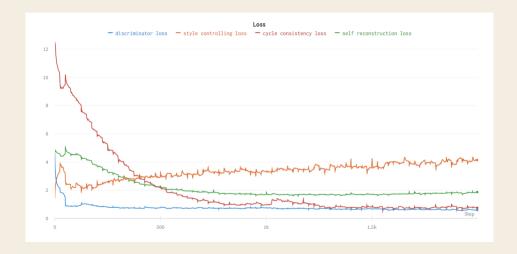
# **DLHLP HW5-1**

R08922067 鄭淵仁

## Configuration

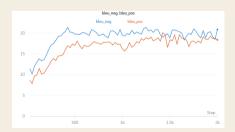
We changed embedding size to 512. Other settings follows the default.

## Loss

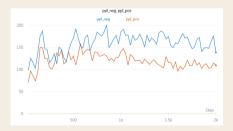


#### **Evaluation - Metrics**

	pos	neg	avg
accuracy	0.92	0.788	0.854
ref-bleu	18.395	20.89	19.643
perplexity	109.569	138.972	124.27







#### **Evaluation - Good Examples**

#### **Evaluation - Problematic Examples**

price should not be "better" after "even", it should be some other adjectives, such as "even more expensive".

"black" can not be used to describe "care."

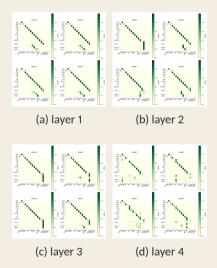
#### Observation

dimension 越大 performance 會越好,但是有時候也不會變好,要多跑幾次。

# **DLHLP HW5-2**

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## problem1

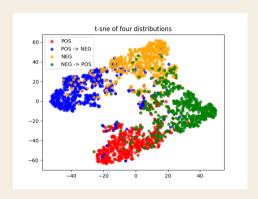


[gold] this golf club is one of the best in my opinion . [rev ] this golf club was one of the worst in my opinion .

在每一個 head 上,只有在輸出 golf 時會 attend 到 style。

我認為這可能是因為 model 會根據 "golf club" 這個主詞來找到相對應的形容詞,以便在後面輸出,所以才會在輸出 golf 時先 attend 在 style 上。

## problem2



從圖中可以發現 POS、POS  $\rightarrow$  NEG、NEG、NEG  $\rightarrow$  POS 這四類句子在 t-sne 轉換之後,被大致分開到四個區域。

但是 POS  $\rightarrow$  NEG 有一部分與 NEG 混在一起;NEG  $\rightarrow$  POS 也有一部分與 POS 混在一起。這兩個部分 很可能是 discriminator 無法分類清楚的部分。這 也顯示出 generator 可以在一定程度上騙過 discriminator。

## problem3

- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch special they have is perfect . [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] <unk> calzones are awesome and the lunch special they have is flavorless.
- [ORG] the <unk> are awesome and the lunch special they have is perfect . [REV] the food are cold and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones <unk> awesome and the lunch special they have is perfect .
  [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are <unk> and the lunch special they have is perfect .
  [REV] the calzones are rude and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome <unk> the lunch special they have is perfect .
- [REV] the calzones are awesome , the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and <unk> lunch special they have is perfect . [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the <unk> special they have is perfect .
  [REV] the calzones are cold and the chicken special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch (unk) they have is perfect.
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch special <unk> have is perfect .
- [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch special they  $\langle unk \rangle$  is perfect . [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they are is flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch special they have <unk> perfect . [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have so flavorless .
- [ORG] the calzones are awesome and the lunch special they have is <unk> .
  [REV] the calzones are cold and the lunch special they have is terrible .

從圖中我發現當 mask 在名詞或形容詞周圍時,後面相關的形容詞會有變化。例如 "the calzones" 的 "the" 被 mask 掉後,"cold" 被變回 "awesome" 了;或是 "perfect" 被 mask 掉之後,"flavorless" 變成了 "terrible"。

我認為這是因為在 model 在 output 形容詞的時候,會參考前面的名詞跟現在的形容詞。因此當兩者其中一個有變化,形容詞就會跟著變動。

# **DLHLP HW5-3**

**Add More Styles** 

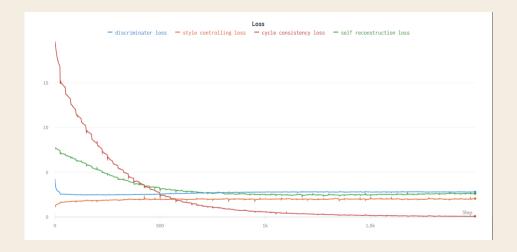
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## Configuration

We use the provided gender data. Other settings follows the default.

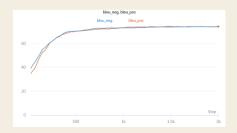
```
p main.py --do_train --use_wandb
parser.add_argument("-data_path", default="./data/gender/"
```

## Loss

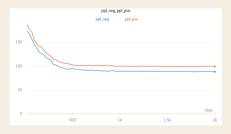


## **Evaluation - Metric**

	pos	neg	avg
accuracy	0.344	0.204	0.274
ref-bleu	74.425	74.208	74.3165
perplexity	99.224	88.175	93.695







#### **Evaluation - Good Examples**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* pos sample \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

[raw ] as i said , my wife and i like to hang out towards the back

[rev ] as i said , my husband and i like to hang out towards the back

These sentences are exactly the same.

"wife"  $\rightarrow$  "husband" means the gender of the speaker changes from male to female.

## **Evaluation - Problematic Examples**

#### Observation

除了「丈夫」、「男朋友」等詞以外,其他詞幾乎都不會被變動。