

RNN_Captioning

November 28, 2024

```
[4]: #COMMENT IF NOT USING COLAB VM

# This mounts your Google Drive to the Colab VM.
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

# TODO: Enter the foldername in your Drive where you have saved the unzipped
# assignment folder, e.g. 'DeepLearning/assignments/assignment5/'
FOLDERNAME = 'U of U/Semester 7 (Fall 24)/CS Deep Learning/assignment5'
assert FOLDERNAME is not None, "[!] Enter the foldername."

# Now that we've mounted your Drive, this ensures that
# the Python interpreter of the Colab VM can load
# python files from within it.
import sys
sys.path.append('/content/drive/My Drive/{}'.format(FOLDERNAME))

# This downloads the CIFAR-10 dataset to your Drive
# if it doesn't already exist.
#%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME/cs6353/datasets/
#!bash get_datasets.sh
#%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

```
[ ]: # #UNCOMMENT IF USING CADE
# import os
# ##### Request a GPU #####
# ## This function locates an available gpu for usage. In addition, this
# ↳function reserves a specified
# ## memory space exclusively for your account. The memory reservation prevents
# ↳the decrement in computational
# ## speed when other users try to allocate memory on the same gpu in the
# ↳shared systems, i.e., CADE machines.
# ## Note: If you use your own system which has a GPU with less than 4GB of
# ↳memory, remember to change the
```

```

# ## specified minimum memory.
# def define_gpu_to_use(minimum_memory_mb = 3500):
#     thres_memory = 600 #
#     gpu_to_use = None
#     try:
#         os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES']
#         print('GPU already assigned before: ' + str(os.
↪environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES']))
#         return
#     except:
#         pass

#     for i in range(16):
#         free_memory = !nvidia-smi --query-gpu=memory.free -i $i↪
↪--format=csv,nounits,noheader
#         if free_memory[0] == 'No devices were found':
#             break
#         free_memory = int(free_memory[0])

#         if free_memory>minimum_memory_mb-thres_memory:
#             gpu_to_use = i
#             break

#     if gpu_to_use is None:
#         print('Could not find any GPU available with the required free memory↪
↪of ' + str(minimum_memory_mb) \
#             + 'MB. Please use a different system for this assignment.')
#     else:
#         os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = str(gpu_to_use)
#         print('Chosen GPU: ' + str(gpu_to_use))

# ## Request a gpu and reserve the memory space
# define_gpu_to_use(4000)

```

1 Image Captioning with RNNs

In this exercise you will implement a vanilla recurrent neural networks and use them it to train a model that can generate novel captions for images.

```

[ ]: # As usual, a bit of setup
import time, os, json
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from cs6353.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient,↪
↪eval_numerical_gradient_array

```

```

from cs6353.rnn_layers import *
from cs6353.captioning_solver import CaptioningSolver
from cs6353.classifiers.rnn import CaptioningRNN
from cs6353.coco_utils import load_coco_data, sample_coco_minibatch,
    ↪ decode_captions
from cs6353.image_utils import image_from_url

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/
    ↪ autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def rel_error(x, y):
    """ returns relative error """
    return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))

```

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:

```
%reload_ext autoreload
```

1.1 Install h5py

The COCO dataset we will be using is stored in HDF5 format. To load HDF5 files, we will need to install the h5py Python package. Check if h5py is already installed:

```
[ ]: import h5py
```

If the module is not found, you will need to install it now. From the command line, run: `pip install h5py` If you receive a permissions error, you may need to run the command as root: `sudo pip install h5py`

You can also run commands directly from the Jupyter notebook by prefixing the command with the “!” character:

