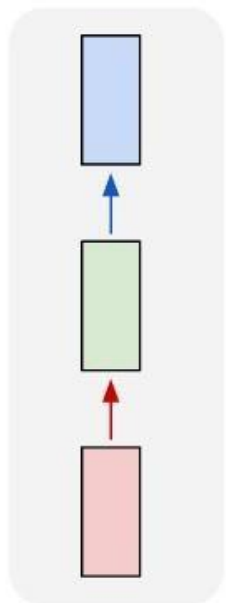


# Deep Learning Dealing with Sequential Data

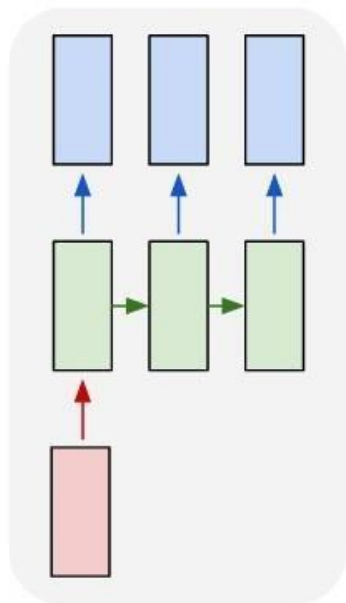
이 자료는 2019 KAIST idea factory 의 " 딥러닝 홀로서기" 자료를 대부분 참고하였음을 밝힙니다.

# Types of Task Dealing with Sequential Data

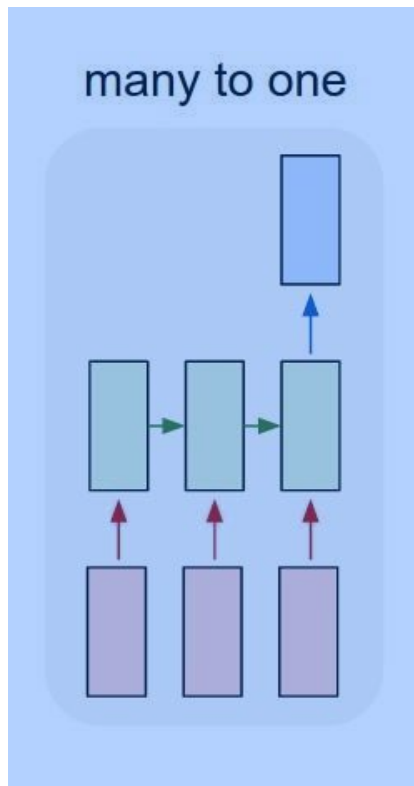
one to one



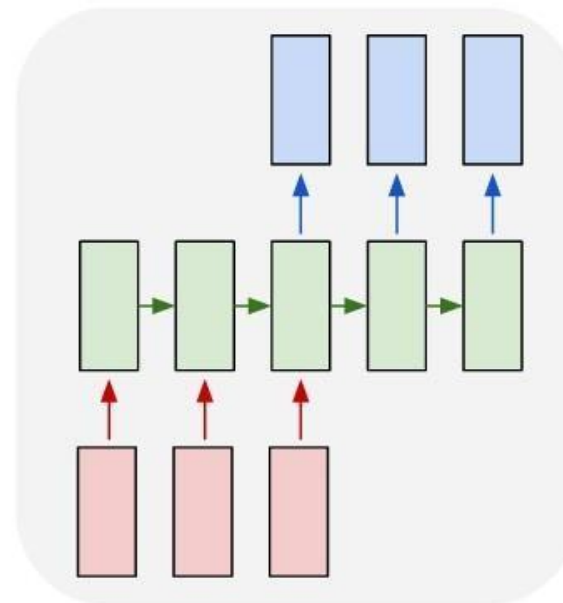
one to many



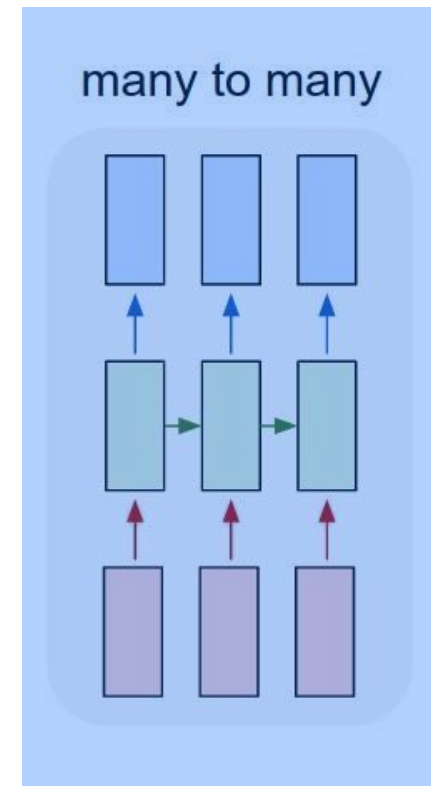
many to one



many to many

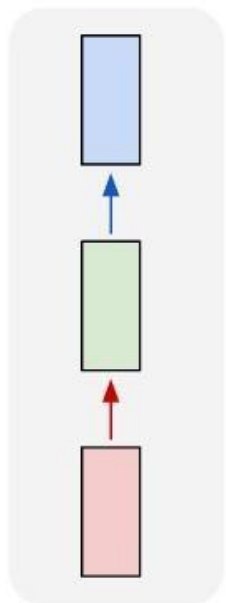


many to many

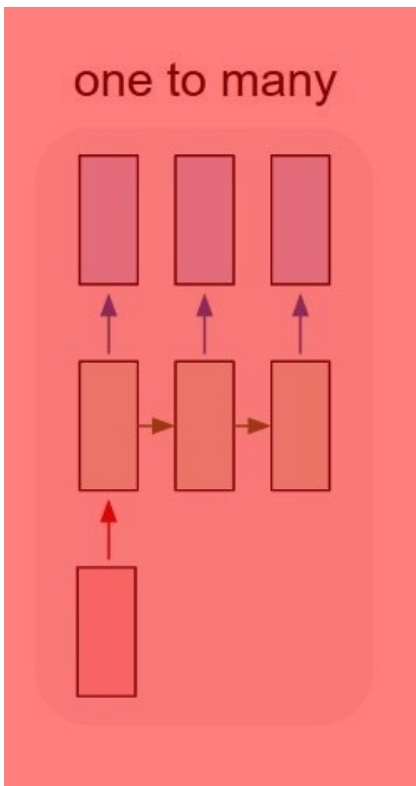


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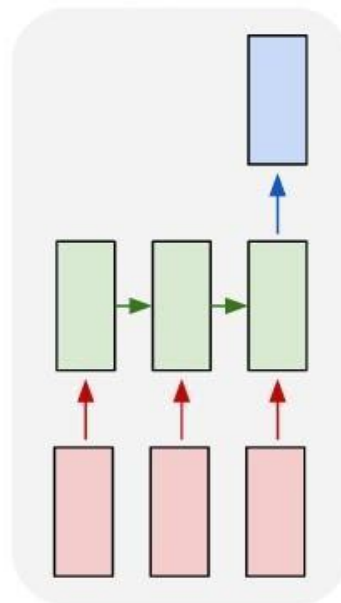
one to one



