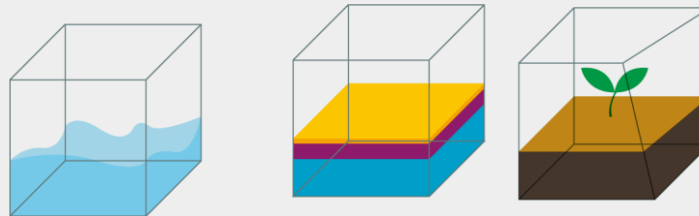


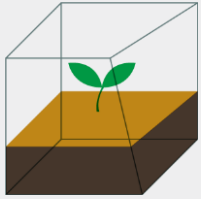
AAI. Seminar

국민청원 분류 - TextCNN



2021.11.03

김민준



CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

- CNN

CHAPTER 2

- Task

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- TextCNN

CHAPTER 4

- CODE

➤ What is CNN(Convolution Neural Network)?

- 이미지 인식 – 패턴 학습에 특화된 신경망
- Convolution 연산을 통한 연산
- **부분**을 보는 것이 핵심 아이디어
(부분 : Filter)
- Fully-Connected Layer에 비해 매우 빠르고 적은 파라미터를 가짐.

➤ What is Convolution ?

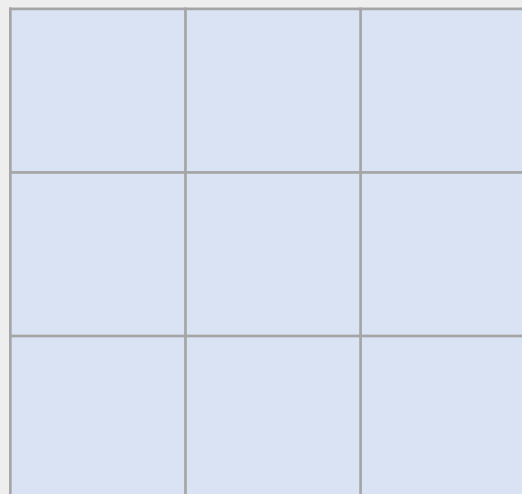
$*$: *Convolution symbol*

$$t[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N x[k]h[n - k]$$

input

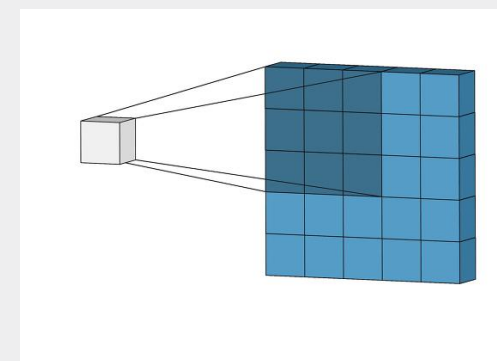
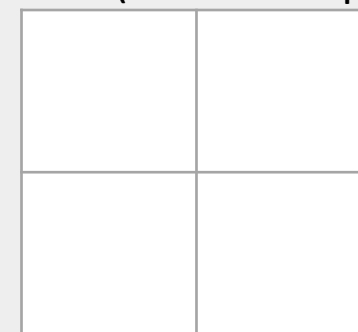


filter



=

Output
(feature map)

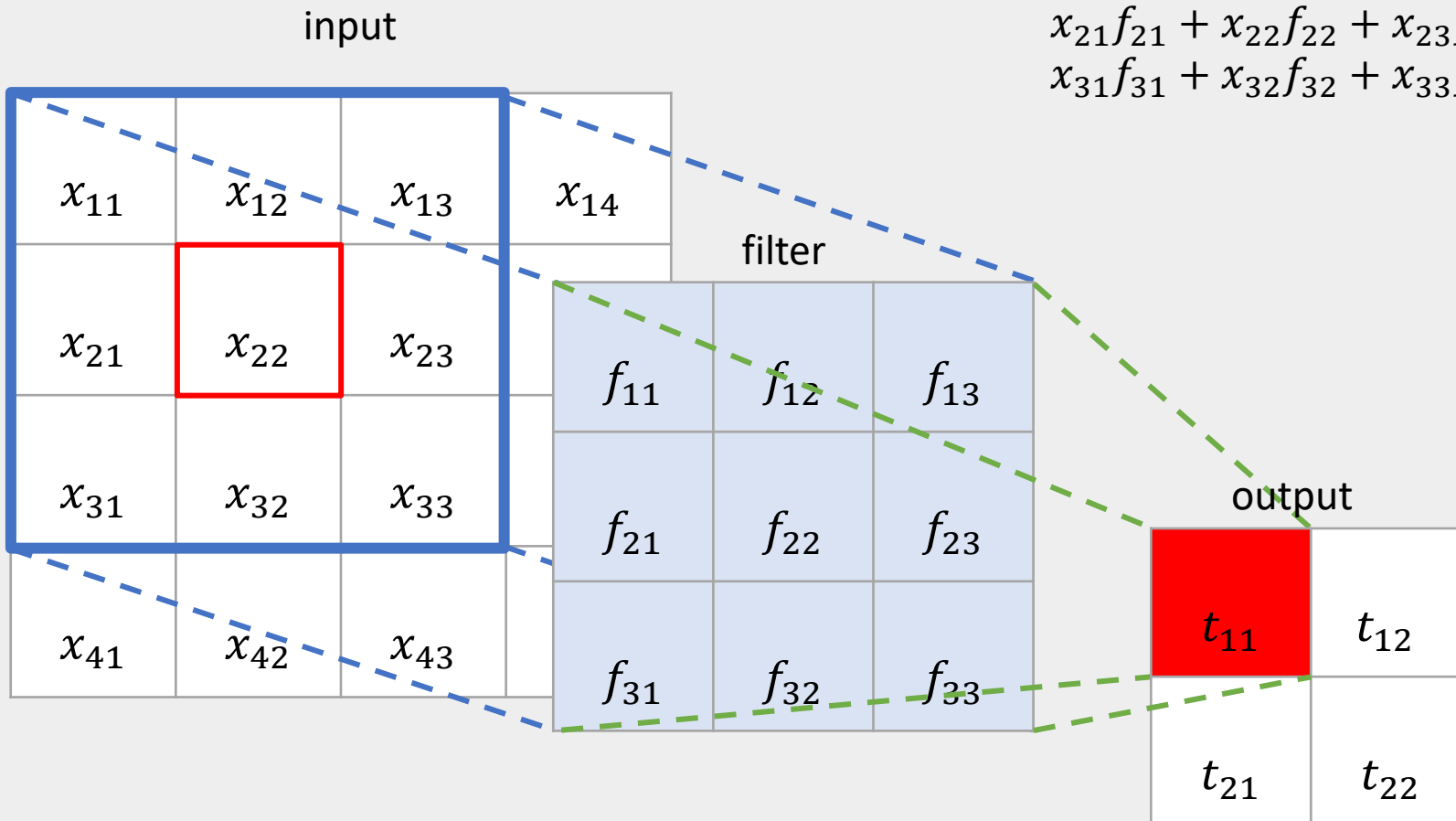


➤ Convolution Operation

$*$: Convolution symbol

$$t[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N x[k]h[n-k]$$

$$t_{11} = x_{11}f_{11} + x_{12}f_{12} + x_{13}f_{13} + x_{21}f_{21} + x_{22}f_{22} + x_{23}f_{23} + x_{31}f_{31} + x_{32}f_{32} + x_{33}f_{33}$$

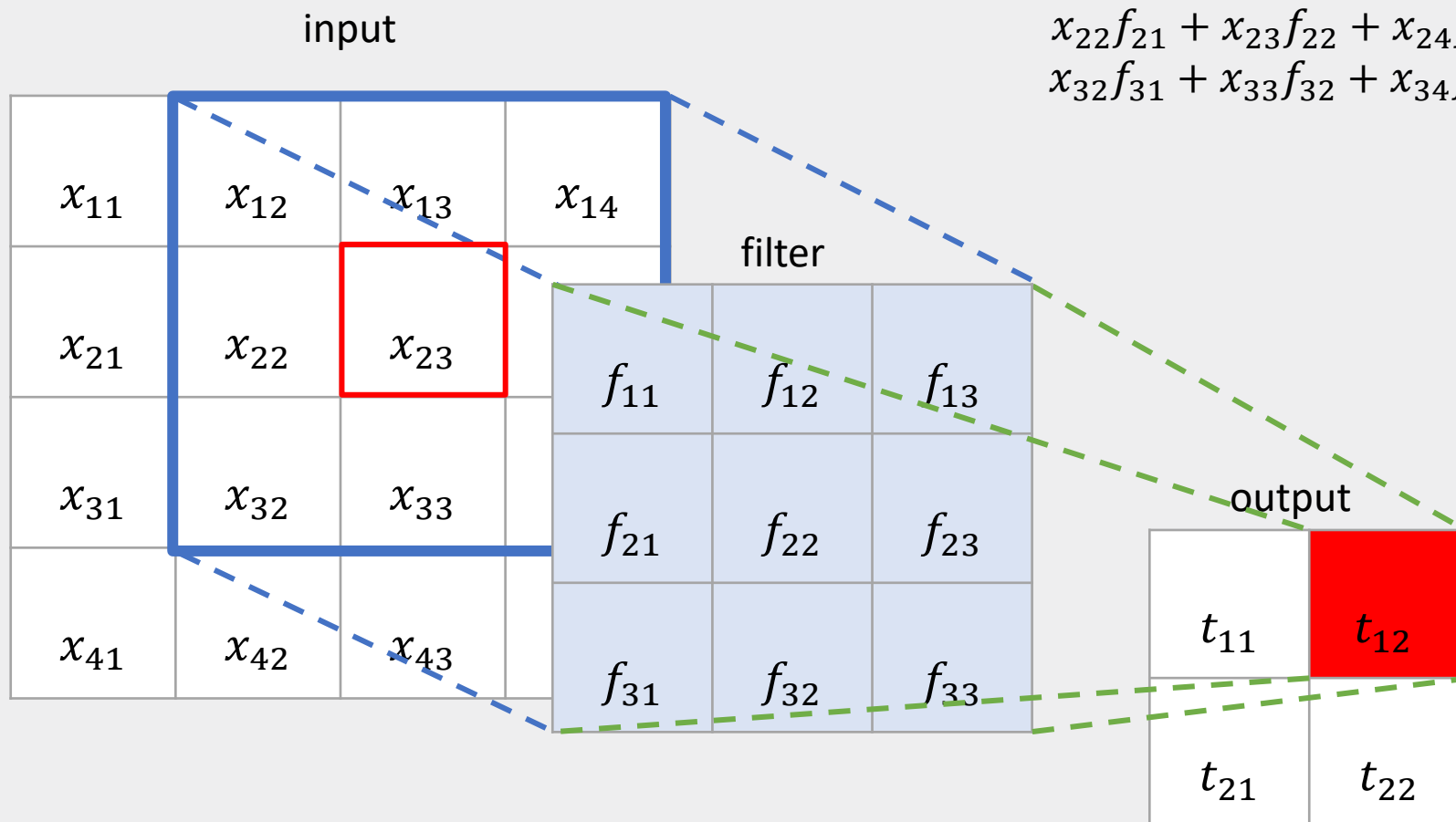


➤ Convolution Operation

$*$: Convolution symbol

$$t[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N x[k]h[n-k]$$

$$t_{12} = x_{12}f_{11} + x_{13}f_{12} + x_{14}f_{13} + x_{22}f_{21} + x_{23}f_{22} + x_{24}f_{23} + x_{32}f_{31} + x_{33}f_{32} + x_{34}f_{33}$$