```
[ ]: !pip install h5py
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
(3.12.1)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from h5py) (1.26.4)
```

2 Microsoft COCO

For this exercise we will use the 2014 release of the [Microsoft COCO dataset](#) which has become the standard testbed for image captioning. The dataset consists of 80,000 training images and 40,000 validation images, each annotated with 5 captions written by workers on Amazon Mechanical Turk.

You should have already downloaded the data by changing to the `cs6353/datasets` directory and running the script `get_assignment3_data.sh`. If you haven't yet done so, run that script now. Warning: the COCO data download is ~1GB.

We have preprocessed the data and extracted features for you already. For all images we have extracted features from the fc7 layer of the VGG-16 network pretrained on ImageNet; these features are stored in the files `train2014_vgg16_fc7.h5` and `val2014_vgg16_fc7.h5` respectively. To cut down on processing time and memory requirements, we have reduced the dimensionality of the features from 4096 to 512; these features can be found in the files `train2014_vgg16_fc7_pca.h5` and `val2014_vgg16_fc7_pca.h5`.

The raw images take up a lot of space (nearly 20GB) so we have not included them in the download. However all images are taken from Flickr, and URLs of the training and validation images are stored in the files `train2014_urls.txt` and `val2014_urls.txt` respectively. This allows you to download images on the fly for visualization. Since images are downloaded on-the-fly, **you must be connected to the internet to view images**.

Dealing with strings is inefficient, so we will work with an encoded version of the captions. Each word is assigned an integer ID, allowing us to represent a caption by a sequence of integers. The mapping between integer IDs and words is in the file `coco2014_vocab.json`, and you can use the function `decode_captions` from the file `cs6353/coco_utils.py` to convert numpy arrays of integer IDs back into strings.

There are a couple special tokens that we add to the vocabulary. We prepend a special `<START>` token and append an `<END>` token to the beginning and end of each caption respectively. Rare words are replaced with a special `<UNK>` token (for “unknown”). In addition, since we want to train with minibatches containing captions of different lengths, we pad short captions with a special `<NULL>` token after the `<END>` token and don't compute loss or gradient for `<NULL>` tokens. Since they are a bit of a pain, we have taken care of all implementation details around special tokens for you.

You can load all of the MS-COCO data (captions, features, URLs, and vocabulary) using the `load_coco_data` function from the file `cs6353/coco_utils.py`. Run the following cell to do so:

```
[ ]: # Load COCO data from disk; this returns a dictionary
      # We'll work with dimensionality-reduced features for this notebook, but feel
      # free to experiment with the original features by changing the flag below.
      data = load_coco_data(pca_features=True)

      # Print out all the keys and values from the data dictionary
      for k, v in data.items():
          if type(v) == np.ndarray:
              print(k, type(v), v.shape, v.dtype)
          else:
              print(k, type(v), len(v))
```

```

train_captions <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (400135, 17) int32
train_image_idxes <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (400135,) int32
val_captions <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (195954, 17) int32
val_image_idxes <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (195954,) int32
train_features <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (82783, 512) float32
val_features <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (40504, 512) float32
idx_to_word <class 'list'> 1004
word_to_idx <class 'dict'> 1004
train_urls <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (82783,) <U63
val_urls <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (40504,) <U63

```

2.1 Look at the data

It is always a good idea to look at examples from the dataset before working with it.

You can use the `sample_coco_minibatch` function from the file `cs6353/coco_utils.py` to sample minibatches of data from the data structure returned from `load_coco_data`. Run the following to sample a small minibatch of training data and show the images and their captions. Running it multiple times and looking at the results helps you to get a sense of the dataset.

Note that we decode the captions using the `decode_captions` function and that we download the images on-the-fly using their Flickr URL, so **you must be connected to the internet to view images**.

```

[ ]: # Sample a minibatch and show the images and captions
batch_size = 3

captions, features, urls = sample_coco_minibatch(data, batch_size=batch_size)
for i, (caption, url) in enumerate(zip(captions, urls)):
    plt.imshow(image_from_url(url))
    plt.axis('off')
    caption_str = decode_captions(caption, data['idx_to_word'])
    plt.title(caption_str)
    plt.show()

```

Output hidden; open in <https://colab.research.google.com> to view.

3 Recurrent Neural Networks

As discussed in lecture, we will use recurrent neural network (RNN) language models for image captioning. The file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py` contains implementations of different layer types that are needed for recurrent neural networks, and the file `cs6353/classifiers/rnn.py` uses these layers to implement an image captioning model.

We will first implement different types of RNN layers in `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`.

4 Vanilla RNN: step forward

Open the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`. This file implements the forward and backward passes for different types of layers that are commonly used in recurrent neural networks.

First implement the function `rnn_step_forward` which implements the forward pass for a single timestep of a vanilla recurrent neural network. After doing so run the following to check your implementation. You should see errors on the order of $e-8$ or less.

