

# 中山大学计算机学院 人工智能

## 本科生实验报告

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课程名称: Artificial Intelligence

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## 一、 实验题目

自然语言推理这个实验的主要任务是自然语言推理(NLI),特别是处理 Quora Question Pairs(QNLI)数据集。NLI 任务要求模型判断两个句子之间 的逻辑关系,例如是否一个句子可以从另一个句子推理出来(entailment)。

## 二、 实验内容

#### 1. 算法原理

主要的算法原理如下:

- 词向量表示: 使用 Gensim 的 Word2Vec 模型将词语转换为固定长度的向量。对每个句子进行分词,并将每个词转换为对应的词向量。如果词在词向量模型中不存在,则用零向量表示。
- **自定义数据集类**: 创建一个 PyTorch 的数据集类 QNLIDataset,用于处理和加载数据。在数据集类中,实现了将句子分词并转换为词向量的功能。
- LSTM 模型: 定义一个 LSTM 模型,该模型包括 LSTM 层和全连接层。LSTM 用于处理序列数据(句子中的词向量序列),捕捉词与词之间的依赖关系。最后的全连接层用于输出两个类别(entailment 和 not entailment)的预测。

#### 2. 伪代码

Procedure Main

# 下载 NLTK 需要的资源

DownloadNLTKResources('punkt')

# 预处理数据文件, 移除多余的逗号

PreprocessFile('path to train data', 'path to train data clean')

PreprocessFile('path to dev data', 'path to dev data clean')

# 读取预处理后的训练和验证数据

TrainData <- ReadCSV('path\_to\_train\_data\_clean', sep='\t', names=['index', 'sentence', 'question', 'label'])

DevData <- ReadCSV('path\_to\_dev\_data\_clean', sep='\t', names=['index', 'sentence',



```
'question', 'label'])
    # 训练 Word2Vec 模型并创建句子的词向量
    Sentences <- Tokenize(TrainData['sentence'] + TrainData['question'])
    Word2VecModel <- TrainWord2Vec(Sentences,
                                                     vector size=300,
                                                                        window=5,
min count=1, workers=4)
    # 设置最大句子长度和创建数据加载器
    MaxLen <- 50
    TrainDataset <- QNLIDataset(TrainData, Word2VecModel, MaxLen)
    DevDataset <- QNLIDataset(DevData, Word2VecModel, MaxLen)
    TrainLoader <- DataLoader (TrainDataset, batch size=32, shuffle=True)
    DevLoader <- DataLoader(DevDataset, batch size=32, shuffle=False)
    #初始化LSTM模型参数
    InputSize <- 300
    HiddenSize <- 128
    NumLayers <- 2
    NumClasses <- 2
    # 定义并初始化 LSTM 模型、损失函数、优化器
    Model <- LSTMModel(InputSize, HiddenSize, NumLayers, NumClasses)
    CrossEntropyLoss <- nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
    AdamOptimizer <- optim.Adam(Model.parameters(), lr=0.001)
    # 训练模型
    For Epoch From 1 To NumEpochs
        Model.train()
        For Batch Of TrainLoader
             Premises, Hypotheses, Labels <- Batch
             Premises, Hypotheses, Labels <- ConvertToTensor(Premises, Hypotheses,
Labels).to(device)
             Outputs <- Model(Concatenate(Premises, Hypotheses))
             Loss <- CrossEntropyLoss(Outputs, Labels)
             AdamOptimizer.zero grad()
             Loss.backward()
             AdamOptimizer.step()
        EndFor
    EndFor
    # 评估模型
    Model.eval()
    AllPredictions, AllLabels <- [], []
    For Batch Of DevLoader
        Premises, Hypotheses, Labels <- Batch
        Premises, Hypotheses, Labels <- ConvertToTensor(Premises, Hypotheses,
Labels).to(device)
        Outputs <- Model(Concatenate(Premises, Hypotheses))
        Predictions <- torch.max(Outputs.data, 1)
        AllPredictions.extend(Predictions.cpu().numpy())
        AllLabels.extend(Labels.cpu().numpy())
    Accuracy <- CalculateAccuracy(AllLabels, AllPredictions)
    Print(f'Accuracy: {Accuracy:.2f}')
    Print("Training complete!")
EndProcedure
```

#### 3. 关键代码展示

下载必要资源和数据的预处理部分代码:



```
# 下载 nltk 必要资源
nltk.download('punkt')#下载 NLTK 的 punkt 模块,该模块用于句子和单词的分割
# 定义数据预处理函数
def preprocess_file(input_file, output_file):
   with open(input file, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
       lines = f.readlines()
   with open(output_file, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
      for line in lines:
          # 移除行内多余的逗号
          cleaned_line = re.sub(r'(?<!"),(?!")', '', line)</pre>
          f.write(cleaned line)
# 预处理训练和验证数据文件
preprocess file('C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\train_40.tsv',
              'C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\train_40_clean.tsv')
preprocess_file('C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\dev_40.tsv',
              'C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\dev_40_clean.tsv')
# 读取数据,设置 on bad lines='skip' 忽略有问题的行
train data = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\train_40_clean.tsv', sep='\t',
                     names=["index", "sentence", "question", "label"],
on_bad_lines='skip')
dev_data = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\26618\\Desktop\\人工智能实验\\实验
9\\QNLI\\dev_40_clean.tsv', sep='\t',
                   names=["index", "sentence", "question", "label"],
on bad lines='skip')
```