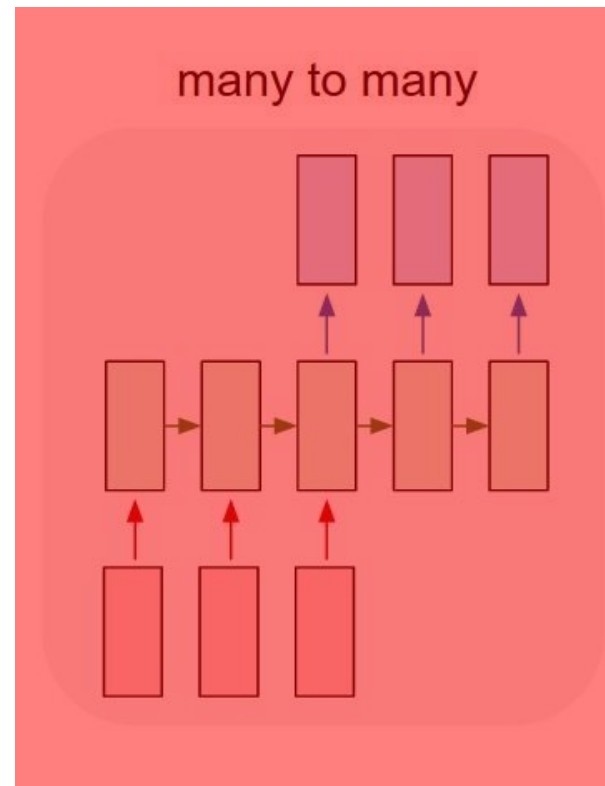
one to many



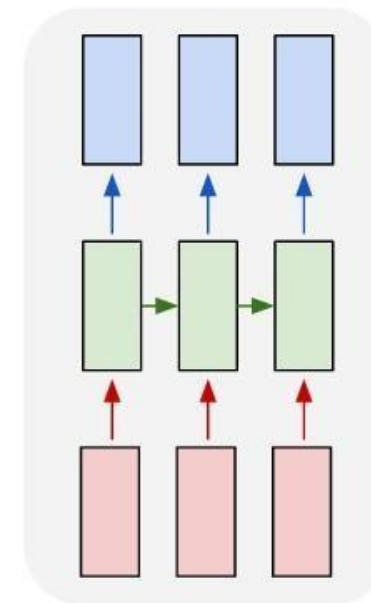
many to one



many to many

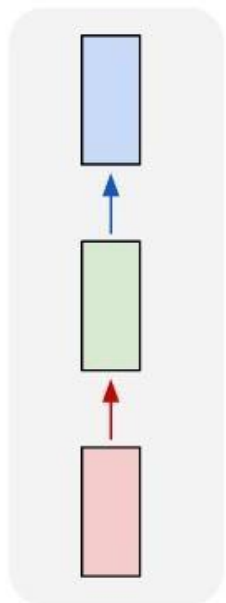


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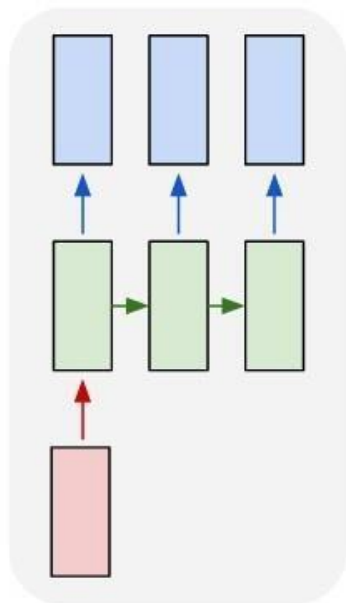


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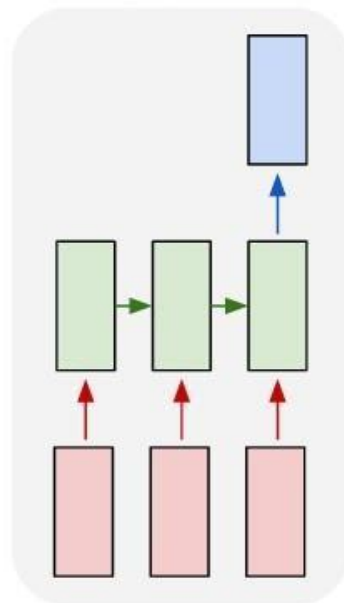
one to one