```
[ ]: N, D, H = 3, 10, 4

x = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.7, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
prev_h = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.5, num=N*H).reshape(N, H)
Wx = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.9, num=D*H).reshape(D, H)
Wh = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.7, num=H*H).reshape(H, H)
b = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.4, num=H)

next_h, _ = rnn_step_forward(x, prev_h, Wx, Wh, b)
expected_next_h = np.asarray([
    [-0.58172089, -0.50182032, -0.41232771, -0.31410098],
    [ 0.66854692,  0.79562378,  0.87755553,  0.92795967],
    [ 0.97934501,  0.99144213,  0.99646691,  0.99854353]])

print('next_h error: ', rel_error(expected_next_h, next_h))
```

next_h error: 6.292421426471037e-09

5 Vanilla RNN: step backward

In the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py` implement the `rnn_step_backward` function. After doing so run the following to numerically gradient check your implementation. You should see errors on the order of $e-8$ or less.

```
[ ]: from cs6353.rnn_layers import rnn_step_forward, rnn_step_backward
np.random.seed(231)
N, D, H = 4, 5, 6
x = np.random.randn(N, D)
h = np.random.randn(N, H)
Wx = np.random.randn(D, H)
Wh = np.random.randn(H, H)
b = np.random.randn(H)

out, cache = rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)

dnext_h = np.random.randn(*out.shape)

fx = lambda x: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fh = lambda prev_h: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
```

```

fWx = lambda Wx: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fWh = lambda Wh: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fb = lambda b: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dnext_h)
dprev_h_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fh, h, dnext_h)
dWx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWx, Wx, dnext_h)
dWh_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWh, Wh, dnext_h)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dnext_h)

dx, dprev_h, dWx, dWh, db = rnn_step_backward(dnext_h, cache)

print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dprev_h error: ', rel_error(dprev_h_num, dprev_h))
print('dWx error: ', rel_error(dWx_num, dWx))
print('dWh error: ', rel_error(dWh_num, dWh))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))

```

```

dx error:  2.7795541640745535e-10
dprev_h error:  2.732467428030486e-10
dWx error:  9.709219069305414e-10
dWh error:  5.034262638717296e-10
db error:  1.708752322503098e-11

```

6 Vanilla RNN: forward

Now that you have implemented the forward and backward passes for a single timestep of a vanilla RNN, you will combine these pieces to implement a RNN that processes an entire sequence of data.

In the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`, implement the function `rnn_forward`. This should be implemented using the `rnn_step_forward` function that you defined above. After doing so run the following to check your implementation. You should see errors on the order of $e-7$ or less.

```

[ ]: N, T, D, H = 2, 3, 4, 5

x = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.3, num=N*T*D).reshape(N, T, D)
h0 = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.1, num=N*H).reshape(N, H)
Wx = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.4, num=D*H).reshape(D, H)
Wh = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.1, num=H*H).reshape(H, H)
b = np.linspace(-0.7, 0.1, num=H)

h, _ = rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)
expected_h = np.asarray([
    [
        [-0.42070749, -0.27279261, -0.11074945,  0.05740409,  0.22236251],
        [-0.39525808, -0.22554661, -0.0409454,  0.14649412,  0.32397316],
        [-0.42305111, -0.24223728, -0.04287027,  0.15997045,  0.35014525],
    ]
])

```

```

],
[
    [-0.55857474, -0.39065825, -0.19198182, 0.02378408, 0.23735671],
    [-0.27150199, -0.07088804, 0.13562939, 0.33099728, 0.50158768],
    [-0.51014825, -0.30524429, -0.06755202, 0.17806392, 0.40333043]]])
print('h error: ', rel_error(expected_h, h))

```

h error: 7.728466151011529e-08

7 Vanilla RNN: backward

In the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`, implement the backward pass for a vanilla RNN in the function `rnn_backward`. This should run back-propagation over the entire sequence, making calls to the `rnn_step_backward` function that you defined earlier. You should see errors on the order of $e-6$ or less.

```

[ ]: np.random.seed(231)

N, D, T, H = 2, 5, 10, 5

x = np.random.randn(N, T, D)
h0 = np.random.randn(N, H)
Wx = np.random.randn(D, H)
Wh = np.random.randn(H, H)
b = np.random.randn(H)

out, cache = rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)

dout = np.random.randn(*out.shape)

dx, dh0, dWx, dWh, db = rnn_backward(dout, cache)

fx = lambda x: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fh0 = lambda h0: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fWx = lambda Wx: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fWh = lambda Wh: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fb = lambda b: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
dh0_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fh0, h0, dout)
dWx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWx, Wx, dout)
dWh_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWh, Wh, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dout)

print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dh0 error: ', rel_error(dh0_num, dh0))
print('dWx error: ', rel_error(dWx_num, dWx))

```



```
print('dWh error: ', rel_error(dWh_num, dWh))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
```

```
dx error: 3.84928063719157e-09
dh0 error: 1.020473174359301e-10
dWx error: 1.7230110684806883e-10
dWh error: 2.4102509807628146e-09
db error: 7.937656148540516e-09
```

8 Word embedding: forward

In deep learning systems, we commonly represent words using vectors. Each word of the vocabulary will be associated with a vector, and these vectors will be learned jointly with the rest of the system.

In the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`, implement the function `word_embedding_forward` to convert words (represented by integers) into vectors. Run the following to check your implementation. You should see an error on the order of $e-8$ or less.