#### 数据集类的代码实现:

```
# 定义自定义数据集类,用于预处理和词嵌入
class QNLIDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, data, word2vec, max_len):
        #data 是传入的数据,word2vec 是用于词向量转化的模型,max_len 是设定好
句子的最大长度
    self.data = data
    self.word2vec = word2vec
    self.max_len = max_len
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.data)#返回样本的数量
    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        row = self.data.iloc[idx]
```



```
# 处理句子和问题, 转换为词向量
      premise = self.process_sentence(row['sentence'])
      hypothesis = self.process_sentence(row['question'])
      label = 1 if row['label'] == 'entailment' else 0
      return premise, hypothesis, label
   #getitem 函数根据索引返回一条数据,并进行处理,返回句子及其对应的标签
   def process_sentence(self, sentence):
      tokens = word_tokenize(sentence.lower()) # 将字母小写并分词,得到词
列表。
      # 将每个词转换为词向量,如果词不存在于词向量模型中,则用零向量表示
      vecs = [self.word2vec.wv[token] if token in self.word2vec.wv
else np.zeros(300) for token in tokens]
      #处理后的词向量长度固定为 max_len,不足则补零,超出则截断。
      vecs = vecs[:self.max_len] + [np.zeros(300)] * (self.max_len -
len(vecs))
      return np.array(vecs)
   #该方法将句子进行分词,并将每个词词转换为对应的词向量,最终返回一个固定长度
的词向量数组
```

## 定义 LSTM 模型的代码实现:

```
# 定义 LSTM 模型,用于处理句子对并进行分类
class LSTMModel(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, num_layers,
num classes):
      super(LSTMModel, self).__init__()
      # 定义 LSTM 层
      self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input size, hidden size, num layers,
batch_first=True)
      # 定义全连接层
      self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden_size, num_classes)
   def forward(self, x):
      # 初始化 LSTM 的初始隐藏状态和细胞状态
      h0 = torch.zeros(num_layers, x.size(0), hidden_size).to(device)
      c0 = torch.zeros(num_layers, x.size(0), hidden_size).to(device)
      # LSTM 前向传播
      out, = self.lstm(x, (h0, c0))
      # 取 LSTM 最后一个时间步的输出,输入到全连接层
      out = self.fc(out[:, -1, :])
      return out
```

## 模型的初始化及训练:

```
# 初始化模型、损失函数和优化器
model = LSTMModel(input_size, hidden_size, num_layers,
```



```
num_classes).to(device)
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
# 训练模型
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
   model.train() #设定模型为训练模式
   for premises, hypotheses, labels in tqdm(train_loader):
      #将输入和标签转换为 tensor 并移动到设备(CPU 或 GPU)
      premises = premises.clone().detach().float().to(device)
      hypotheses = hypotheses.clone().detach().float().to(device)
      labels = labels.clone().detach().long().to(device
      # 前向传播
      outputs = model(torch.cat((premises, hypotheses), dim=1))
      loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
      # 反向传播和优化
      optimizer.zero grad()
      loss.backward()
      optimizer.step()
   model.eval() # 设定模型为评估模式
   all preds = []
   all_labels = []
   with torch.no_grad(): #禁用梯度计算
      for premises, hypotheses, labels in dev_loader:
          #将输入和标签转换为 tensor 并移动到设备(CPU 或 GPU)
          premises = premises.clone().detach().float().to(device)
          hypotheses = hypotheses.clone().detach().float().to(device)
          labels = labels.clone().detach().long().to(device)
          # 前向传播
          outputs = model(torch.cat((premises, hypotheses), dim=1))
          _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
          # 收集预测结果和真实标签
          all preds.extend(predicted.cpu().numpy())
          all_labels.extend(labels.cpu().numpy())
   # 计算验证集上的准确率
   accuracy = accuracy_score(all_labels, all_preds)
   print(f'Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{num_epochs}], Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
```

