ECE471, Selected Topics in Machine Learning – Assignment 5 AG News Dataset Classifier Nikola Janjušević October 9, 2018

Result

Test Set Accuracy: 90.32%

Program:

```
1 import os
2 import pandas
   import collections
\overline{4} import numpy as np
5 from tqdm import tqdm
   import tensorflow as tf
   # for tensorboard
9
   logs_path = "./tf_logs/"
   # disable tensorflow warnings
10
   os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2'
11
12
13 \quad num\_classes = 4
14
   embedding_dim = 32
   VOCAB_SIZE = 10000
15
16
17
   # hyper-parameters
18 BATCH_SIZE = 128
   NUM_EPOCHS = 2
19
20 display_epoch = 1
21 LEARNING_RATE = .01
   # regularization parameters
23 \quad drop\_prob = 0.25
24
   reg_scale = 1e-6
25
26
   def main():
27
28
        class Data(object):
29
            def __init__(self):
30
                 self.data_train, self.y_train, all_words \
31
                     = get_data_csv('ag_news_csv/train.csv')
32
                 data_test, y_test, _ = get_data_csv('ag_news_csv/test.csv')
                 # split test into test and validation set
33
                 [(self.data_test, self.data_val), (self.y_test, self.y_val)] \
34
35
                     = [np.split(xy,2) for xy in [data_test, y_test]]
36
37
                 {\it \# build dictionaries of test words, num limited to vocab\_size}
                 \tt self.dictionary \,, \, \, self.reversed\_dictionary \, \, \setminus \, \,
38
                     = build_dataset(all_words, VOCAB_SIZE)
39
40
41
                 self.train_size = self.y_train.shape[0]
42
43
                 # encodes strings by dictionary number
44
                 [(self.x_train,longest_str), (self.x_val,_), (self.x_test,_)] \
45
                     = [code_data(x, self.dictionary, max_len=200) \
46
                             for x in
47
                                  [self.data_train, self.data_val, self.data_test] ]
48
                 # maximum sentence length
49
                 self.max_len = longest_str
50
            def get_batch(self):
51
52
                 choices = np.random.choice(self.train_size, size=BATCH_SIZE)
53
                 return self.x_train[choices], self.y_train[choices,:]
54
        print("constructing dataset...")
55
56
        data = Data()
        print("done.")
57
58
```

```
59
         x = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, shape=[None, data.max_len])
60
         y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32, shape=[None, num_classes])
 61
         embeddings = tf.Variable(
             tf.random_uniform([VOCAB_SIZE, embedding_dim], -1.0, 1.0)
62
63
64
         phase = tf.placeholder(tf.bool) # is_training
65
         lr = tf.placeholder(tf.float32) # learning rate [not used in this program]
66
67
         def f(x):
 68
             x = tf.nn.embedding_lookup(embeddings, x)
 69
             x = tf.layers.flatten(x)
70
             x = fc_layer(x, 8, is_training=phase)
 71
             x = tf.layers.dense(x, num_classes)
 72
             return x
73
 74
         # models
 75
         logits = f(x)
 76
         prediction = tf.nn.softmax(logits)
 77
 78
         correct_pred = tf.equal(tf.argmax(prediction, 1), tf.argmax(y, 1))
 79
         accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_pred, tf.float32))
80
81
         # I.OSS
82
         update_ops = tf.get_collection(tf.GraphKeys.UPDATE_OPS)
83
         with tf.control_dependencies(update_ops):
84
             loss = tf.reduce_mean( tf.losses.softmax_cross_entropy(y, logits) ) \
85
                 + tf.reduce_mean( tf.losses.get_regularization_loss() )
             optim = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate=lr).minimize(loss)
86
87
 88
         init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
89
90
         # Create a summary to monitor cost tensor
91
         tf.summary.scalar("loss", loss)
92
         # Create a summary to monitor accuracy tensor
93
         tf.summary.scalar("accuracy", accuracy)
94
         # Merge all summaries into a single op
95
         merged_summary_op = tf.summary.merge_all()
96
         with tf.Session() as sess:
97
98
             sess.run(init)
99
             # op to write logs to Tensorboard
100
             summary_writer = tf.summary.FileWriter(logs_path,
101
                 graph=tf.get_default_graph())
             learning_rate = LEARNING_RATE
102
             # training
103
104
             for epoch in range(NUM_EPOCHS):
105
                 avg_cost = 0.
106
                 num_batches = int( np.ceil( data.train_size / BATCH_SIZE ) )
107
                 for i in tqdm(range(num_batches)):
108
109
                     xb, yb = data.get_batch()
110
                     fd = {x: xb, y: yb, phase: True, lr: learning_rate}
                     {\tt loss\_np}\;,\;\;{\tt \_}\;,\;\;{\tt summary}\;\;\backslash
111
112
                         = sess.run([loss, optim, merged_summary_op], feed_dict=fd)
113
                     # logs every batch
114