```
[ ]: N, T, V, D = 2, 4, 5, 3

x = np.asarray([[0, 3, 1, 2], [2, 1, 0, 3]])
W = np.linspace(0, 1, num=V*D).reshape(V, D)

out, _ = word_embedding_forward(x, W)
expected_out = np.asarray([
    [[ 0.,          0.07142857,  0.14285714],
     [ 0.64285714,  0.71428571,  0.78571429],
     [ 0.21428571,  0.28571429,  0.35714286],
     [ 0.42857143,  0.5,         0.57142857]],
    [[ 0.42857143,  0.5,         0.57142857],
     [ 0.21428571,  0.28571429,  0.35714286],
     [ 0.,          0.07142857,  0.14285714],
     [ 0.64285714,  0.71428571,  0.78571429]]])

print('out error: ', rel_error(expected_out, out))
```

```
out error: 1.0000000094736443e-08
```

9 Word embedding: backward

Implement the backward pass for the word embedding function in the function `word_embedding_backward`. After doing so run the following to numerically gradient check your implementation. You should see an error on the order of $e-11$ or less.

```
[ ]: np.random.seed(231)

N, T, V, D = 50, 3, 5, 6
x = np.random.randint(V, size=(N, T))
```

```

W = np.random.randn(V, D)

out, cache = word_embedding_forward(x, W)
dout = np.random.randn(*out.shape)
dW = word_embedding_backward(dout, cache)

f = lambda W: word_embedding_forward(x, W)[0]
dW_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(f, W, dout)

print('dW error: ', rel_error(dW, dW_num))

```

dW error: 3.2774595693100364e-12

10 Temporal Affine layer

At every timestep we use an affine function to transform the RNN hidden vector at that timestep into scores for each word in the vocabulary. Because this is very similar to the affine layer that you implemented in assignment 3, we have provided this function for you in the `temporal_affine_forward` and `temporal_affine_backward` functions in the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`. Run the following to perform numeric gradient checking on the implementation. You should see errors on the order of e-9 or less.

```

[ ]: np.random.seed(231)

# Gradient check for temporal affine layer
N, T, D, M = 2, 3, 4, 5
x = np.random.randn(N, T, D)
w = np.random.randn(D, M)
b = np.random.randn(M)

out, cache = temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)

dout = np.random.randn(*out.shape)

fx = lambda x: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]
fw = lambda w: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]
fb = lambda b: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fw, w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dout)

dx, dw, db = temporal_affine_backward(dout, cache)

print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))

```

```
dx error: 2.9215945034030545e-10
dw error: 1.5772088618663602e-10
db error: 3.252200556967514e-11
```

11 Temporal Softmax loss

In an RNN language model, at every timestep we produce a score for each word in the vocabulary. We know the ground-truth word at each timestep, so we use a softmax loss function to compute loss and gradient at each timestep. We sum the losses over time and average them over the minibatch.

However there is one wrinkle: since we operate over minibatches and different captions may have different lengths, we append <NULL> tokens to the end of each caption so they all have the same length. We don't want these <NULL> tokens to count toward the loss or gradient, so in addition to scores and ground-truth labels our loss function also accepts a `mask` array that tells it which elements of the scores count towards the loss.

Since this is very similar to the softmax loss function you implemented in assignment 2, we have implemented this loss function for you; look at the `temporal_softmax_loss` function in the file `cs6353/rnn_layers.py`.

Run the following cell to sanity check the loss and perform numeric gradient checking on the function. You should see an error for dx on the order of e-7 or less.