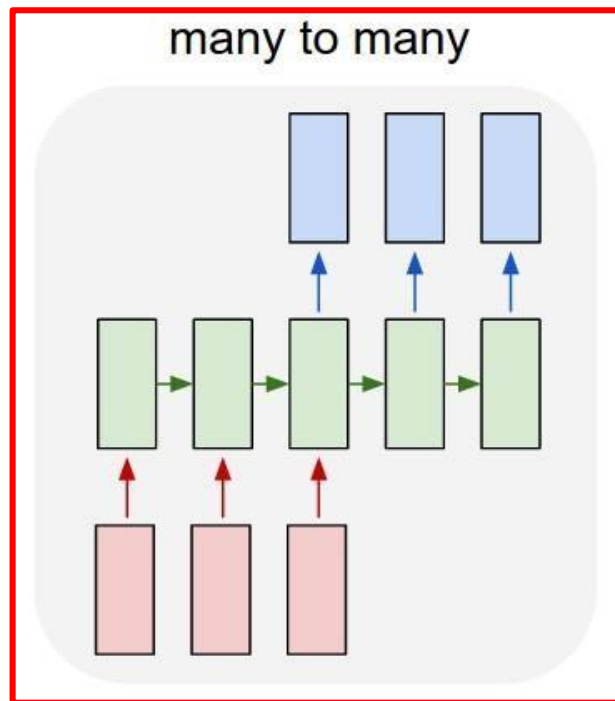
one to many



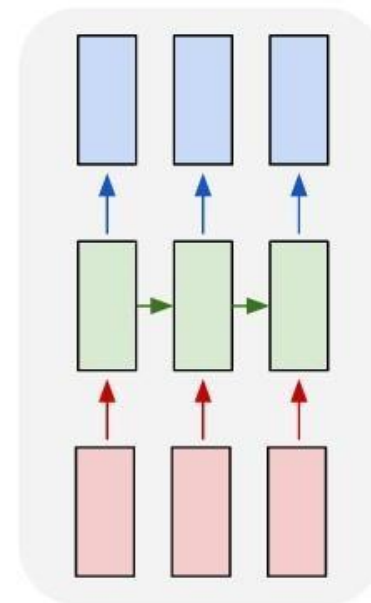
many to one



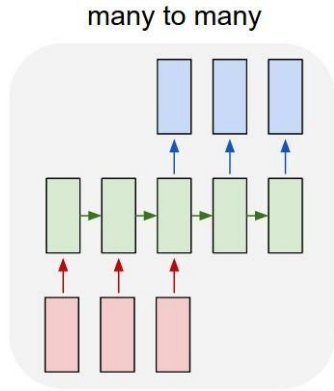
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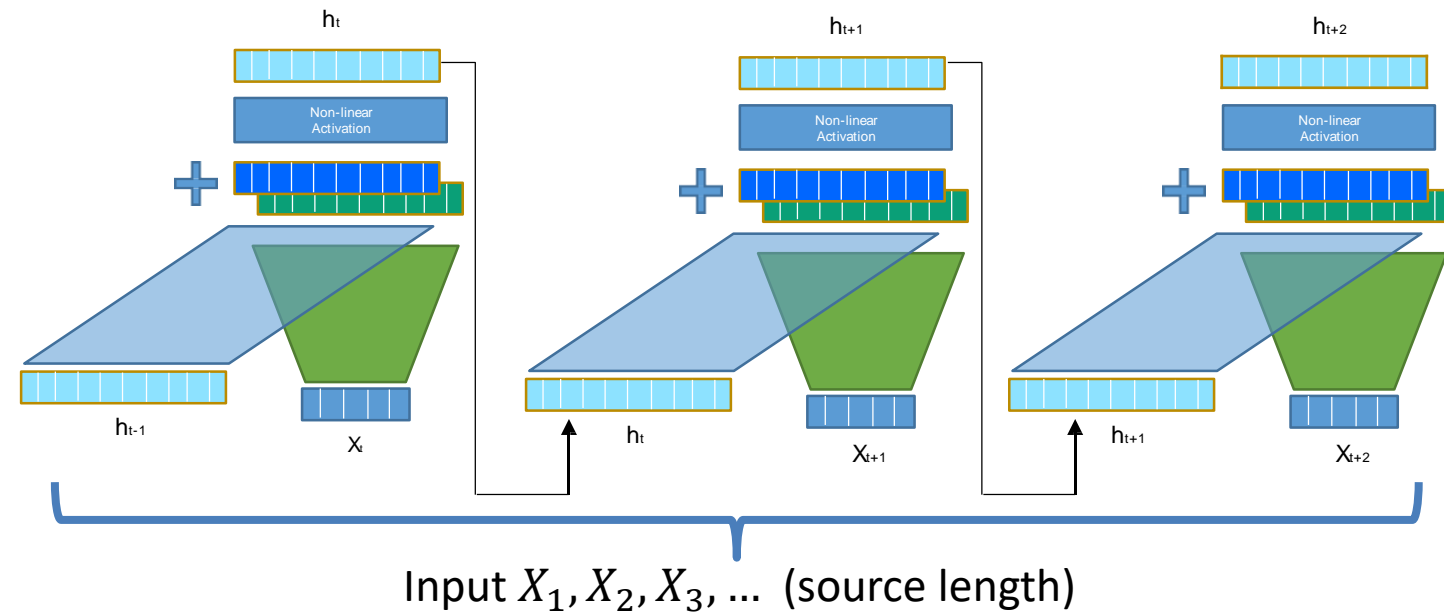
many to many



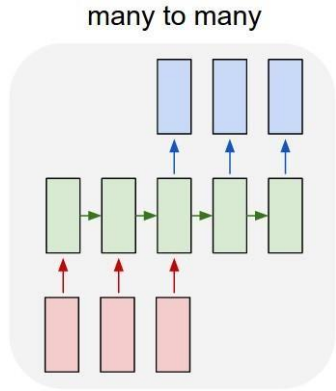
# Recurrent Neural Network



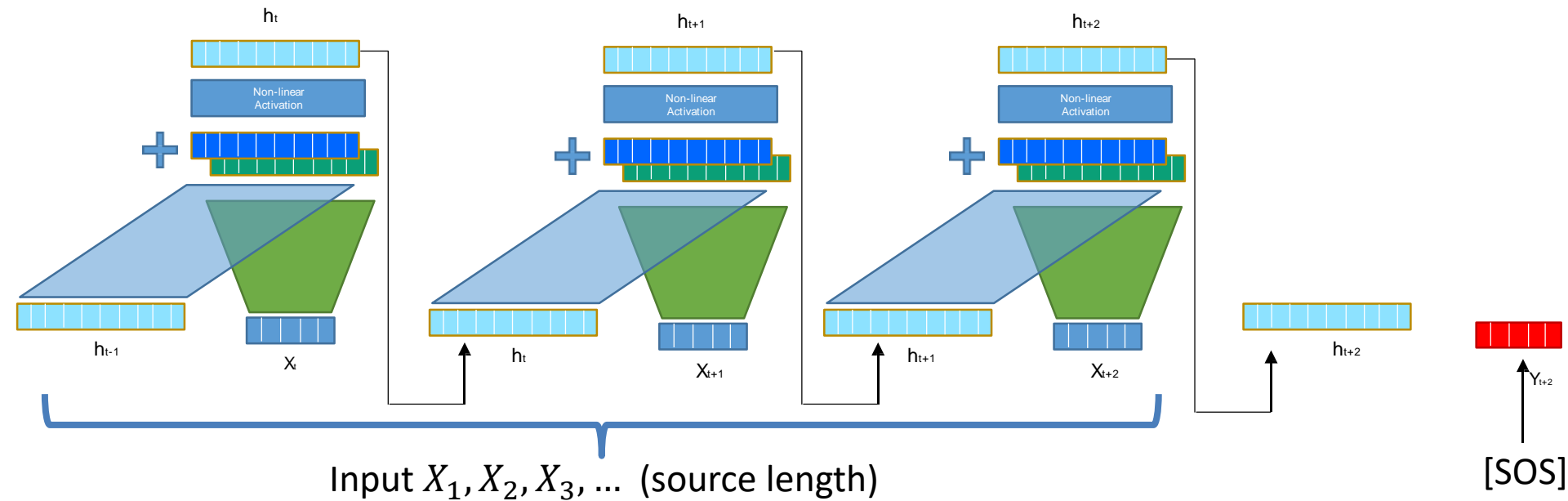
1. Run through **source inputs** to the encoder model.