                     summary_writer.add_summary(summary, epoch * num_batches + i)
                     avg_cost += loss_np/num_batches
115
116
117
                 # Display logs per epoch step
                 if (epoch+1) % display_epoch == 0:
118
119
                     print("Epoch:", '%02d' % (epoch+1),
                          "cost=", "{:.6f}".format(avg_cost))
120
121
122
                 print('Validation Set Accuracy:',
123
                     accuracy.eval({x: data.x_val, y: data.y_val, phase: False}))
124
125
             # Test the model on separate data
             print('Test Set Accuracy:',
126
127
                 accuracy.eval({x: data.x_test, y: data.y_test, phase: False}))
128
129
             print("Run the command line:\n--> tensorboard --logdir=./tf_logs ")
130
131
```

```
132 # ----- MODEL FUNCTIONS -----
133 # -----
134
    # --- CONV LAYER WRAPPER --- w/ L2 regularization
135
136
    def conv_layer(input, filters, kernel_size, strides=2, is_training=True):
137
        x = tf.layers.conv2d(
            input, filters, kernel_size, strides=strides, padding='same',
138
139
             kernel_regularizer=tf.contrib.layers.12_regularizer(scale=reg_scale)
140
141
        return x
142
143 # --- FULLY CONNECTED LAYER WRAPPER ---
144 # matmul -> BN -> relu -> dropout
145
    def fc_layer(input, units, is_training=True):
146
        x = tf.layers.dense(
147
            input, units,
148
            kernel_regularizer=tf.contrib.layers.12_regularizer(scale=reg_scale)
149
150
        x = tf.layers.batch_normalization(x, training=is_training, renorm=True)
151
        x = tf.nn.relu6(x)
152
        x = tf.layers.dropout(x, rate=drop_prob, training=is_training)
153
        return x
154
155
156
   # ----- DATA BUILDING FUNCTIONS -----
    # -----
157
158
159
    # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/38592324/one-hot-encoding-using-numpy/38592416
160
    def get_one_hot(targets, nb_classes):
161
        res = np.eye(nb_classes)[np.array(targets).reshape(-1)]
162
        return res.reshape(list(targets.shape)+[nb_classes])
163
164
    def get_data_csv(pathname):
165
         # data from csv
166
         df = pandas.read_csv(pathname, index_col=False, \
            header=None, names=['label', 'headline', 'description'], quotechar='"', doublequote=True, lineterminator='\n')
167
168
169
         # joining headline and description into one string
170
         # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/39571832/how-to-row-wise-concatenate-several-
             columns - containing - strings
171
        df['cat'] = df[df.columns[1:]].apply(tuple, axis=1).str.join(' ')
172
         # puts all the data into one list
173
        all_words = "".join(df['cat'].tolist()).lower().split()
174
        # shuffling
175
        s = np.arange(len(df['label']))
176
        np.random.shuffle(s)
        x = np.array(df['cat'])[s]
177
178
        y = get_one_hot(np.array(df['label']) - 1, num_classes)[s,:]
179
        return x, y, all_words
180
    # makes dictionary mapping of words to unique integer id
181
182
    \# http://adventuresinmachinelearning.com/word2vec-tutorial-tensorflow/
183
    def build_dataset(words, n_words):
184
         """Process raw inputs into a dataset."""
         count = [['UNK', -1]]
185
186
         count.extend(collections.Counter(words).most_common(n_words - 1))
187
        dictionary = dict()
        for word, _ in count:
188
189
            dictionary[word] = len(dictionary)
190
        data = list()
191
        unk\_count = 0
192
        for word in words:
            if word in dictionary:
193
194
                 index = dictionary[word]
195
             else:
                index = 0 # dictionary['UNK']
196
197
                unk_count += 1
198
            data.append(index)
199
        count[0][1] = unk_count
200
        reversed_dictionary = dict(zip(dictionary.values(), dictionary.keys()))
        {\tt return\ dictionary\ ,\ reversed\_dictionary}
201
202
203 # codes any string into an array of integers corresponding to the mapping
```

```
204 \, # provided by the dictionary. Pads / clips strings to max_len number of words 205 \, # if provided.
206
   def code_data(data, dictionary, max_len=None):
        coded_data = []
longest_str = 0
207
208
209
        for i in range(data.shape[0]):
210
            word_list = data[i].lower().split()
211
            for j in range(len(word_list)):
212
                try:
213
                    key = dictionary[word_list[j]]
                except KeyError:
214
215
                    key = 0
                word_list[j] = key
216
217
            if len(word_list)>longest_str:
                longest_str = len(word_list)
218
            coded_data.append(word_list)
219
220
        if max_len is not None:
221
222
            longest_str = max_len
223
224
        cd = np.zeros((data.shape[0], longest_str))
225
226
        for i in range(len(coded_data)):
            227
228
229
        return cd, longest_str
230
231
    if __name__ == "__main__":
232
        main()
```