```
[ ]: # Sanity check for temporal softmax loss
from cs6353.rnn_layers import temporal_softmax_loss

N, T, V = 100, 1, 10

def check_loss(N, T, V, p):
    x = 0.001 * np.random.randn(N, T, V)
    y = np.random.randint(V, size=(N, T))
    mask = np.random.rand(N, T) <= p
    print(temporal_softmax_loss(x, y, mask)[0])

check_loss(100, 1, 10, 1.0) # Should be about 2.3
check_loss(100, 10, 10, 1.0) # Should be about 23
check_loss(5000, 10, 10, 0.1) # Should be about 2.3

# Gradient check for temporal softmax loss
N, T, V = 7, 8, 9

x = np.random.randn(N, T, V)
y = np.random.randint(V, size=(N, T))
mask = (np.random.rand(N, T) > 0.5)

loss, dx = temporal_softmax_loss(x, y, mask, verbose=False)

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient(lambda x: temporal_softmax_loss(x, y,
↪mask)[0], x, verbose=False)
```

```
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
2.3027781774290146
23.025985953127226
2.2643611790293394
dx error: 2.583585303524283e-08
```

12 RNN for image captioning

Now that you have implemented the necessary layers, you can combine them to build an image captioning model. Open the file `cs6353/classifiers/rnn.py` and look at the `CaptioningRNN` class.

Implement the forward and backward pass of the model in the `loss` function. For now you only need to implement the case where `cell_type='rnn'` for vanilla RNNs; you will implement the LSTM case later. After doing so, run the following to check your forward pass using a small test case; You should see an error of about 0.02 or less.

```
[ ]: N, D, W, H = 10, 20, 40, 40
word_to_idx = {'<NULL>': 0, 'cat': 2, 'dog': 3}
V = len(word_to_idx)
T = 13

model = CaptioningRNN(word_to_idx,
                      input_dim=D,
                      wordvec_dim=W,
                      hidden_dim=H,
                      cell_type='rnn',
                      dtype=np.float64)

# Set all model parameters to fixed values
for k, v in model.params.items():
    model.params[k] = np.linspace(-1.4, 1.3, num=v.size).reshape(*v.shape)

features = np.linspace(-1.5, 0.3, num=(N * D)).reshape(N, D)
captions = (np.arange(N * T) % V).reshape(N, T)

loss, grads = model.loss(features, captions)
expected_loss = 9.83235591003

print('loss: ', loss)
print('expected loss: ', expected_loss)
print('difference: ', abs(loss - expected_loss))
```

```
loss: 9.809174730925443
expected loss: 9.83235591003
difference: 0.023181179104556193
```

Run the following cell to perform numeric gradient checking on the `CaptioningRNN` class; you should see errors around the order of $e-6$ or less.

```
[ ]: np.random.seed(231)

batch_size = 2
timesteps = 3
input_dim = 4
wordvec_dim = 6
hidden_dim = 6
word_to_idx = {'<NULL>': 0, 'cat': 2, 'dog': 3}
vocab_size = len(word_to_idx)

captions = np.random.randint(vocab_size, size=(batch_size, timesteps))
features = np.random.randn(batch_size, input_dim)

model = CaptioningRNN(word_to_idx,
                      input_dim=input_dim,
                      wordvec_dim=wordvec_dim,
                      hidden_dim=hidden_dim,
                      cell_type='rnn',
                      dtype=np.float64,
                      )

loss, grads = model.loss(features, captions)

for param_name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(features, captions)[0]
    param_grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[param_name],
    verbose=False, h=1e-6)
    e = rel_error(param_grad_num, grads[param_name])
    print('%s relative error: %e' % (param_name, e))
```

```
W_embed relative error: 1.350162e-09
W_proj relative error: 7.760852e-09
W_vocab relative error: 1.879471e-09
Wh relative error: 8.772596e-09
Wx relative error: 4.146389e-07
b relative error: 5.270458e-10
b_proj relative error: 4.936156e-09
b_vocab relative error: 3.619788e-10
```

13 Overfit small data

Similar to the `Solver` class that we used to train image classification models on the previous assignment, on this assignment we use a `CaptioningSolver` class to train image captioning models. Open the file `cs6353/captioning_solver.py` and read through the `CaptioningSolver` class; it should look very familiar.

Once you have familiarized yourself with the API, run the following to make sure your model overfits a small sample of 100 training examples. You should see a final loss very close to 0.1

```
[ ]: np.random.seed(231)

small_data = load_coco_data(max_train=50)