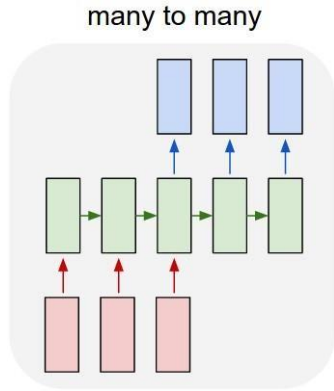
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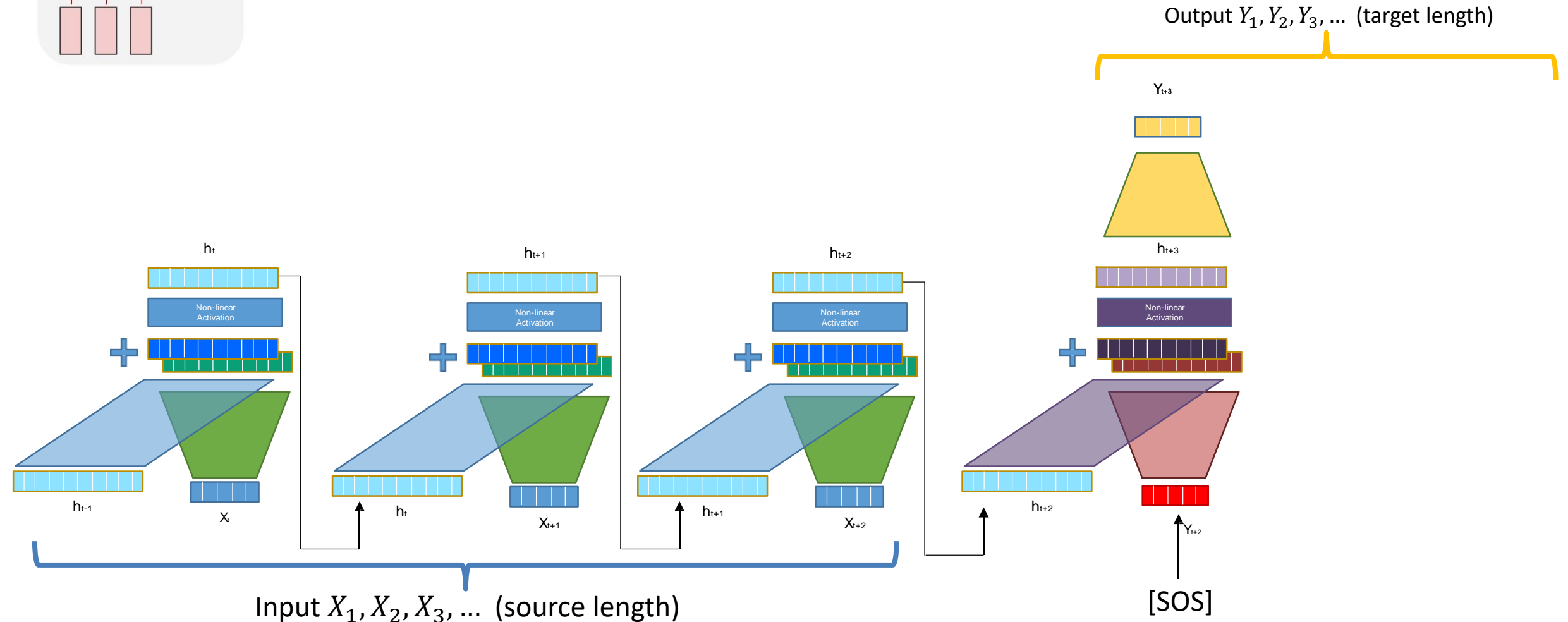
1. Run through **source inputs** to the encoder model.
2. Set **the last encoder hidden state** to **the first decoder hidden state**, create a **SOS token vector**.



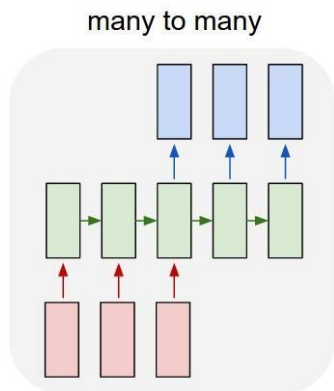
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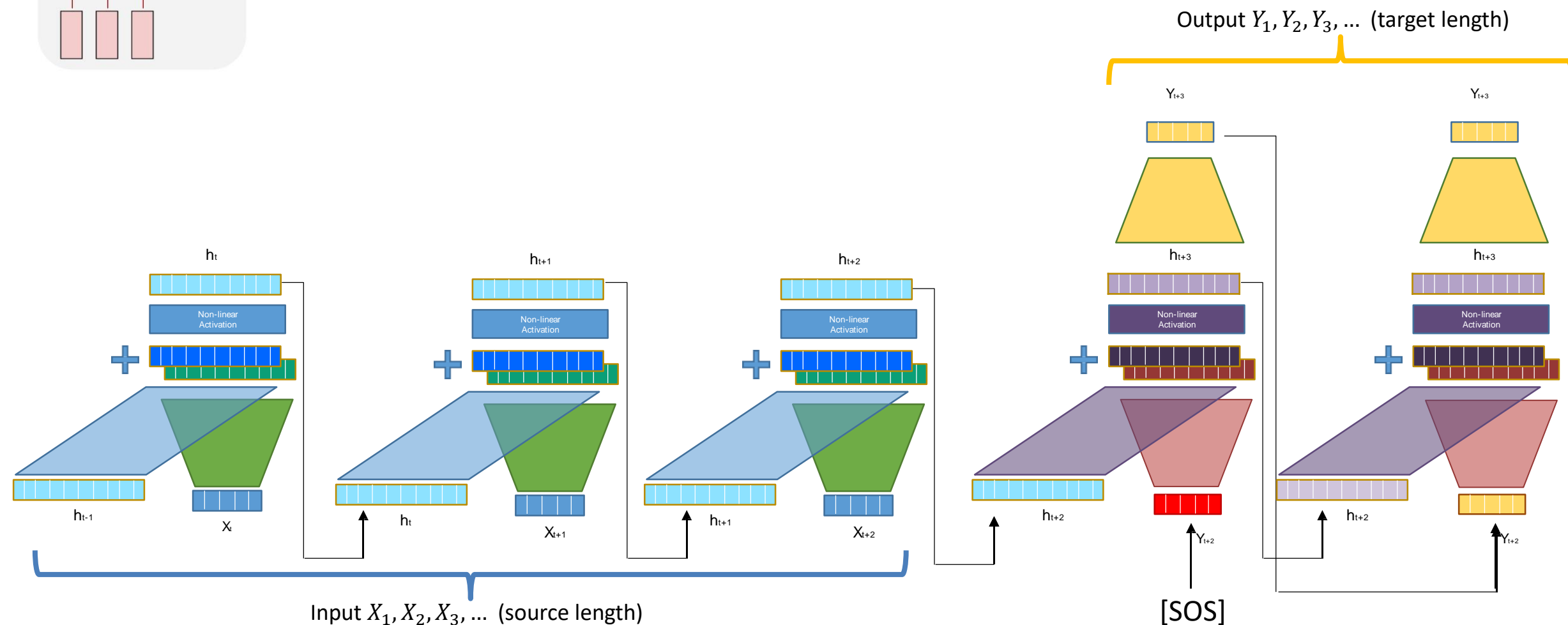
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# Recurrent Neural Network