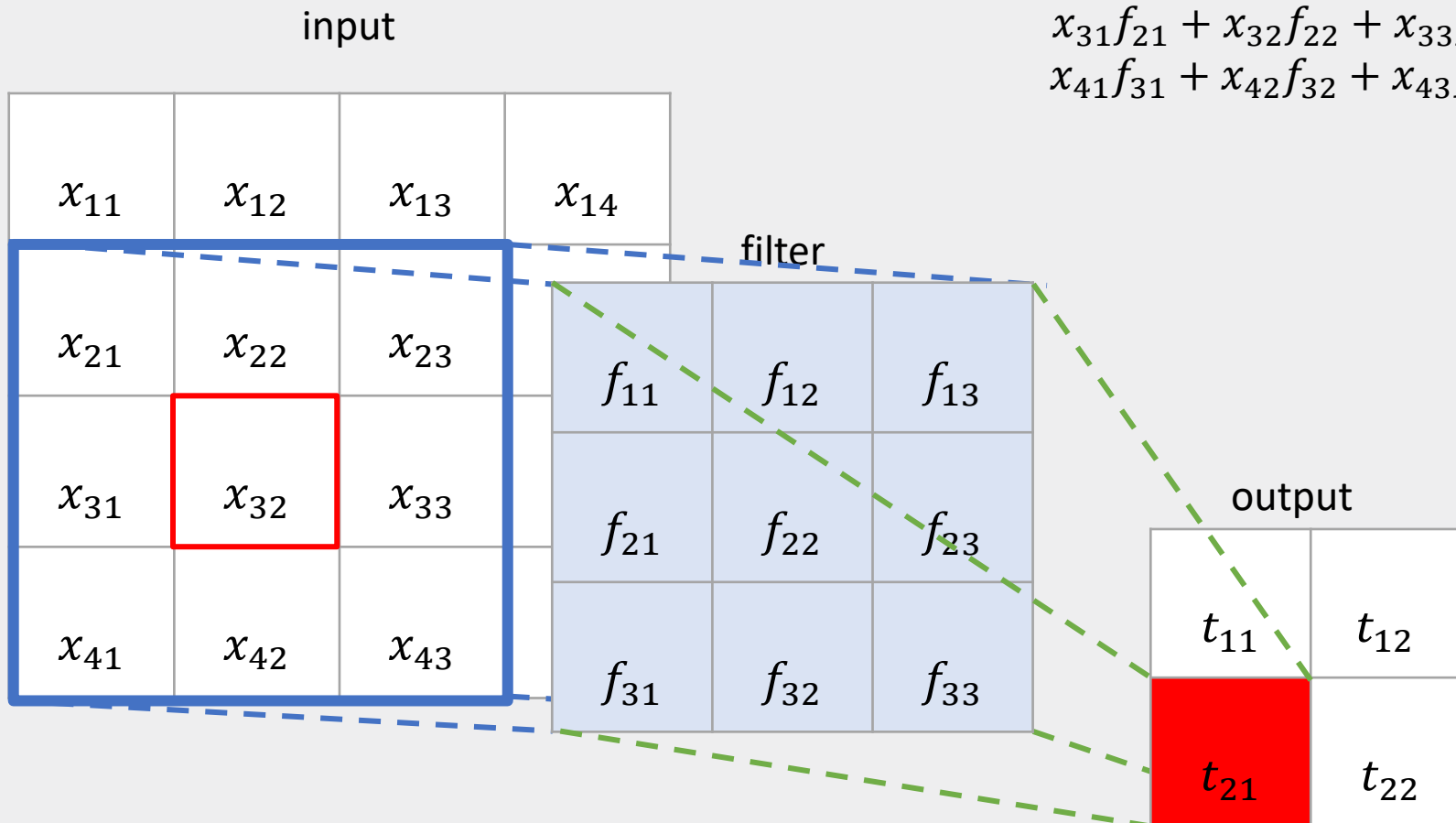


➤ Convolution Operation

$*$: Convolution symbol

$$t[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N x[k]h[n - k]$$

$$t_{21} = x_{21}f_{11} + x_{22}f_{12} + x_{23}f_{13} + \\ x_{31}f_{21} + x_{32}f_{22} + x_{33}f_{23} + \\ x_{41}f_{31} + x_{42}f_{32} + x_{43}f_{33}$$