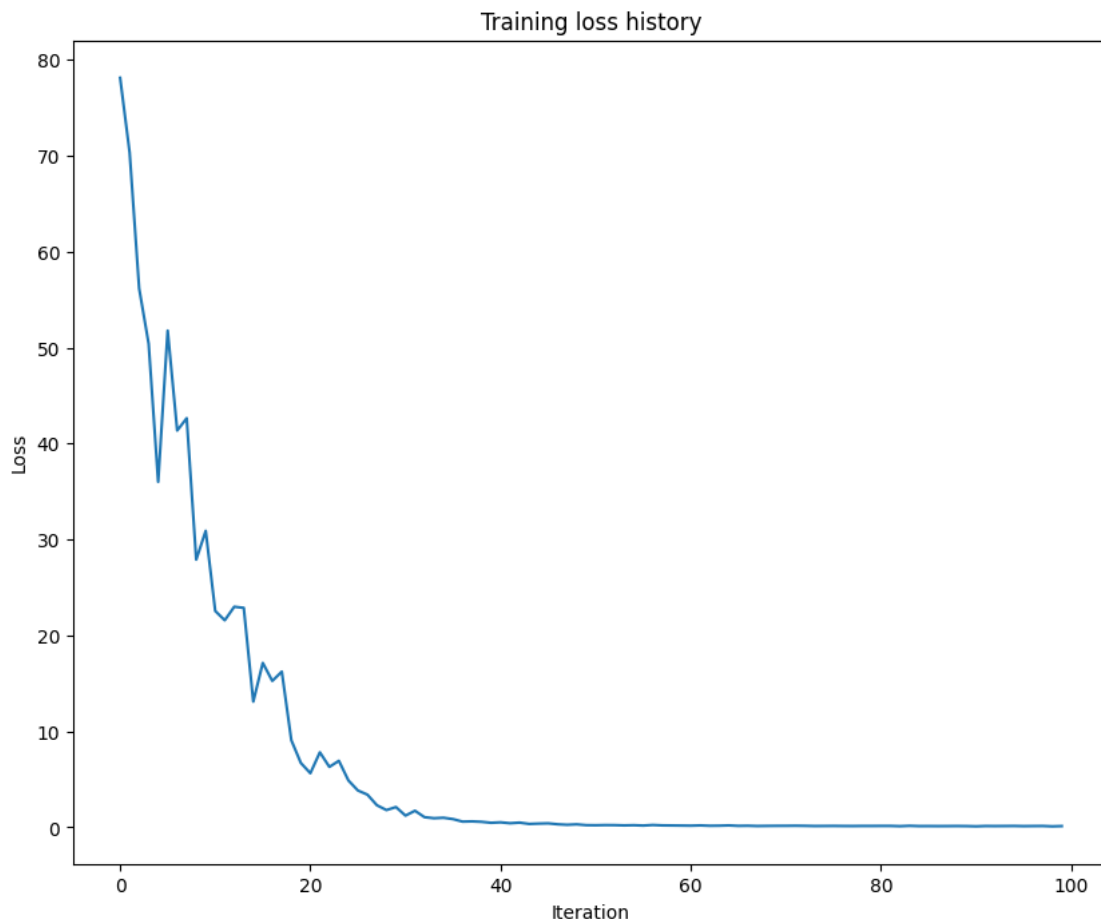
small_rnn_model = CaptioningRNN(
    cell_type='rnn',
    word_to_idx=data['word_to_idx'],
    input_dim=data['train_features'].shape[1],
    hidden_dim=512,
    wordvec_dim=512,
)

small_rnn_solver = CaptioningSolver(small_rnn_model, small_data,
    update_rule='adam',
    num_epochs=50,
    batch_size=25,
    optim_config={
        'learning_rate': 5e-3,
    },
    lr_decay=0.95,
    verbose=True, print_every=10,
)

small_rnn_solver.train()

# Plot the training losses
plt.plot(small_rnn_solver.loss_history)
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.title('Training loss history')
plt.show()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 100) loss: 78.117266
(Iteration 11 / 100) loss: 22.548878
(Iteration 21 / 100) loss: 5.637159
(Iteration 31 / 100) loss: 1.219399
(Iteration 41 / 100) loss: 0.518505
(Iteration 51 / 100) loss: 0.217734
(Iteration 61 / 100) loss: 0.170852
(Iteration 71 / 100) loss: 0.156351
(Iteration 81 / 100) loss: 0.145744
(Iteration 91 / 100) loss: 0.102868
```



14 Test-time sampling

Unlike classification models, image captioning models behave very differently at training time and at test time. At training time, we have access to the ground-truth caption, so we feed ground-truth words as input to the RNN at each timestep. At test time, we sample from the distribution over the vocabulary at each timestep, and feed the sample as input to the RNN at the next timestep.

In the file `cs6353/classifiers/rnn.py`, implement the `sample` method for test-time sampling. After doing so, run the following to sample from your overfitted model on both training and validation data. The samples on training data should be very good; the samples on validation data probably won't make sense.