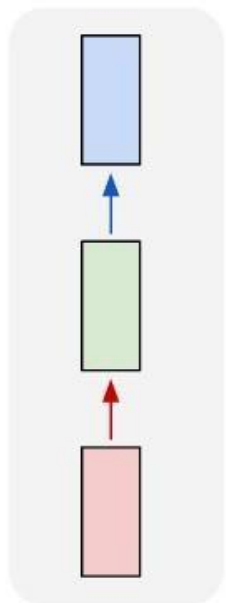
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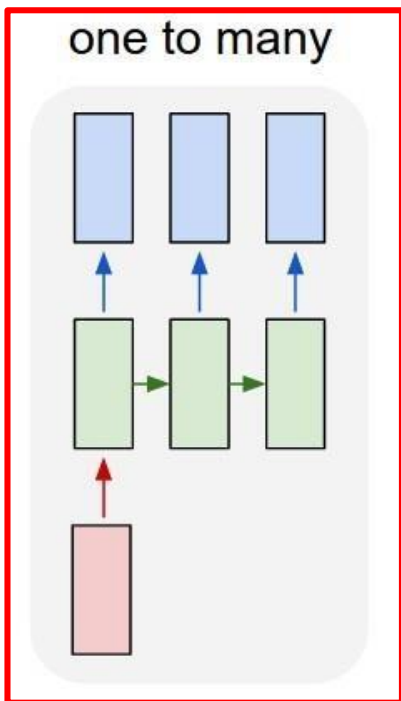


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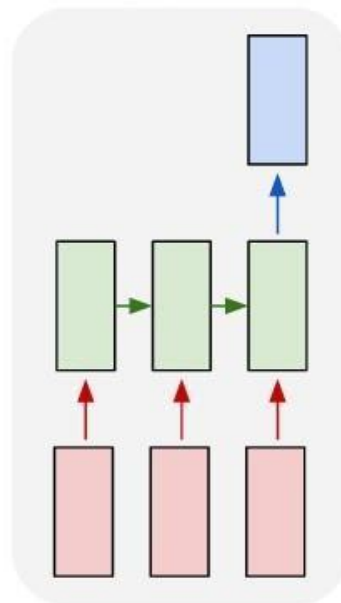
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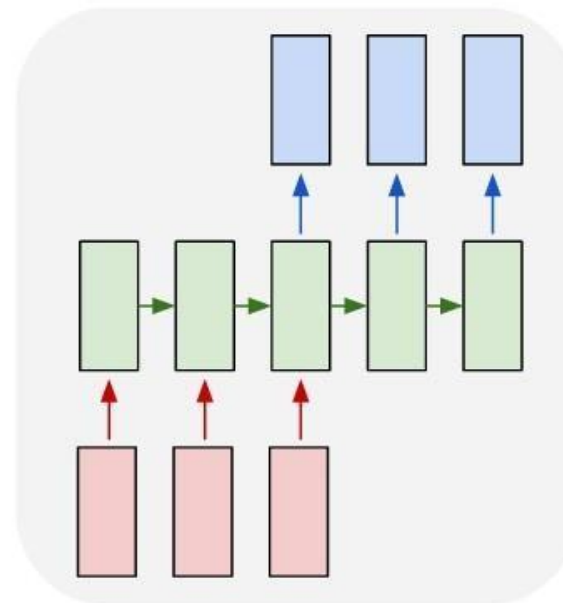
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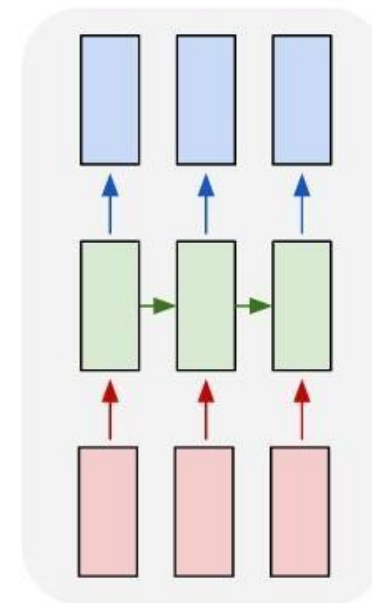
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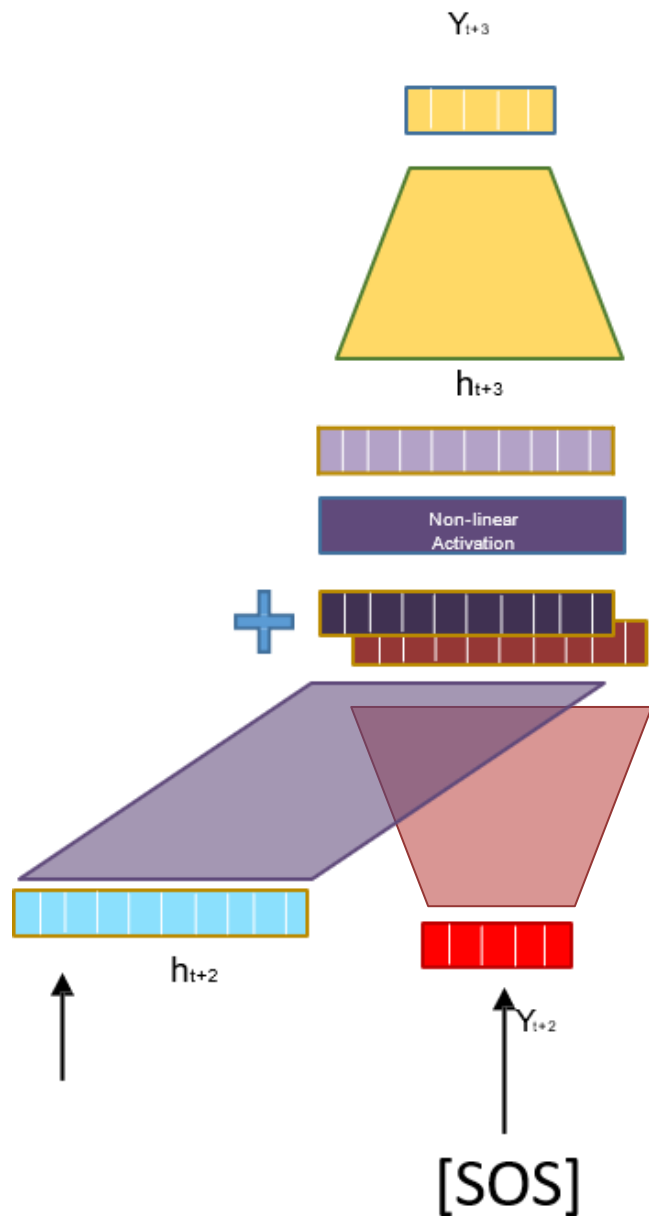
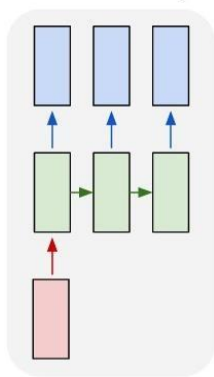