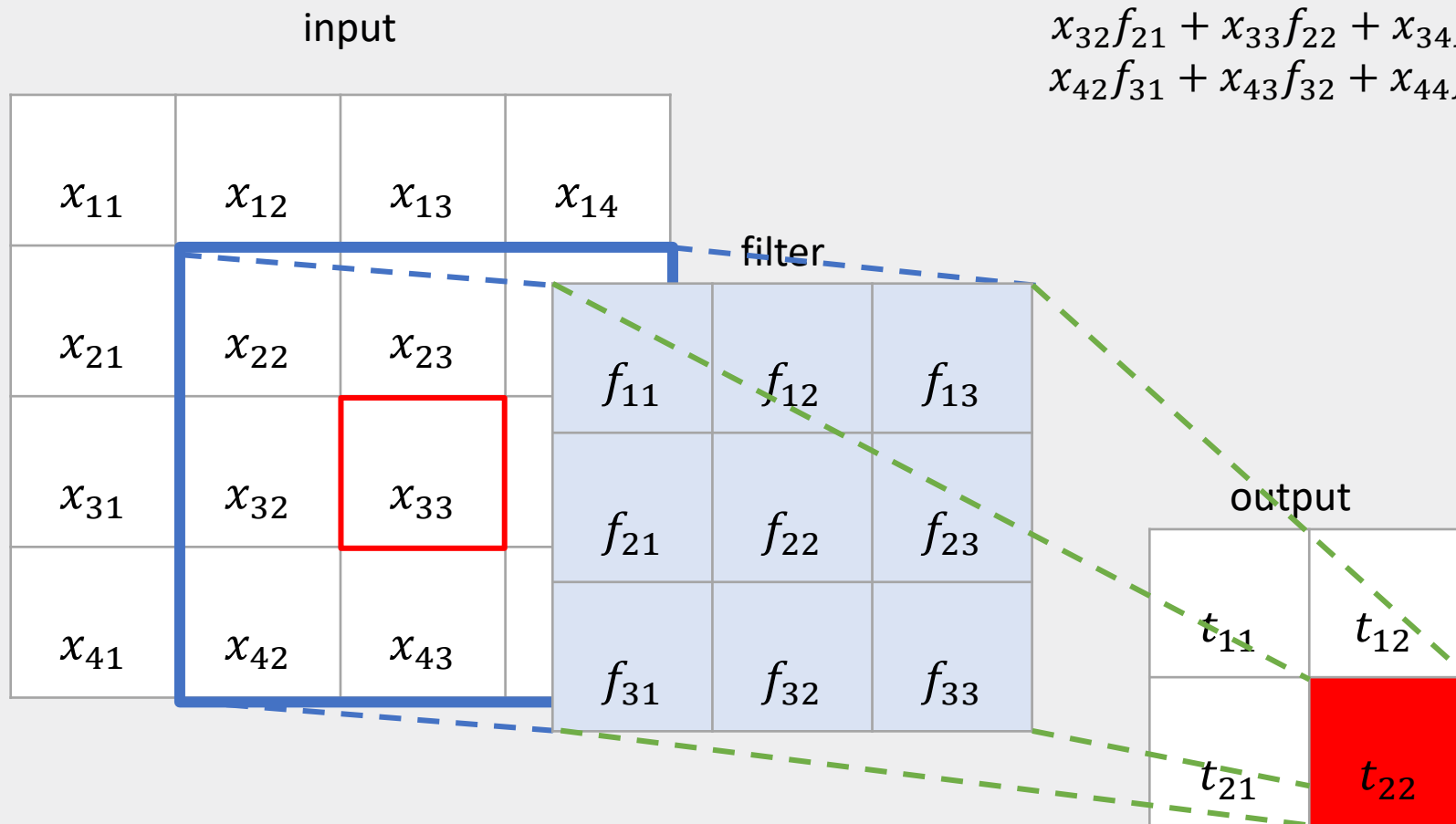


➤ Convolution Operation

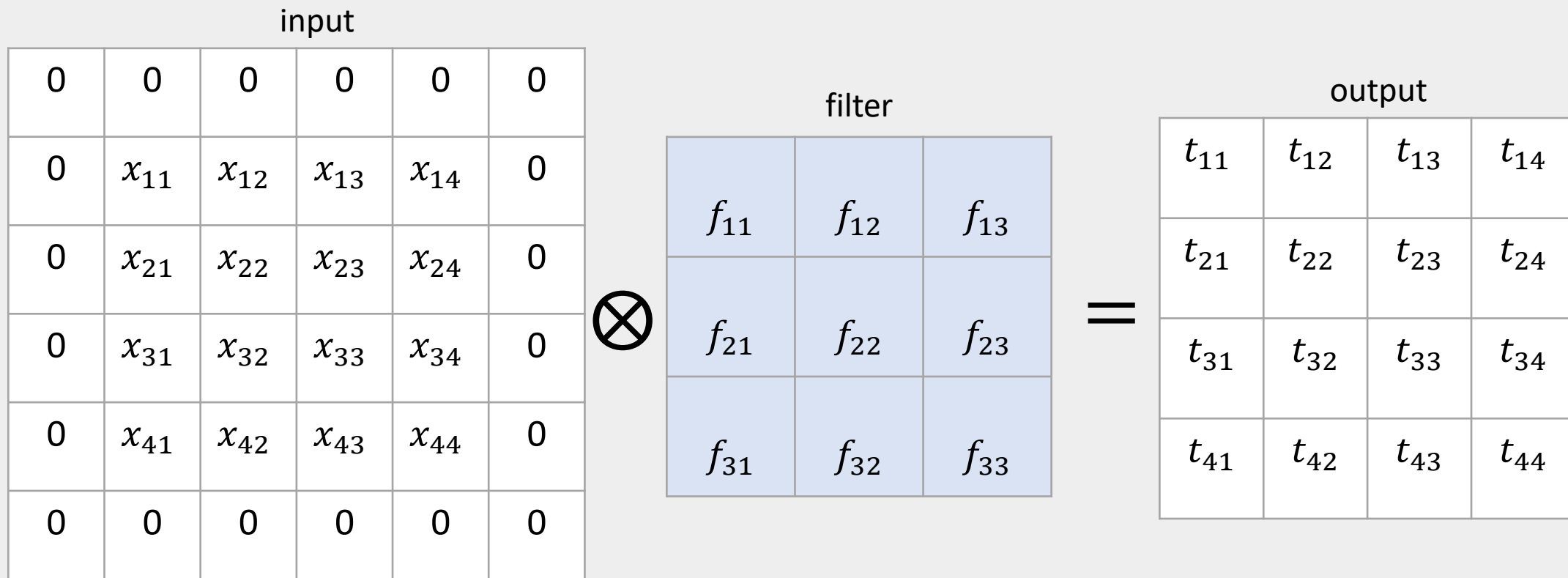
$*$: Convolution symbol

$$t[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^N x[k]h[n - k]$$

$$t_{22} = x_{22}f_{11} + x_{23}f_{12} + x_{24}f_{13} + \\ x_{32}f_{21} + x_{33}f_{22} + x_{34}f_{23} + \\ x_{42}f_{31} + x_{43}f_{32} + x_{44}f_{33}$$



➤padding?



➤ Pooling? Max Pooling?

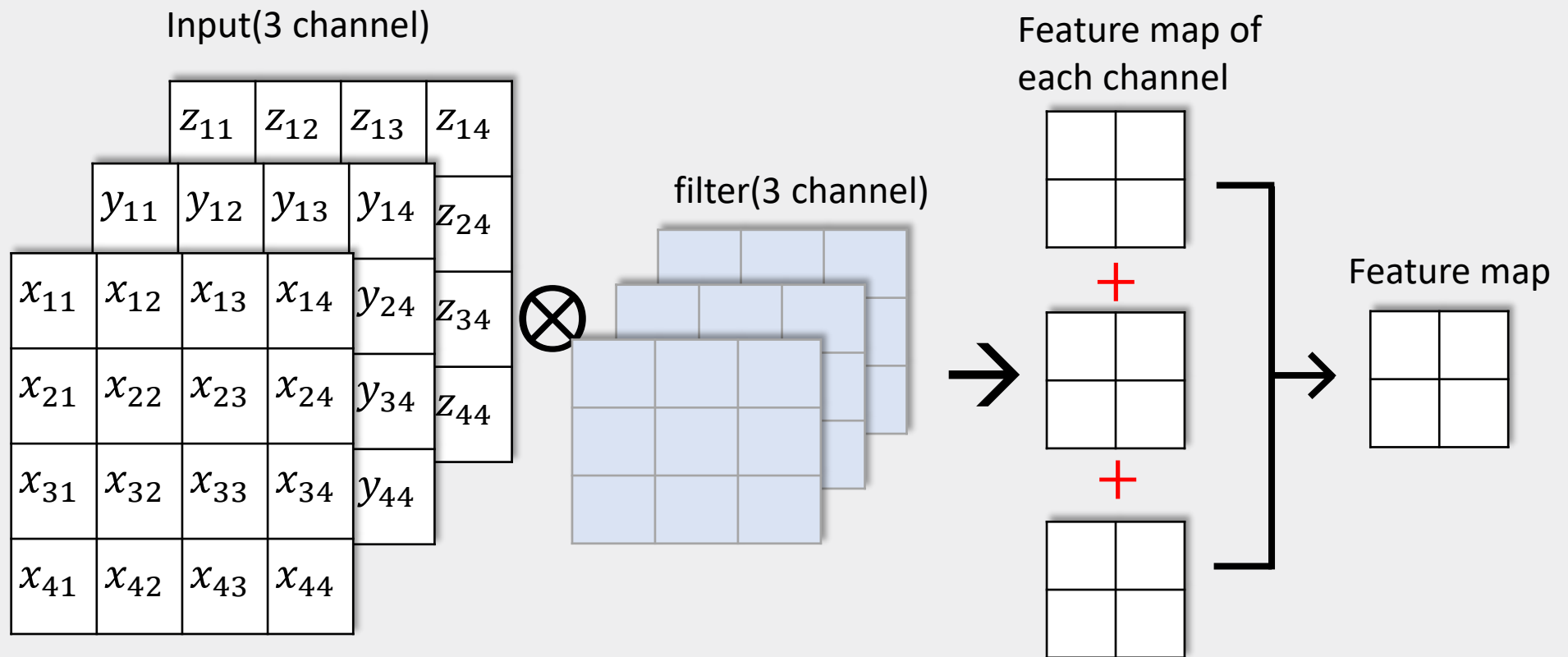
Down sampling

1	2	0	1	3	2
3	1	2	1	0	1
0	4	1	0	2	5
1	3	2	4	2	1
1	2	1	4	1	2
0	2	5	4	3	1



3	2	3
4	4	5
2	5	3

➤ Channel?



➤ Text 분석을 통해 청원 인원 1000명 up, down 예측

- 1000명을 넘는 청원, 넘지 않는 청원을 class 로 생각
- 각 class를 결정하는 Text의 어떠한 패턴이 있을 것
- 비슷한 의미를 갖는 embedding vector의 패턴 인식

➤ TextCNN?