```
[ ]: for split in ['train', 'val']:
    minibatch = sample_coco_minibatch(small_data, split=split, batch_size=2)
    gt_captions, features, urls = minibatch
    gt_captions = decode_captions(gt_captions, data['idx_to_word'])

    sample_captions = small_rnn_model.sample(features)
```

```

sample_captions = decode_captions(sample_captions, data['idx_to_word'])

for gt_caption, sample_caption, url in zip(gt_captions, sample_captions,
↪urls):
    plt.imshow(image_from_url(url))
    plt.title('%s\n%s\nGT:%s' % (split, sample_caption, gt_caption))
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()

```

Output hidden; open in <https://colab.research.google.com> to view.

15 INLINE QUESTION 1

In our current image captioning setup, our RNN language model produces a word at every timestep as its output. However, an alternate way to pose the problem is to train the network to operate over *characters* (e.g. 'a', 'b', etc.) as opposed to words, so that at every timestep, it receives the previous character as input and tries to predict the next character in the sequence. For example, the network might generate a caption like

'A', ' ', 'c', 'a', 't', ' ', 'o', 'n', ' ', 'a', ' ', 'b', 'e', 'd'

Can you describe one advantage of an image-captioning model that uses a character-level RNN? Can you also describe one disadvantage? HINT: there are several valid answers, but it might be useful to compare the parameter space of word-level and character-level models.

An advantage of having the vocabulary as characters is that no words will be unseen. All words in english use the same characters, so the model will not encounter unknowns characters/words. So, it can generate words which were no in the training data. Parameter space of character-level models is higher than that of word-level models.

```
[2]: !apt-get install texlive texlive-xetex texlive-latex-extra pandoc
```

```

Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  dvisvgm fonts-droid-fallback fonts-lato fonts-lmodern fonts-noto-mono fonts-
texgyre
  fonts-urw-base35 libapache-pom-java libcbmark-gfm-extensions0.29.0.gfm.3
libcbmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3
  libcommons-logging-java libcommons-parent-java libfontbox-java libfontenc1
libgs9 libgs9-common
  libidn12 libijs-0.35 libjbig2dec0 libkpathsea6 libpdfbox-java libptexenc1
libruby3.0 libsynchronet2
  libteckit0 libtexlua53 libtexluajit2 libwoff1 libzzip-0-13 lmodern pandoc-data
poppler-data
  preview-latex-style rake ruby ruby-net-telnet ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-
xmlrpc ruby3.0
  rubygems-integration tlutils teckit tex-common tex-gyre texlive-base texlive-

```