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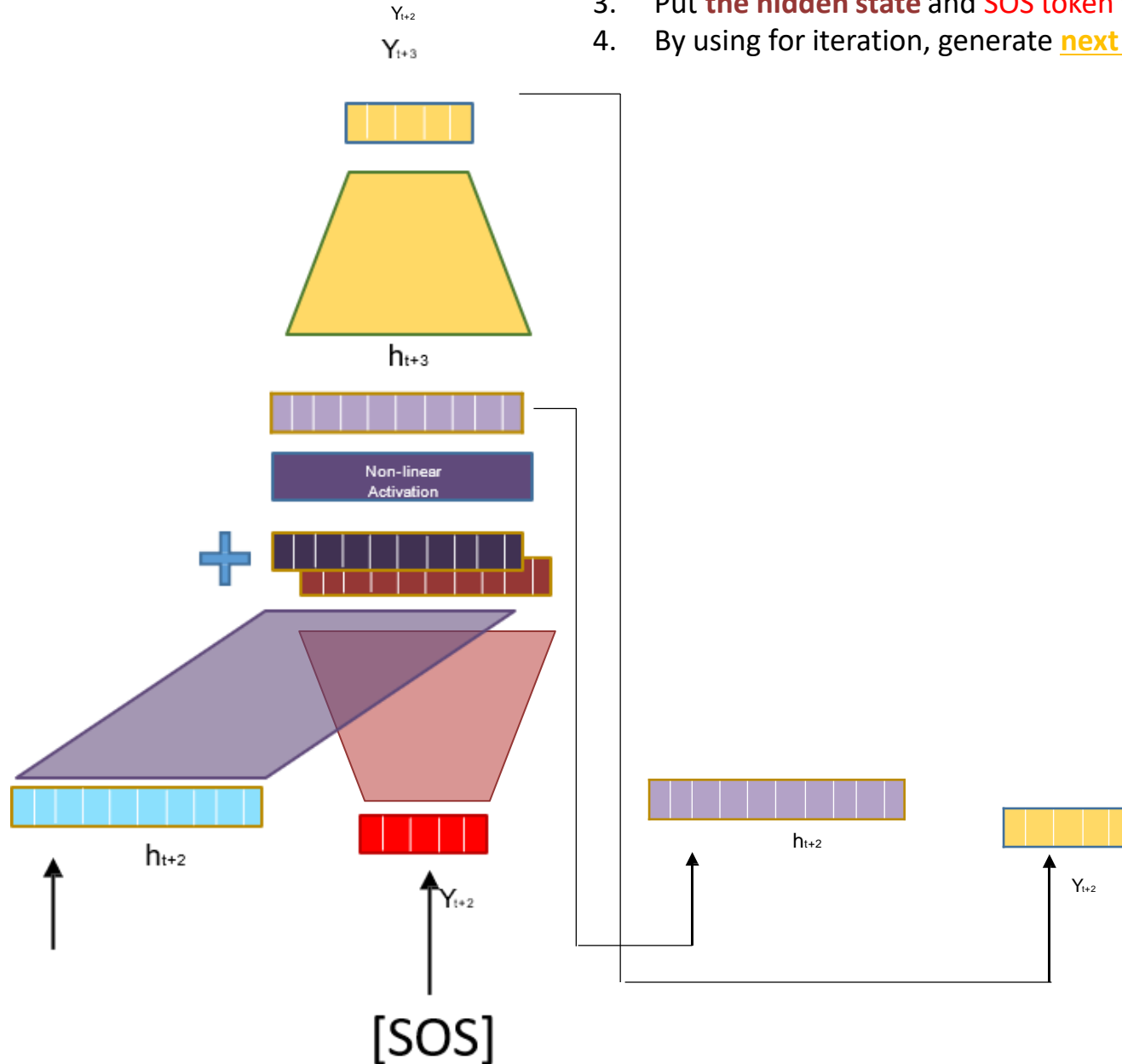
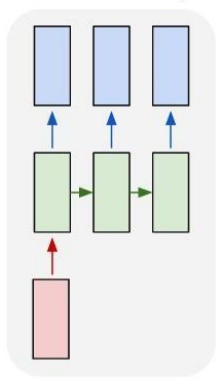
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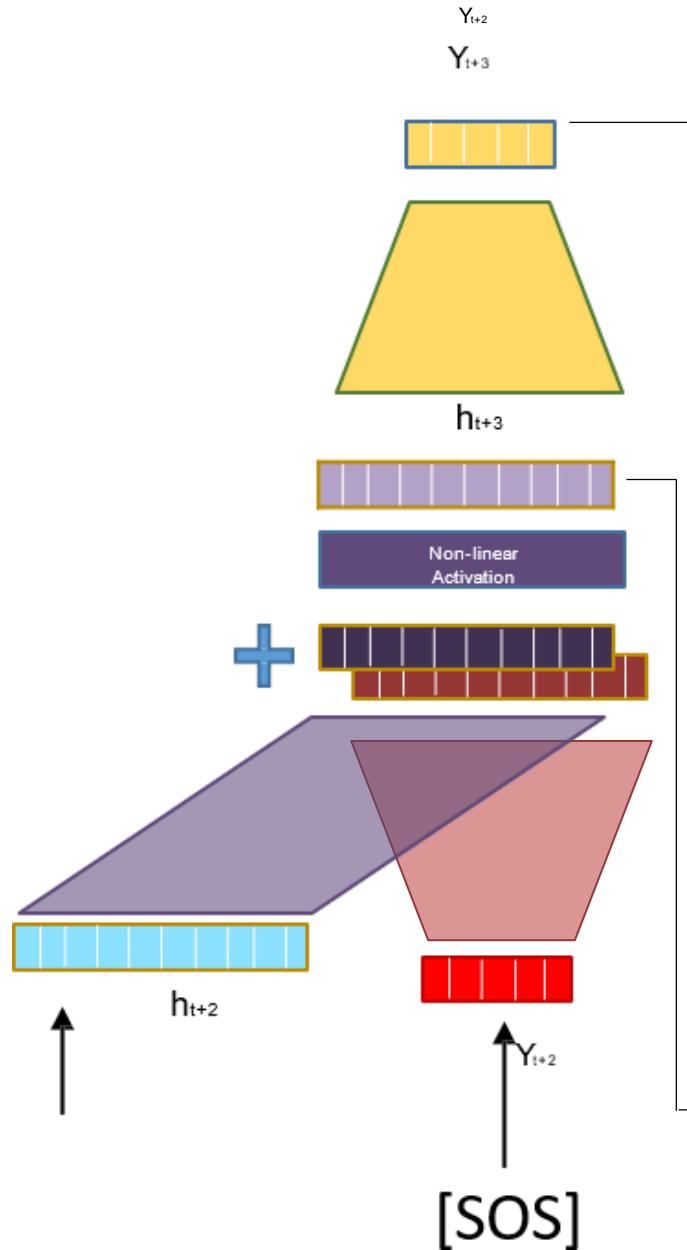
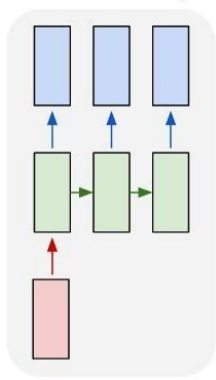