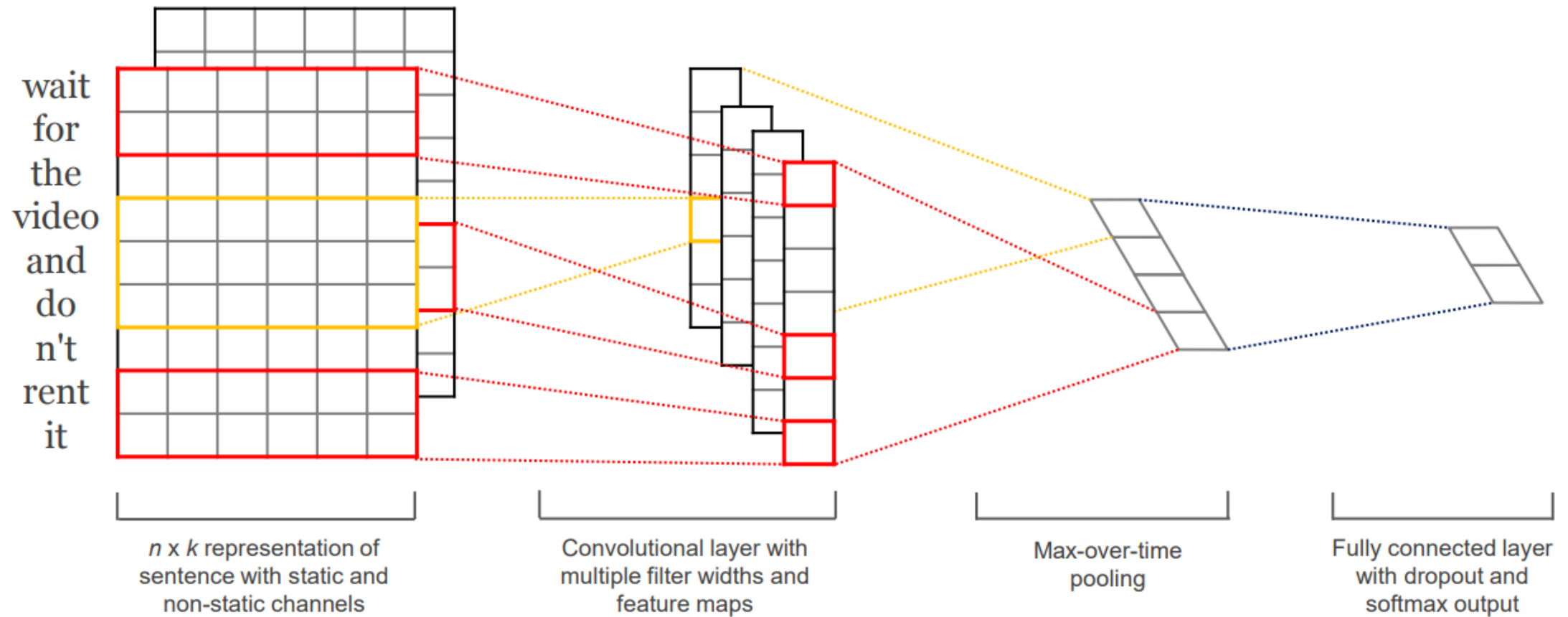
- Filter가 문장을 스캔하며 문맥적 의미 파악

1. Word embedding
2. Feature Map 생성
3. Max Pooling
4. Classification

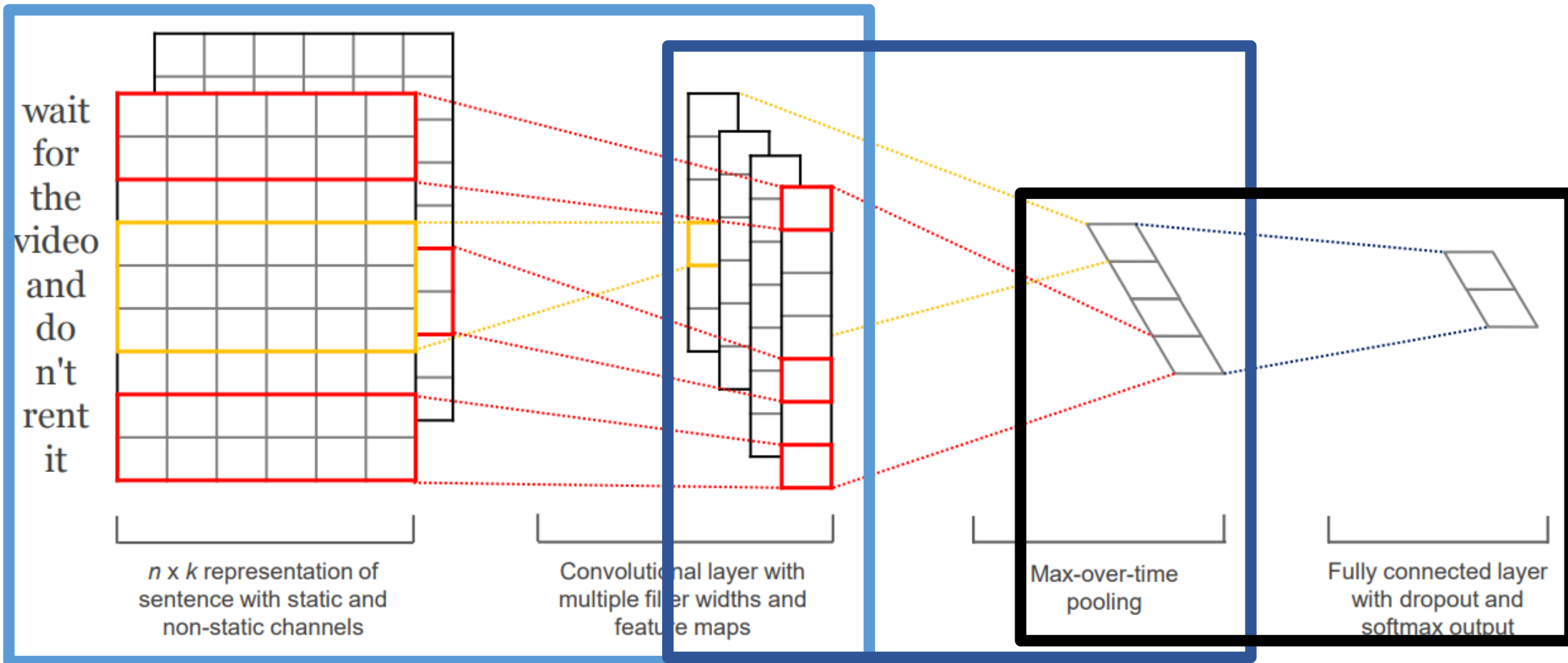
장점

- 문장의 문맥적 의미를 파악하는 과정에서 **정보를 집약** → 연산 속도 ↑
- **분류 문제에서** RNN보다 좋은 성능

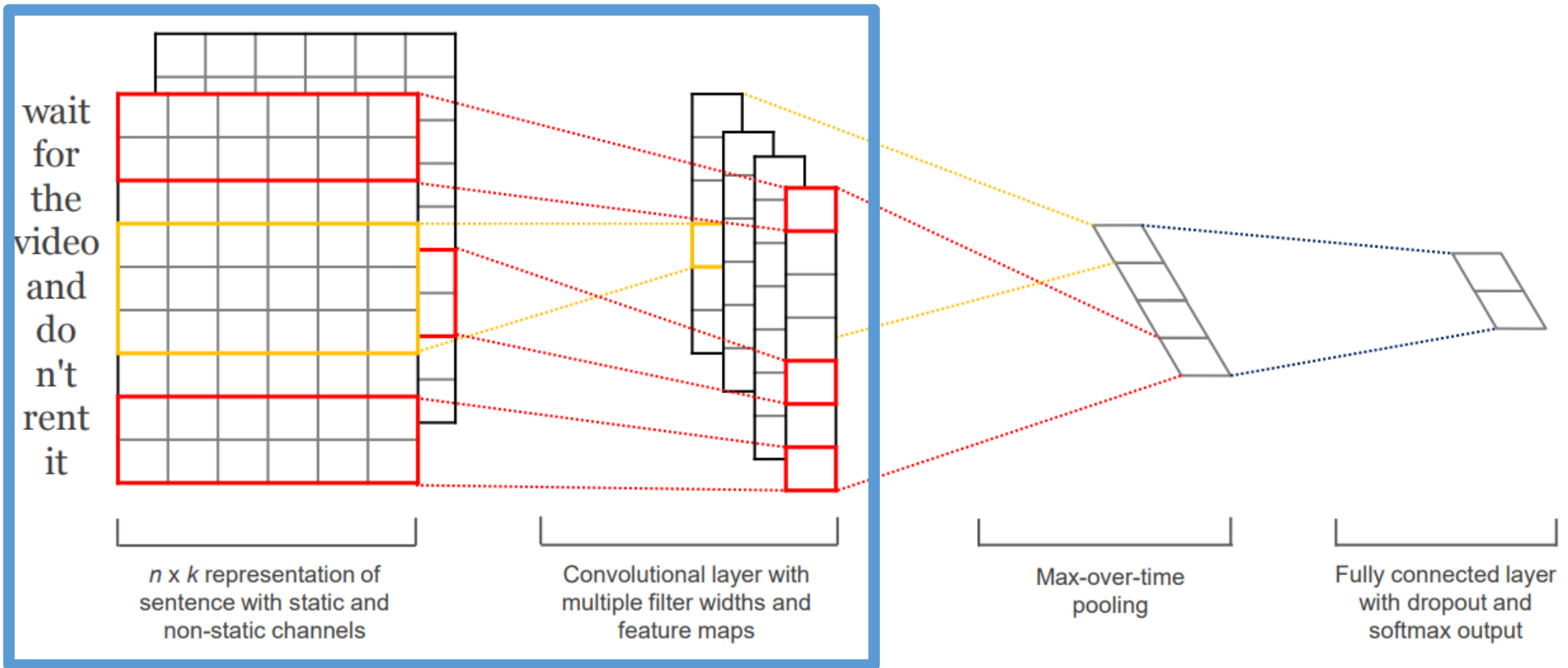
➤ TextCNN architecture



➤ TextCNN architecture



➤ TextCNN architecture



➤ TextCNN architecture

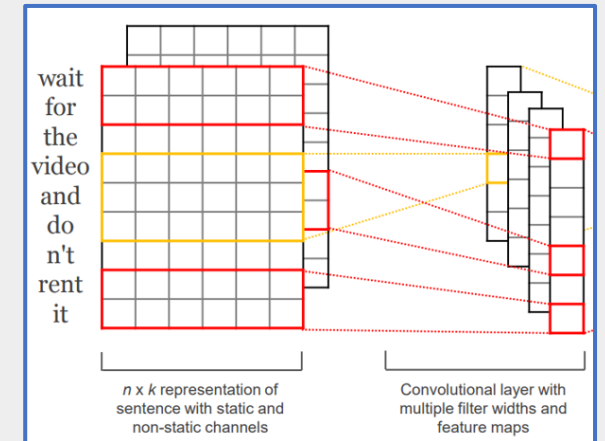
Dimension = k

Filter(window) size = 2

Feature map

wait
for
the
video
and
do
not
rent
it

c_1



Filter size : (2, k)

f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	\dots	\dots	f_{1k}
f_{21}	f_{22}	f_{23}	\dots	\dots	f_{2k}