#### 4. 创新点&优化(如果有)

加入 Attention 机制进行训练。

加入正则化手段如 droppout 防止过拟合

调整学习率,隐藏层大小等参数



## 三、 实验结果及分析

- 1. 实验结果展示示例(可图可表可文字,尽量可视化) 见下面的分析
- **2. 评测指标展示及分析(机器学习实验必须有此项,其它可分析运行时间等)** 首先使用上文代码展示中的模型来训练并测试得到结果如下:

```
[nltk data] Downloading package punkt to
[nltk_data]
             C:\Users\26618\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk data]
           Package punkt is already up-to-date!
100%| 2261/2261 [00:50<00:00, 44.53it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [1/10], Accuracy: 0.53
100%| 2261/2261 [00:51<00:00, 44.33it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [2/10], Accuracy: 0.53
 0%1
100%
       2261/2261 [00:52<00:00, 43.25it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [3/10], Accuracy: 0.53
100%| 2261/2261 [00:51<00:00, 43.53it/s]
Epoch [4/10], Accuracy: 0.53
100%| 2261/2261 [00:51<00:00, 43.50it/s]
Epoch [5/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:52<00:00, 43.17it/s]
Epoch [6/10], Accuracy: 0.63
| 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [7/10], Accuracy: 0.63
100%| 2261/2261 [00:58<00:00, 38.64it/s]
Epoch [8/10], Accuracy: 0.64
100%| 2261/2261 [00:53<00:00, 42.41it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [9/10], Accuracy: 0.65
100%| 2261/2261 [00:50<00:00, 44.49it/s]
Epoch [10/10], Accuracy: 0.64
Training complete!
```

可以看到最后的结果可以达到 65%的准确度,然后我们尝试加入 Attention 机制来训练模型:

代码如下所示:

```
# 定义带有 Attention 机制的 LSTM 模型

class LSTMWithAttention(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, num_layers,
num_classes):
        super(LSTMWithAttention, self).__init__()
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input_size, hidden_size, num_layers,
batch_first=True)
        self.attention = nn.Linear(hidden_size, 1)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(hidden_size, num_classes)

def forward(self, x):
    h0 = torch.zeros(num_layers, x.size(0), hidden_size).to(device)
    c0 = torch.zeros(num_layers, x.size(0), hidden_size).to(device)
```



```
out, _ = self.lstm(x, (h0, c0))
# Apply attention
attn_weights = torch.softmax(self.attention(out), dim=1)
attn_applied = torch.bmm(attn_weights.transpose(1, 2), out)
out = self.fc(attn_applied.squeeze(1))
return out
```

#### 加入 Attention 机制后得到结果如下所示:

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
              C:\Users\26618\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data]
[nltk data]
            Package punkt is already up-to-date!
100%| 2261/2261 [00:59<00:00, 37.96it/s]
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [1/10], Accuracy: 0.62
 0%
100%| 2261/2261 [00:50<00:00, 44.70it/s]
 0%|
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [2/10], Accuracy: 0.63
100%
            2261/2261 [00:50<00:00, 44.42it/s]
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [3/10], Accuracy: 0.63
 0%|
100%
             2261/2261 [00:53<00:00, 42.50it/s]
 0%|
             0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [4/10], Accuracy: 0.62
            2261/2261 [00:54<00:00, 41.85it/s]
100%
 0%|
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [5/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%|
             2261/2261 [00:54<00:00, 41.75it/s]
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [6/10], Accuracy: 0.62
 0%
100%
            2261/2261 [00:53<00:00, 42.08it/s]
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [7/10], Accuracy: 0.62
 0%
100%| 2261/2261 [00:53<00:00, 41.99it/s]
Epoch [8/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:54<00:00, 41.79it/s]
             | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [9/10], Accuracy: 0.61
 0%
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.47it/s]
Epoch [10/10], Accuracy: 0.60
Training complete!
```

我们可以看到,加入了 Attention 机制后,模型的稳定性好了不少,基本维持在 60%以上,但是加入后准确率的最大值反而下降,不加 attention 时最高能达到 65%,但是加上以后最高只达到 63%。

因此加上定期衰减的学习率来训练:

```
scheduler = optim.lr_scheduler.StepLR(optimizer,
```

step\_size=5, gamma=0.5) # 每 5 个 epoch 后学习率减半

得到结果如下:



```
D:\Aconda\envs\torch\python.exe D:\Code\Python\Lab9\NLP\NLP.py
100%| 2261/2261 [00:54<00:00, 41.46it/s]
Epoch [1/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.80it/s]
Epoch [2/10], Accuracy: 0.63
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.45it/s]
Epoch [3/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.48it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [4/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:56<00:00, 40.37it/s]
Epoch [5/10], Accuracy: 0.63
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.48it/s]
Epoch [6/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.84it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [7/10], Accuracy: 0.61
 0%|
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 40.93it/s]
Epoch [8/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:55<00:00, 41.01it/s]
            | 0/2261 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [9/10], Accuracy: 0.62
100%| 2261/2261 [00:54<00:00, 41.79it/s]
Epoch [10/10], Accuracy: 0.61
Training complete!
```

可以看到一样可以保持比较稳定的准确率,最高准确率仍然是 63%,但是平均准确率比上一版本升高了一些。

## 四、 参考资料

- 1) 自然语言推理-文本蕴含识别简介 识别文本蕴含数据集-CSDN 博客
- 2) 解决: pandas. errors. ParserError: Error tokenizing data. C error: Expected 2 fields in line 18, saw 4-CSDN 博客
- 3) pandas. read csv 参数详解 李旭 sam 博客园 (cnblogs. com)