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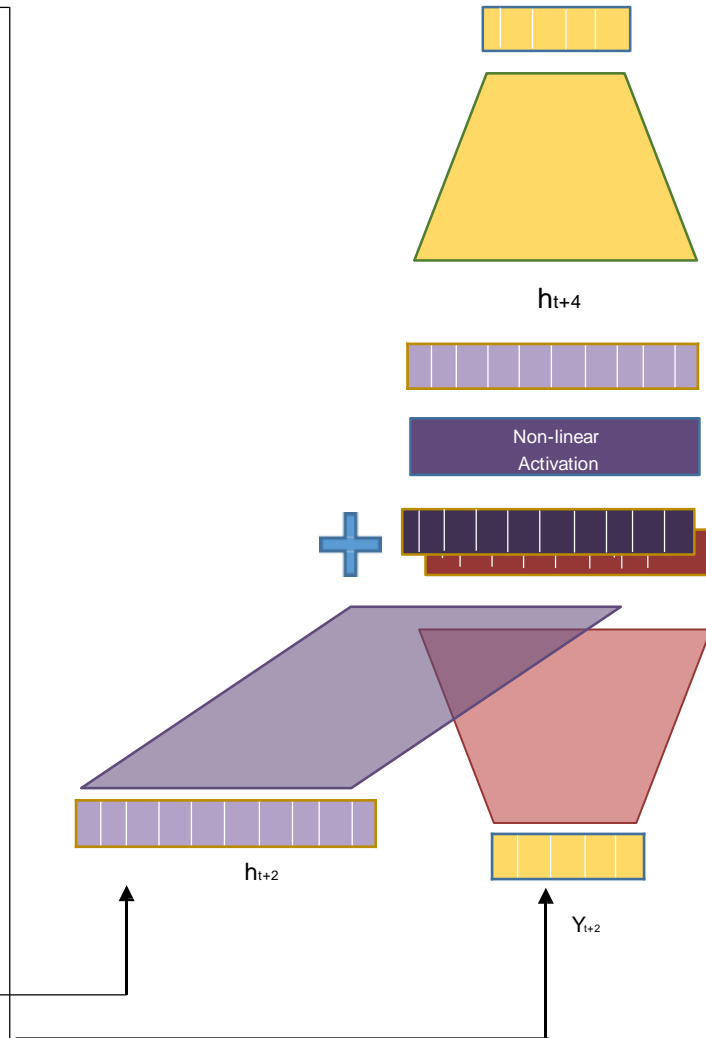
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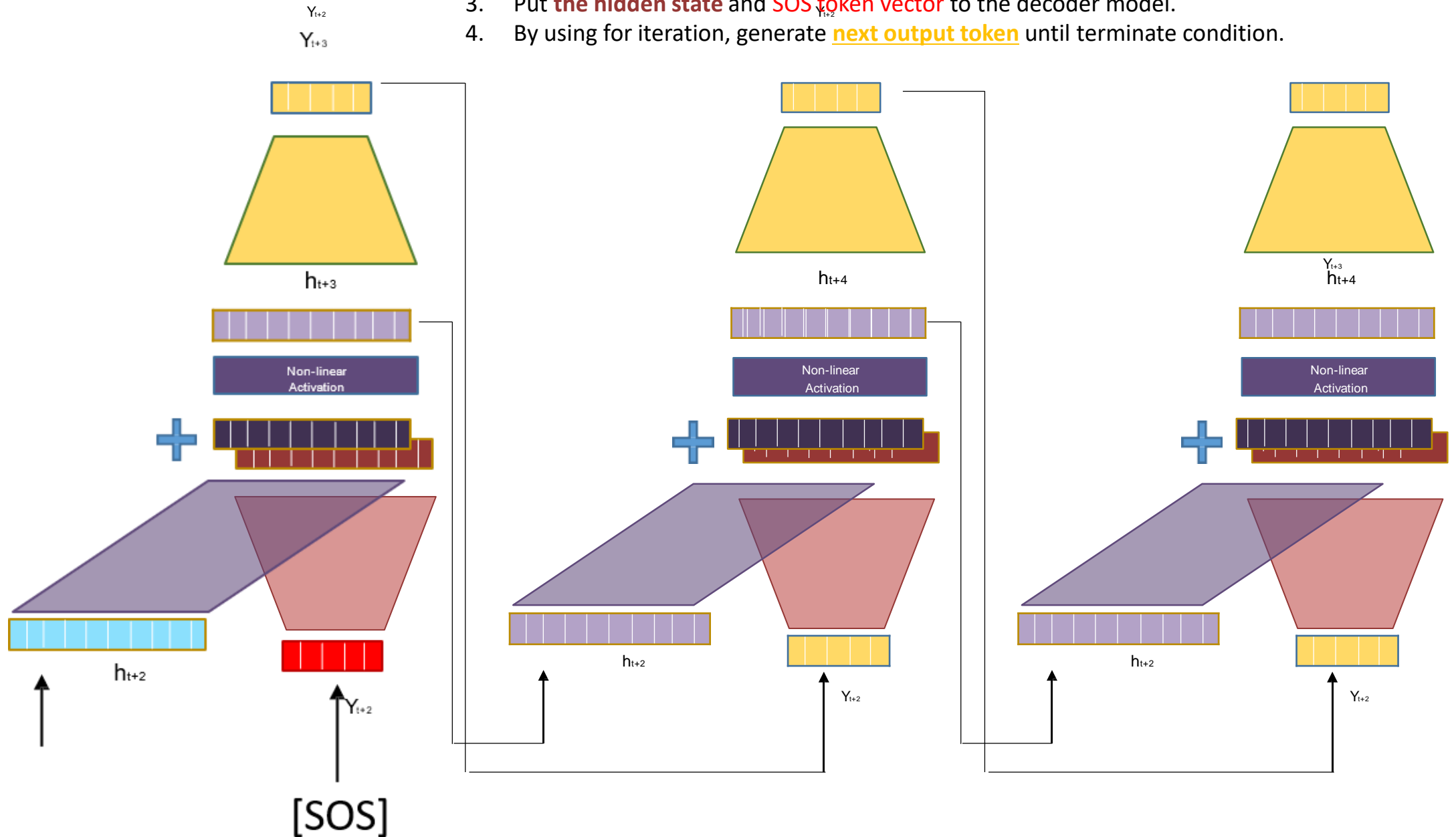
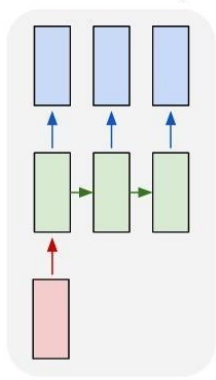