➤ TextCNN architecture

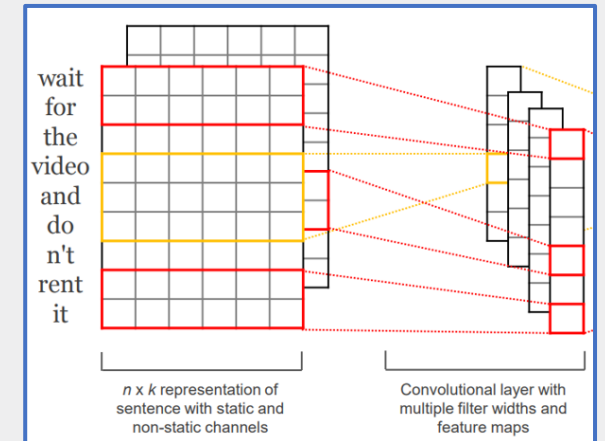
Dimension = k

Filter(window) size = 2

Feature map

wait
for
the
video
and
do
not
rent
it

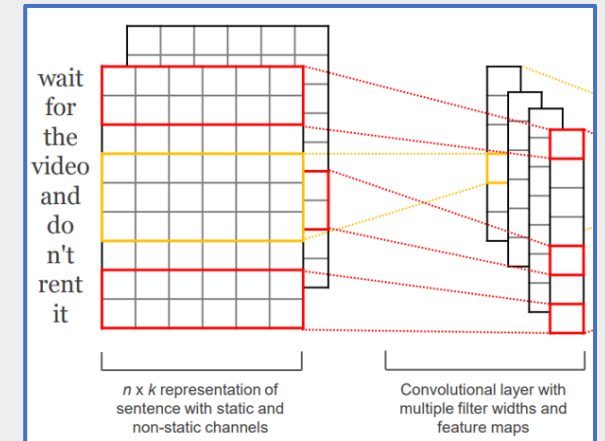
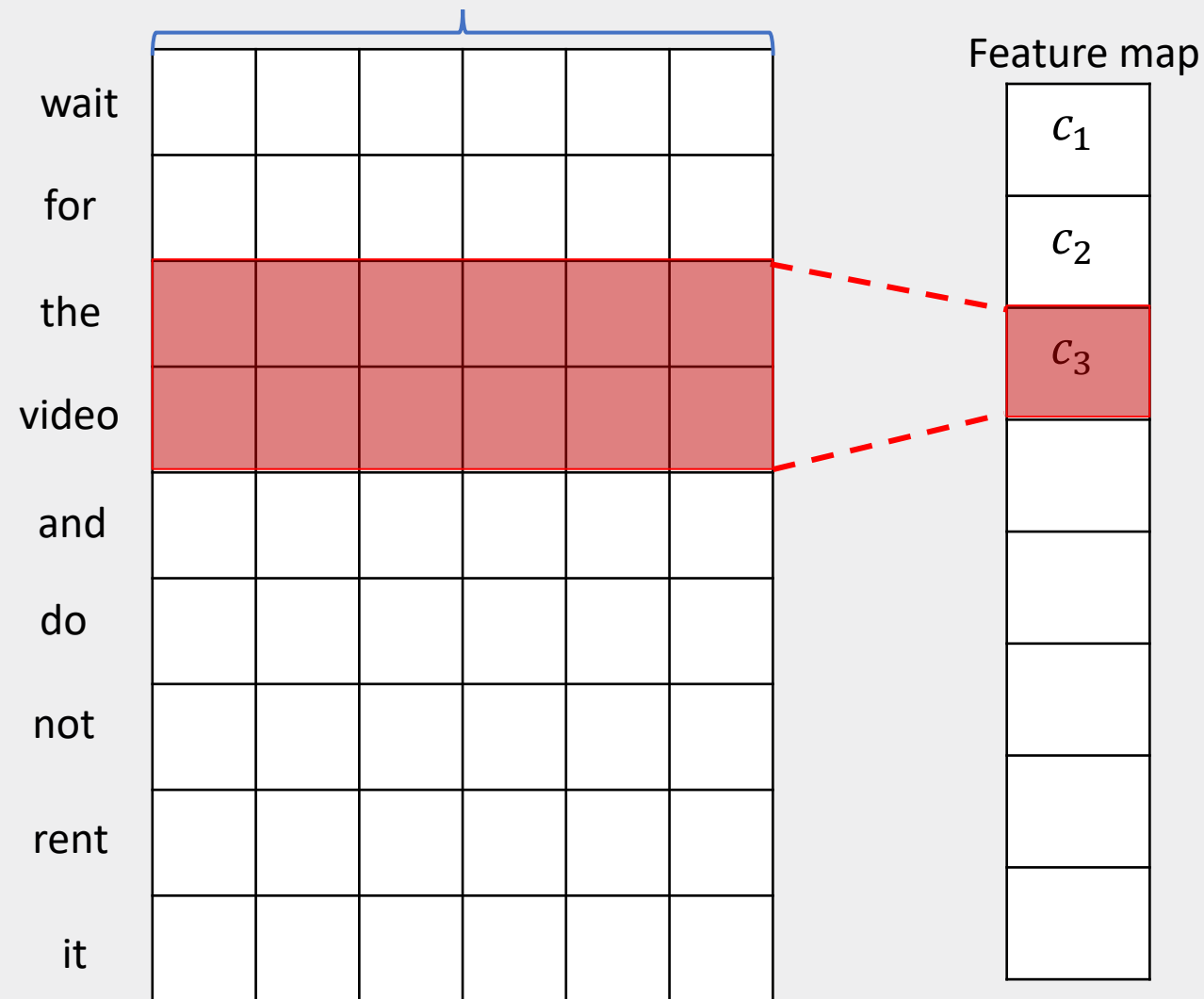
c_1
c_2



➤ TextCNN architecture

Dimension = k

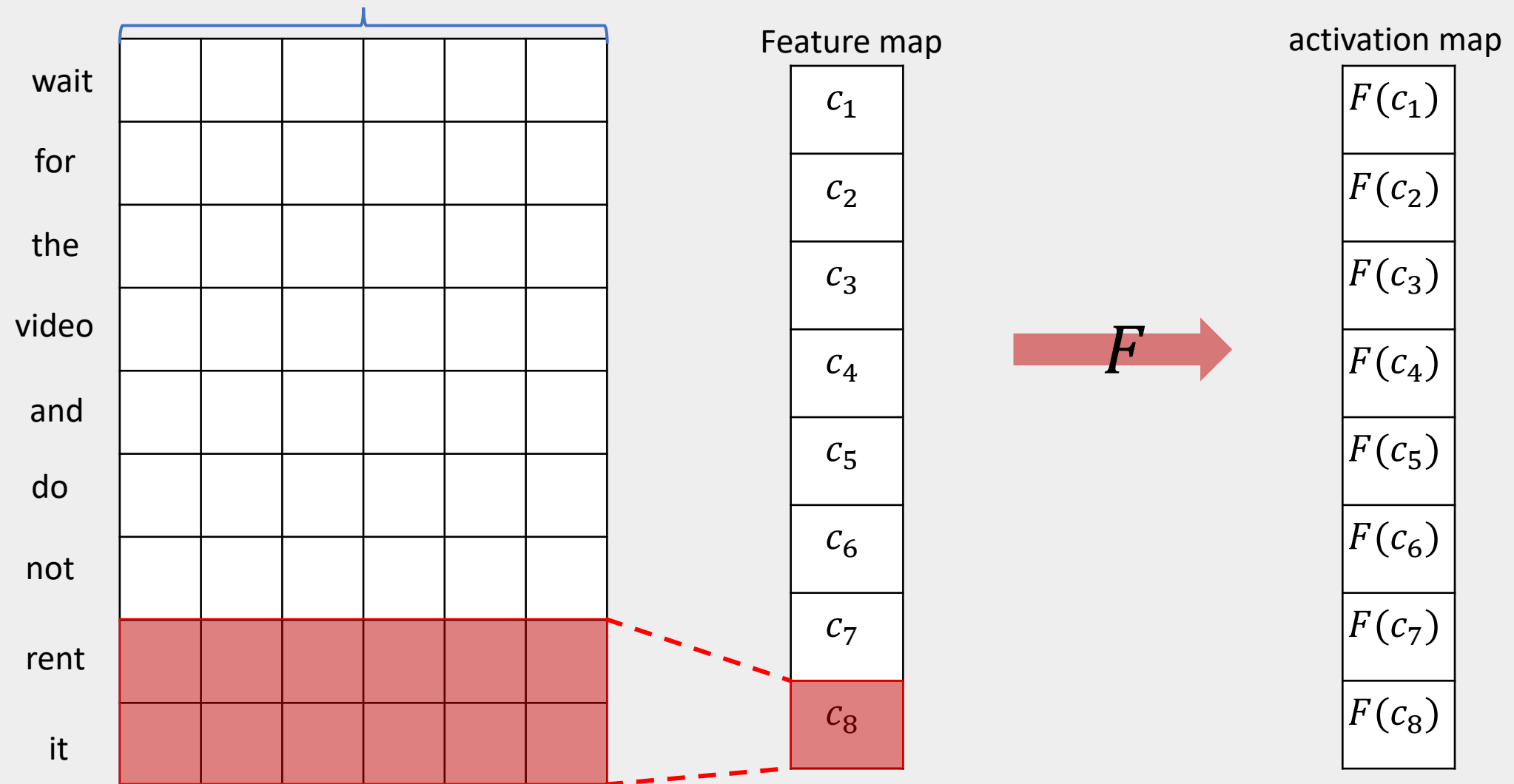
Filter(window) size = 2



➤ TextCNN architecture

Dimension = k

Filter(window) size = 2



➤ TextCNN architecture

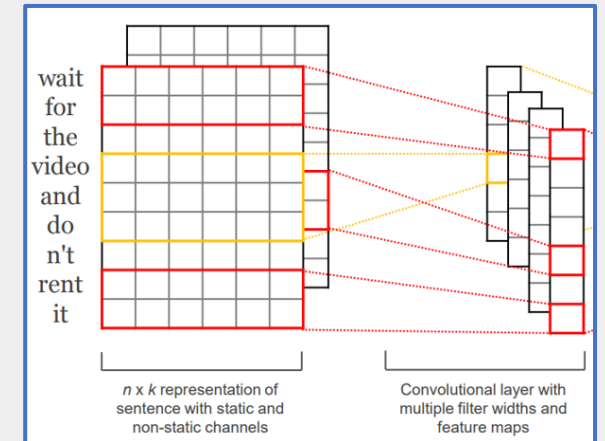
Dimension = k

Filter(window) size = 3

Feature map

wait
for
the
video
and
do
not
rent
it

c_1



Filter size : (3, k)

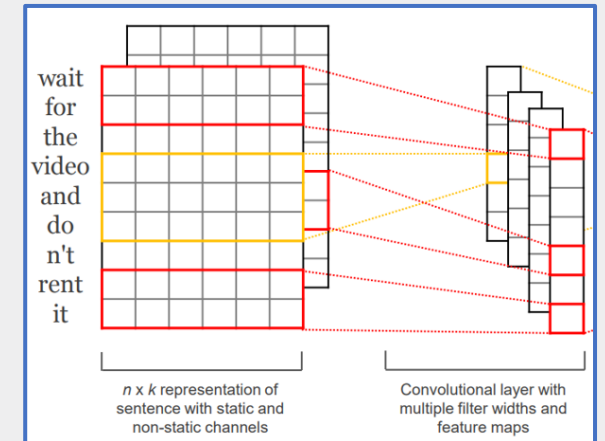
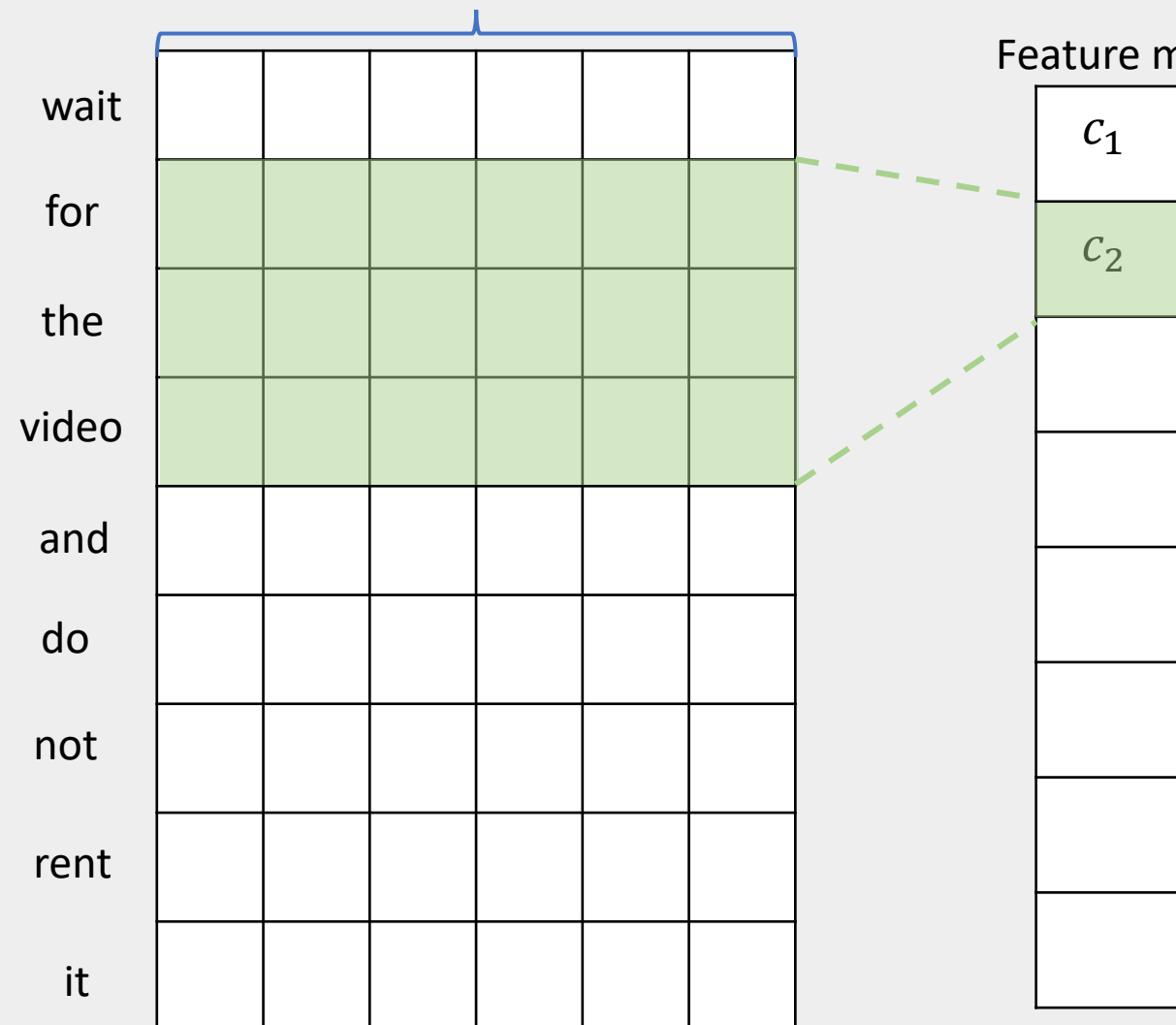
f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	\dots	\dots	f_{1k}
f_{21}	f_{22}	f_{23}	\dots	\dots	f_{2k}
f_{31}	f_{32}	f_{33}	\dots	\dots	f_{3k}

➤ TextCNN architecture

Dimension = k

Filter(window) size = 3

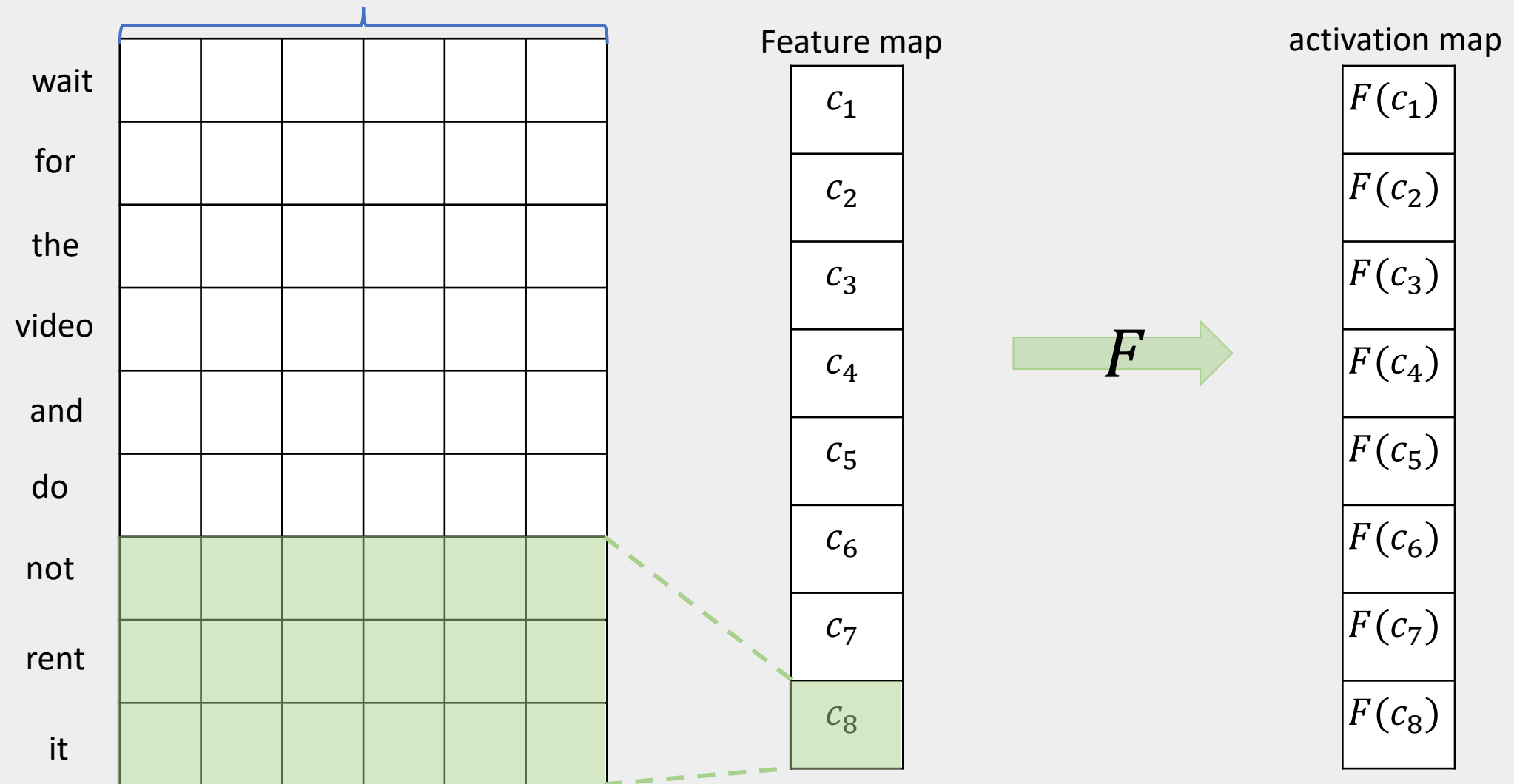
Feature map



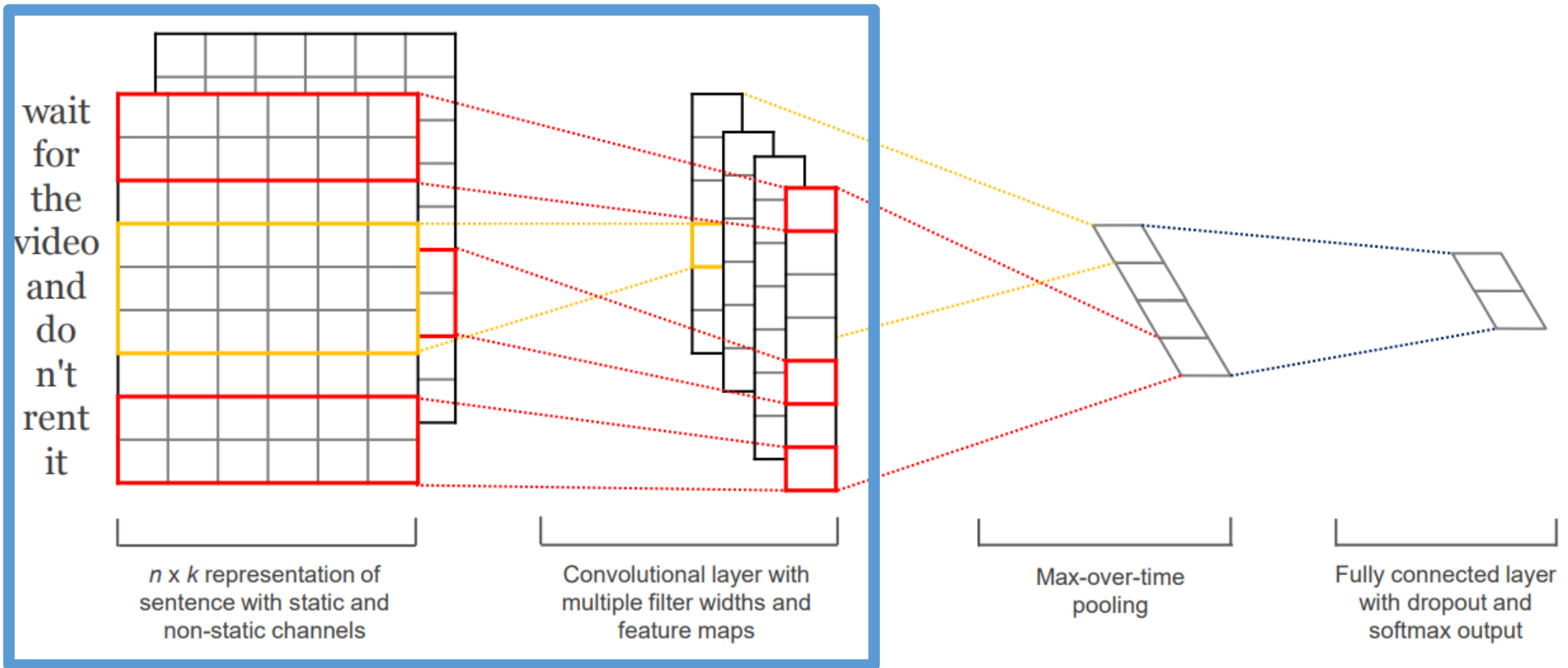
➤ TextCNN architecture

Dimension = k

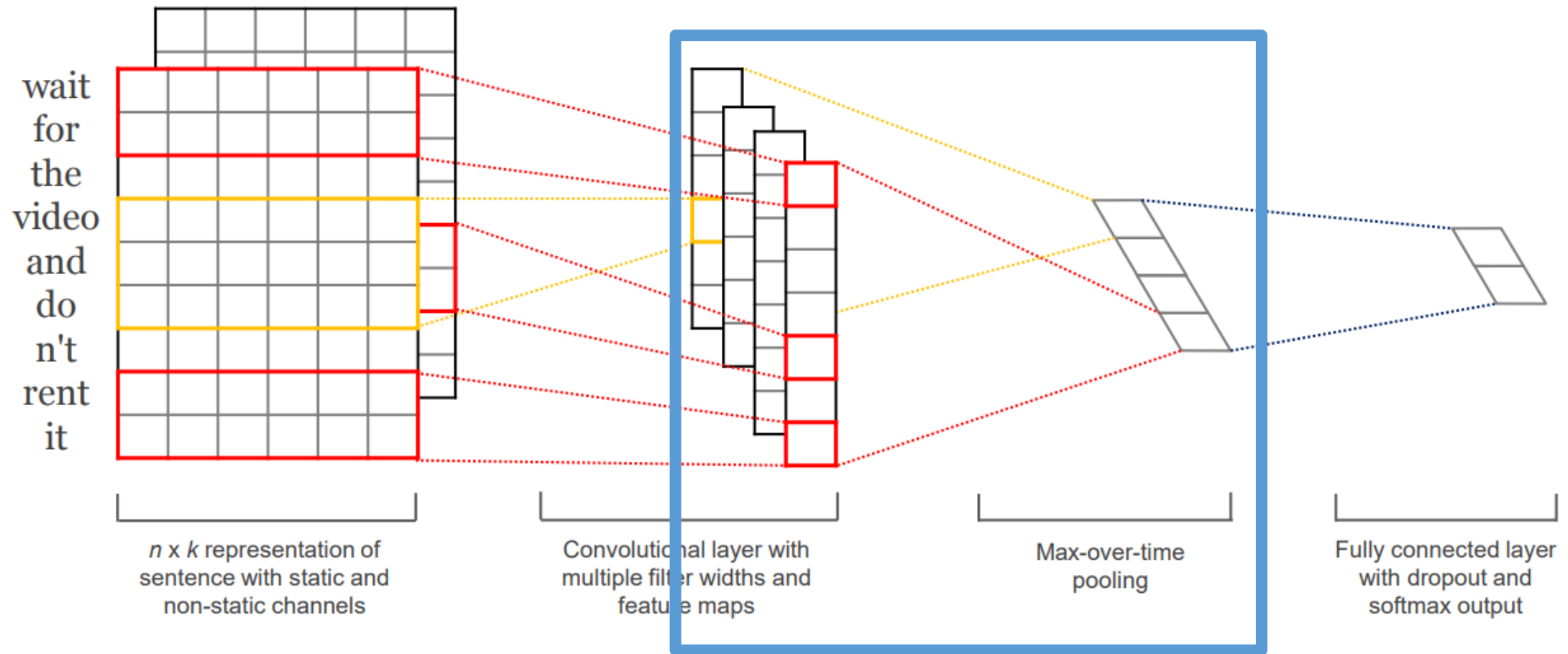
Filter(window) size = 3



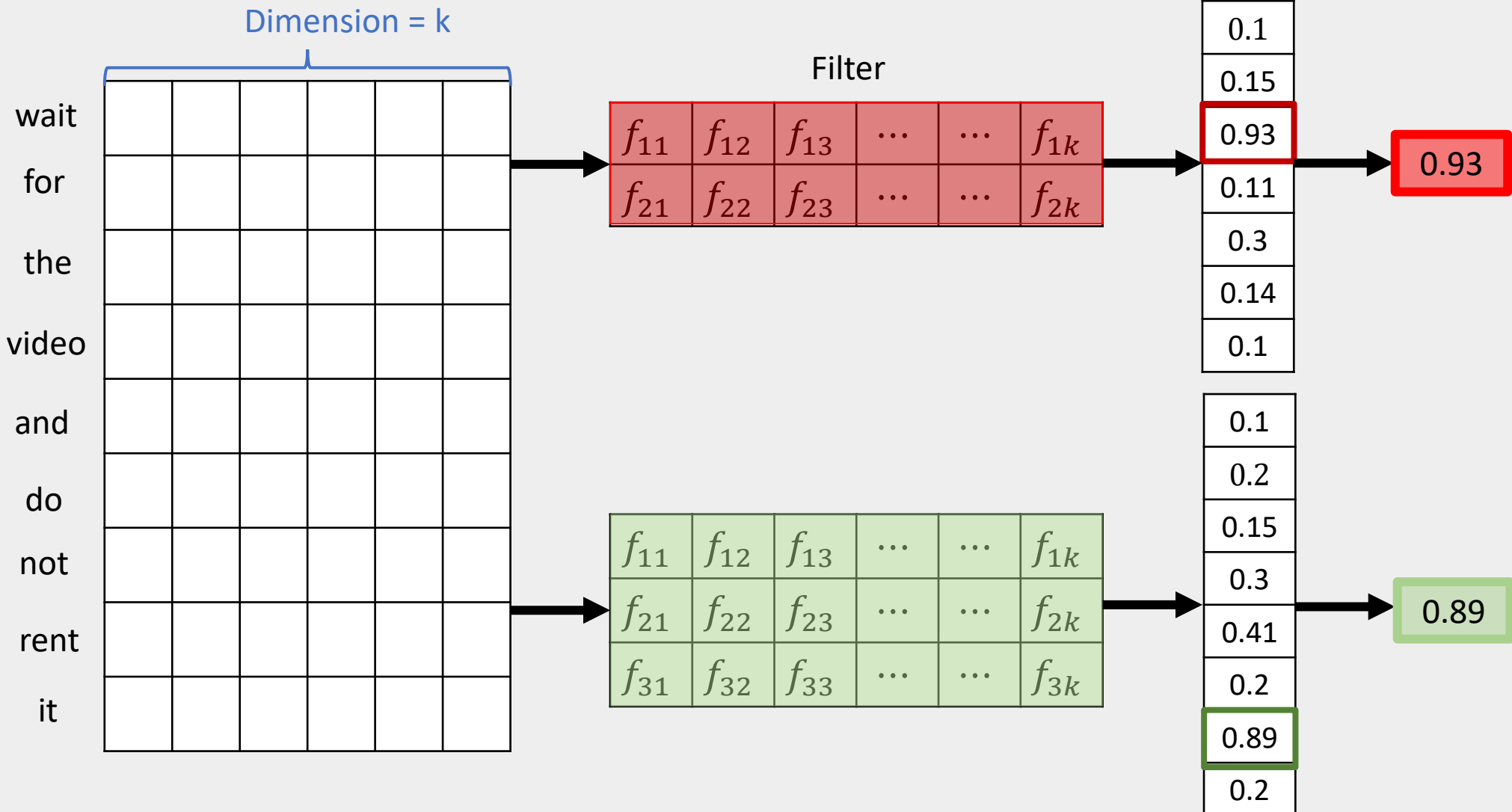
➤ TextCNN architecture



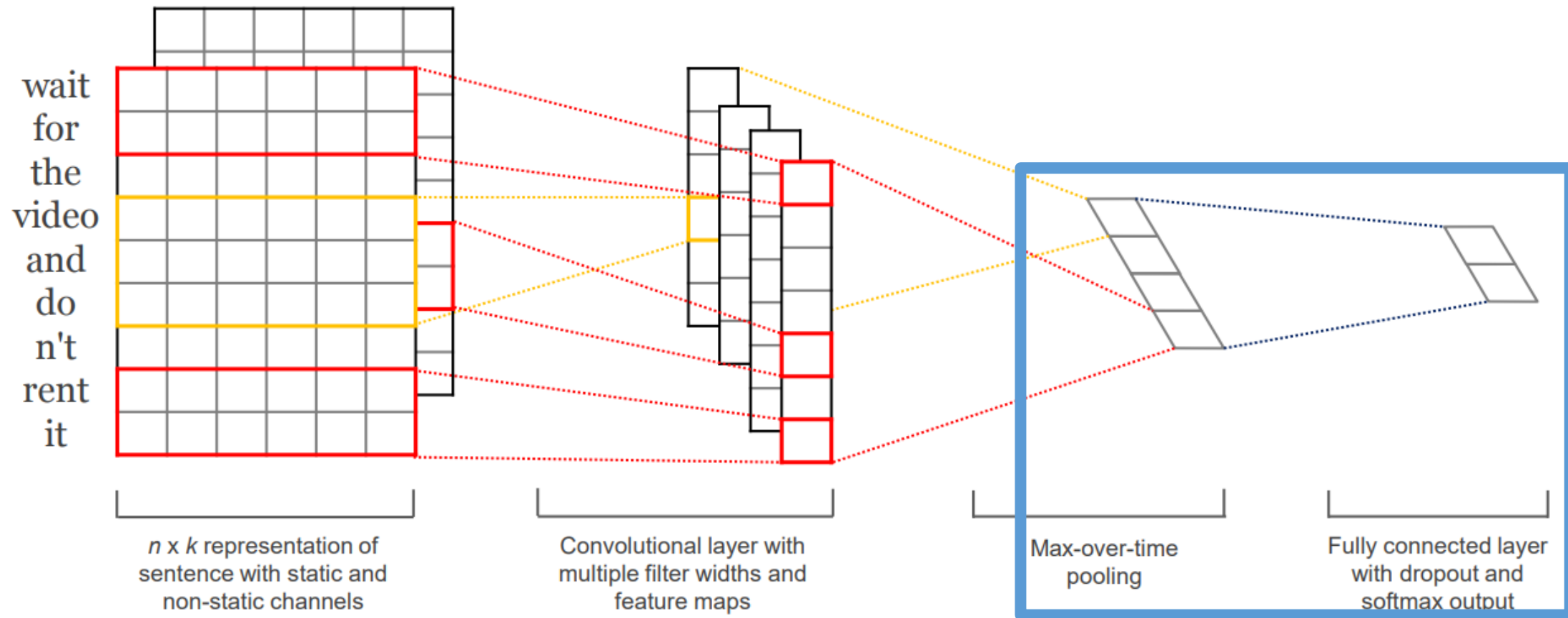
➤ TextCNN architecture



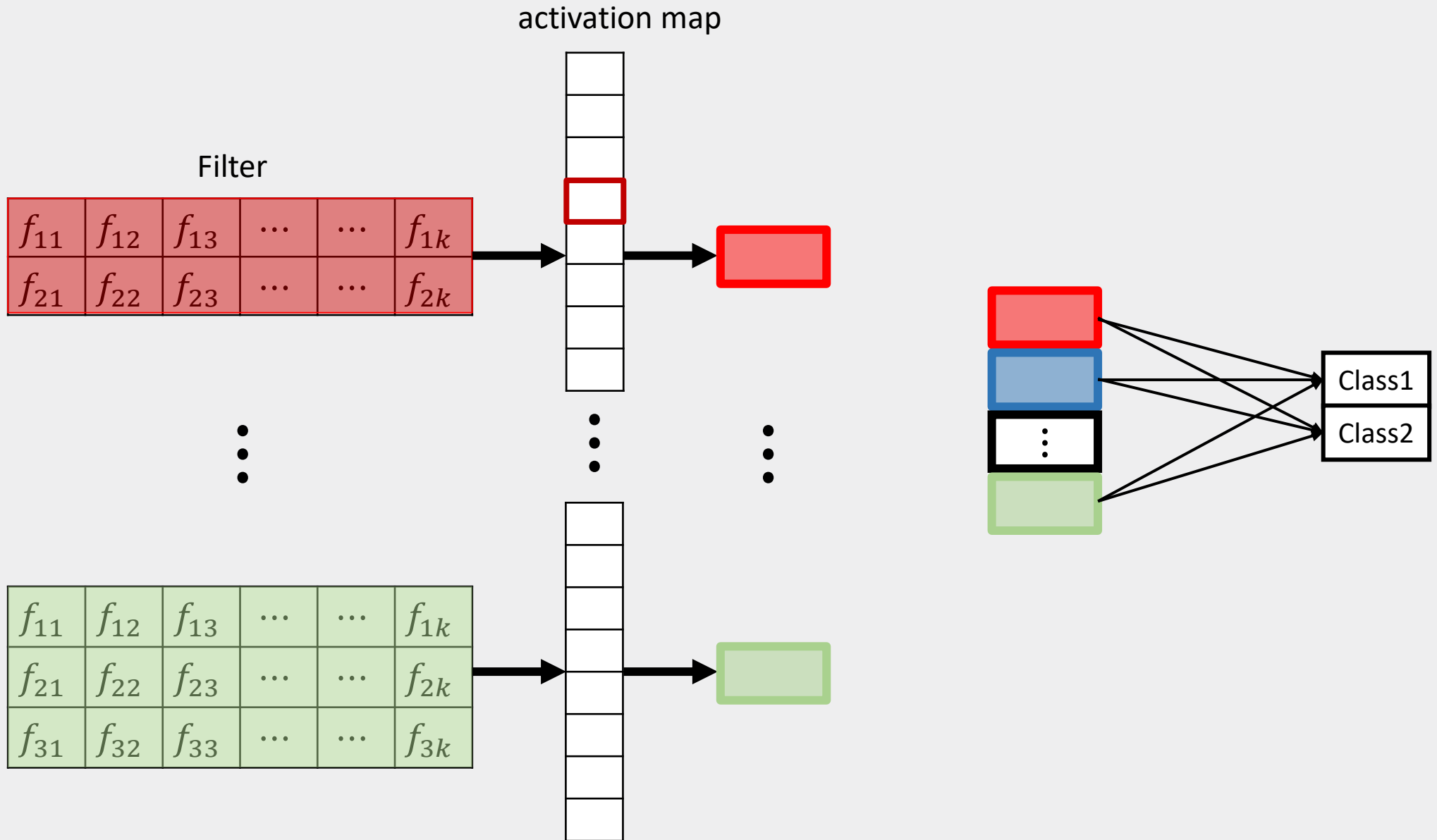
➤ TextCNN architecture



➤ TextCNN architecture



➤ TextCNN architecture

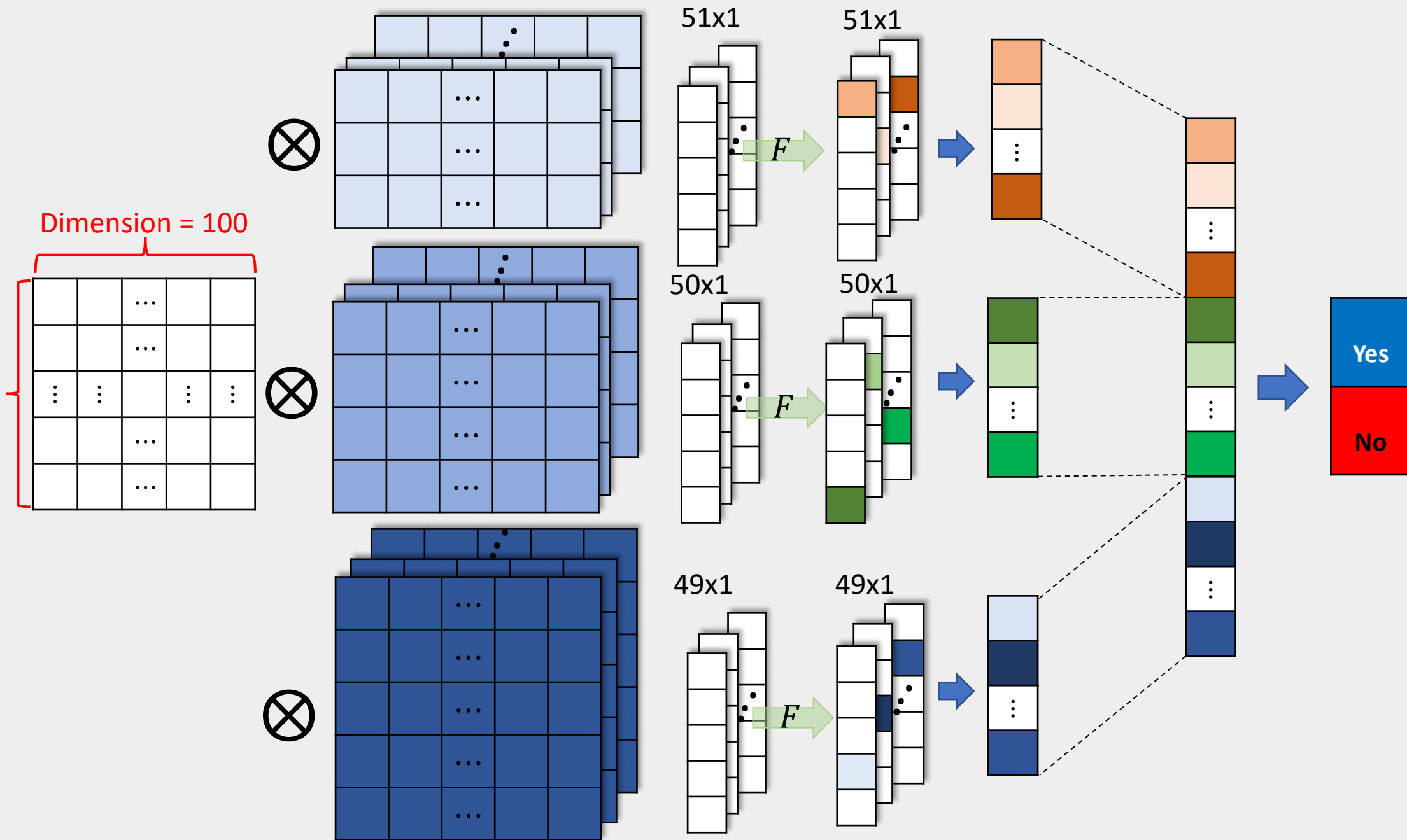


➤ TextCNN architecture in our Model

- Embedding dimension : 100차원
- Filter size = 3, 4, 5
- Filter channel = 10
- Number of class = 2 (Yes, No)
- Activation function = ReLU
- Max Pooling
- Dropout = 40%
- Optimizer = Adam
- Epoch = 3

➤ TextCNN architecture in our Model

input	Filter	Feature Map	Activation Map	Max-pooling	Fully Connctcted	Softmax
-------	--------	-------------	----------------	-------------	------------------	---------