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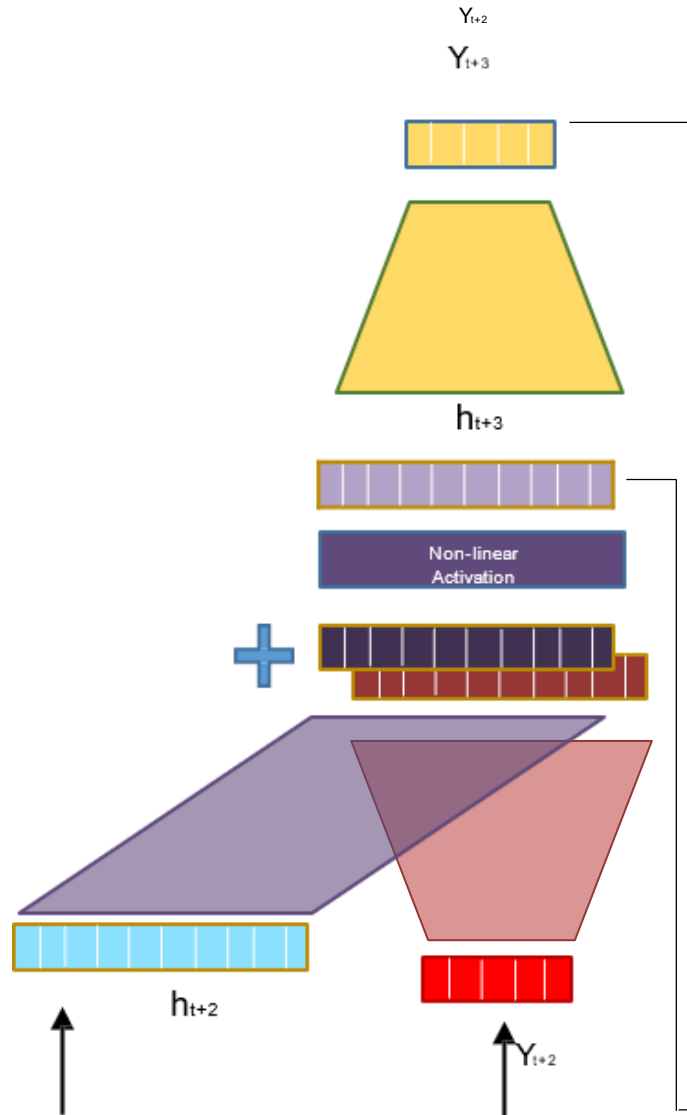
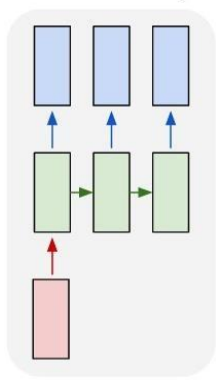
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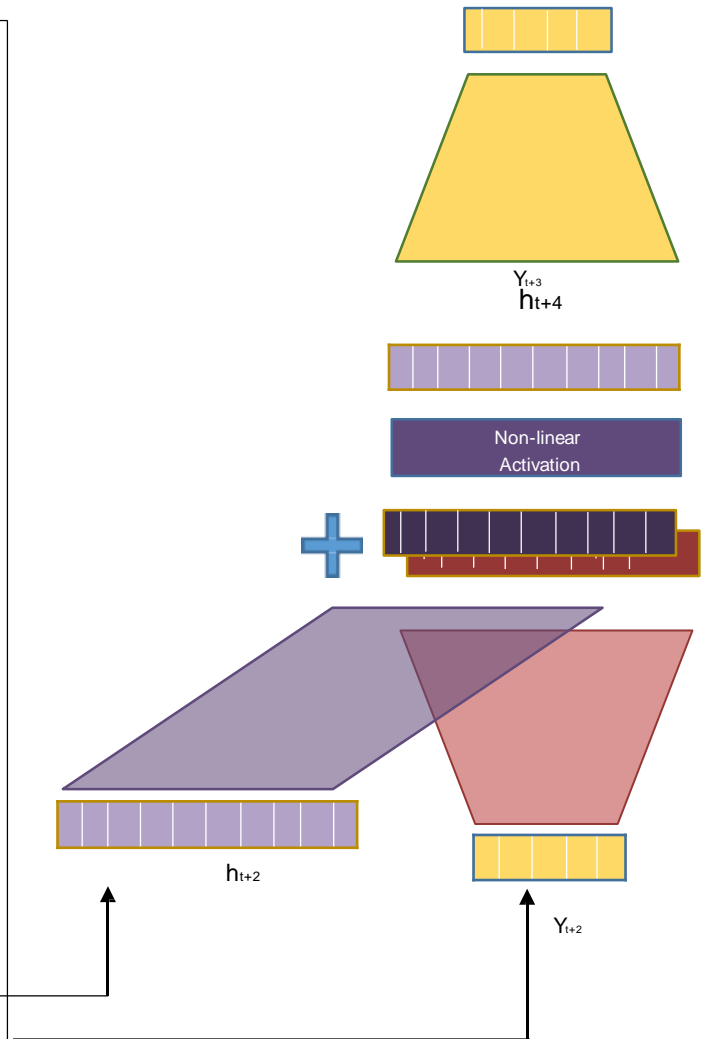
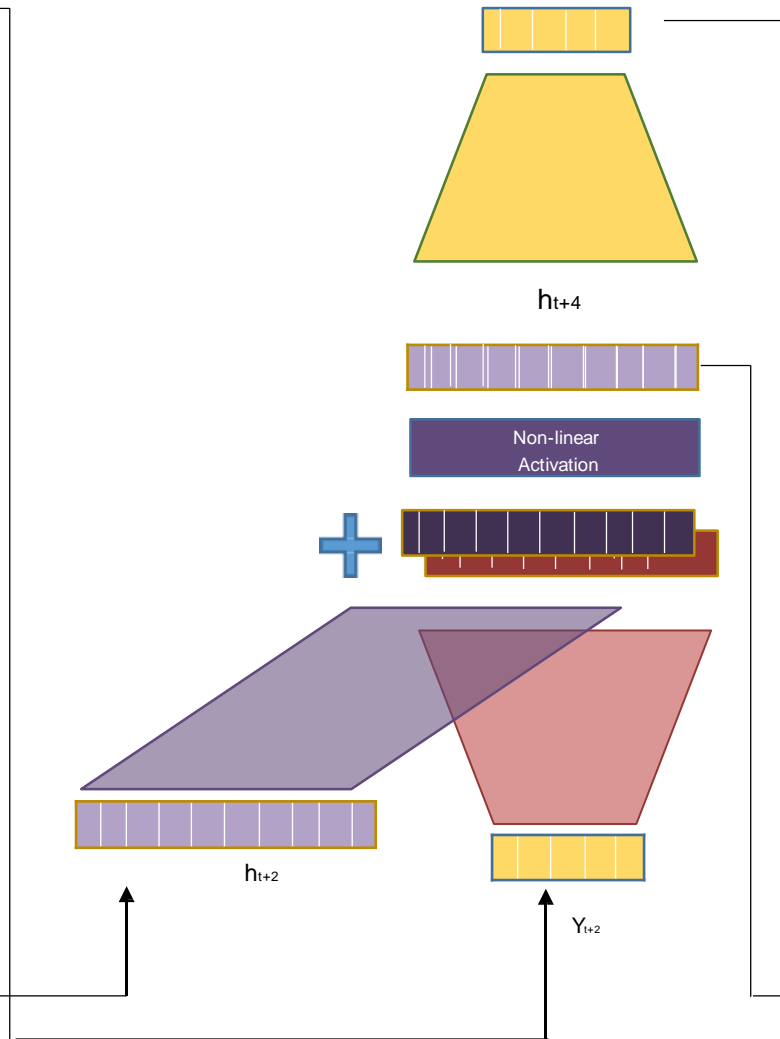


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What this should be?

[SOS]