➤ TextCNN 모델링

```

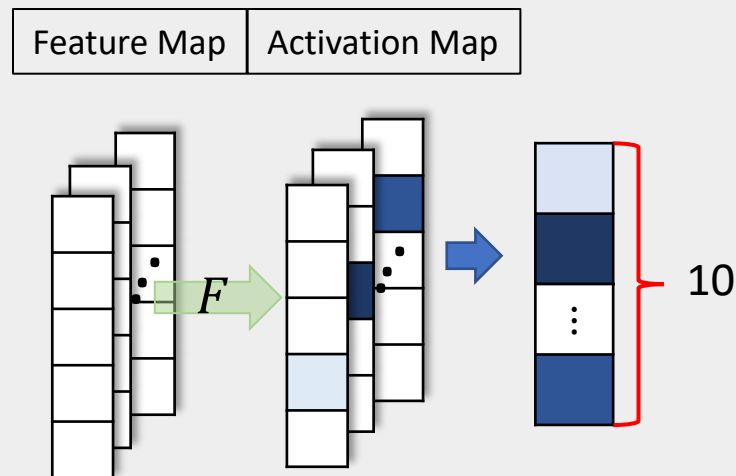
5 class TextCNN(nn.Module):
6     def __init__(self, vocab_built, emb_dim, dim_channel, kernel_wins, num_class):
7         super(TextCNN, self).__init__()
8         self.embed = nn.Embedding(len(vocab_built), emb_dim)
9         self.embed.weight.data.copy_(vocab_built.vectors)
10        self.convs = nn.ModuleList([nn.Conv2d(1, dim_channel, (w, emb_dim)) for w in kernel_wins])
11        self.relu = nn.ReLU()
12        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(0.4)
13        self.fc = nn.Linear(len(kernel_wins)*dim_channel, num_class)
14

```

```

1 model = TextCNN(vocab, 100, 10, [3, 4, 5], 2).to(device)

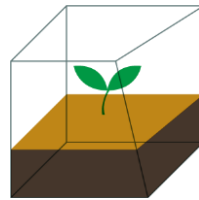
```



➤ 결과

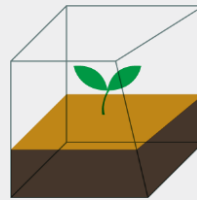
```
TextCNN(
  (embed): Embedding(32536, 100)
  (convs): ModuleList(
    (0): Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=(3, 100), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=(4, 100), stride=(1, 1))
    (2): Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=(5, 100), stride=(1, 1))
  )
  (relu): ReLU()
  (dropout): Dropout(p=0.4, inplace=False)
  (fc): Linear(in_features=30, out_features=2, bias=True)
)
train Epoch : 1          Loss : 0.08380897547794772      Accuracy : 59.13166427612305%
Valid Epoch : 1          Loss : 0.07966495078053533      Accuracy : 66.19451904296875%
model saves at 66.19451904296875 accuracy
-----
train Epoch : 2          Loss : 0.0750463566742398      Accuracy : 68.21614074707031%
Valid Epoch : 2          Loss : 0.07656122036313426      Accuracy : 66.4778060913086%
model saves at 66.4778060913086 accuracy
-----
train Epoch : 3          Loss : 0.05591068643797057      Accuracy : 79.66021728515625%
Valid Epoch : 3          Loss : 0.07916408421944851      Accuracy : 67.23323822021484%
model saves at 67.23323822021484 accuracy
-----
```


Q&A



2021. 11. 03

Min Jun Kim



THANK YOU.

2021. 11. 03

Min Jun Kim