```

binaries
    texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-latex-base texlive-latex-recommended
texlive-pictures
    texlive-plain-generic tipa xfonts-encodings xfonts-utils
Suggested packages:
    fonts-noto fonts-freefont-otf | fonts-freefont-ttf libavalon-framework-java
    libcommons-logging-java-doc libexcalibur-logkit-java liblog4j1.2-java texlive-
    luatex
    pandoc-citeproc context wkhtmltopdf librsvg2-bin groff ghc nodejs php python
    libjs-mathjax
    libjs-katex citation-style-language-styles poppler-utils ghostscript fonts-
    japanese-mincho
    | fonts-ipafont-mincho fonts-japanese-gothic | fonts-ipafont-gothic fonts-
    arphic-ukai
    fonts-arphic-uming fonts-nanum ri ruby-dev bundler debhelper gv | postscript-
    viewer perl-tk xpdf
    | pdf-viewer xzdec texlive-fonts-recommended-doc texlive-latex-base-doc
python3-pygments
    icc-profiles libfile-which-perl libspreadsheet-parseexcel-perl texlive-latex-
    extra-doc
    texlive-latex-recommended-doc texlive-pstricks dot2tex prerex texlive-
    pictures-doc vprerex
    default-jre-headless tipa-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    dvisvgm fonts-droid-fallback fonts-lato fonts-lmodern fonts-noto-mono fonts-
    texgyre
    fonts-urw-base35 libapache-pom-java libcmark-gfm-extensions0.29.0.gfm.3
    libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3
    libcommons-logging-java libcommons-parent-java libfontbox-java libfontenc1
    libgs9 libgs9-common
    libidn12 libijs-0.35 libjbig2dec0 libkpathsea6 libpdfbox-java libptexenc1
    libruby3.0 libsynctex2
    libteckit0 libtexlua53 libtexluajit2 libwoff1 libzzip-0-13 lmodern pandoc
    pandoc-data
    poppler-data preview-latex-style rake ruby ruby-net-telnet ruby-rubygems ruby-
    webrick ruby-xmlrpc
    ruby3.0 rubygems-integration tlutils teckit tex-common tex-gyre texlive
    texlive-base
    texlive-binaries texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-latex-base texlive-latex-
    extra
    texlive-latex-recommended texlive-pictures texlive-plain-generic texlive-xetex
    tipa
    xfonts-encodings xfonts-utils
0 upgraded, 59 newly installed, 0 to remove and 49 not upgraded.
Need to get 202 MB of archives.
After this operation, 728 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 fonts-droid-fallback all
1:6.0.1r16-1.1build1 [1,805 kB]

```

Get:2 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 fonts-lato all 2.0-2.1 [2,696 kB]
Get:3 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 poppler-data all 0.4.11-1 [2,171 kB]
Get:4 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 tex-common all 6.17 [33.7 kB]
Get:5 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 fonts-urw-base35 all 20200910-1 [6,367 kB]
Get:6 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libgs9-common all 9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10 [752 kB]
Get:7 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libidn12 amd64 1.38-4ubuntu1 [60.0 kB]
Get:8 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 libijs-0.35 amd64 0.35-15build2 [16.5 kB]
Get:9 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 libjbig2dec0 amd64 0.19-3build2 [64.7 kB]
Get:10 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libgs9 amd64 9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10 [5,031 kB]
Get:11 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libkpathsea6 amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [60.4 kB]
Get:12 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 libwoff1 amd64 1.0.2-1build4 [45.2 kB]
Get:13 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 dvisvgm amd64 2.13.1-1 [1,221 kB]
Get:14 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 fonts-lmodern all 2.004.5-6.1 [4,532 kB]
Get:15 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 fonts-noto-mono all 20201225-1build1 [397 kB]
Get:16 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 fonts-texgyre all 20180621-3.1 [10.2 MB]
Get:17 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libapache-pom-java all 18-1 [4,720 B]
Get:18 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3 amd64 0.29.0.gfm.3-3 [115 kB]
Get:19 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libcmark-gfm-extensions0.29.0.gfm.3 amd64 0.29.0.gfm.3-3 [25.1 kB]
Get:20 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libcommons-parent-java all 43-1 [10.8 kB]
Get:21 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libcommons-logging-java all 1.2-2 [60.3 kB]
Get:22 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 libfontenc1 amd64 1:1.1.4-1build3 [14.7 kB]
Get:23 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libptexenc1 amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [39.1 kB]
Get:24 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 rubygems-integration all 1.18 [5,336 B]
Get:25 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby3.0 amd64 3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8 [50.1 kB]

Get:26 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3.5-2 [228 kB]
Get:27 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 ruby amd64 1:3.0~exp1 [5,100 B]
Get:28 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 rake all 13.0.6-2 [61.7 kB]
Get:29 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 ruby-net-telnet all 0.1.1-2 [12.6 kB]
Get:30 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby-webrick all 1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1 [52.1 kB]
Get:31 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby-xmlrpc all 0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1 [24.9 kB]
Get:32 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libruby3.0 amd64 3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8 [5,113 kB]
Get:33 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libsyntax2 amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [55.6 kB]
Get:34 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libteckit0 amd64 2.5.11+ds1-1 [421 kB]
Get:35 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libtexlua53 amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [120 kB]
Get:36 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/main amd64 libtexluajit2 amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [267 kB]
Get:37 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 libzip-0-13 amd64 0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1 [27.0 kB]
Get:38 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 xfonts-encodings all 1:1.0.5-0ubuntu2 [578 kB]
Get:39 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 xfonts-utils amd64 1:7.7+6build2 [94.6 kB]
Get:40 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 lmodern all 2.004.5-6.1 [9,471 kB]
Get:41 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 pandoc-data all 2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2 [81.8 kB]
Get:42 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 pandoc amd64 2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2 [20.3 MB]
Get:43 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 preview-latex-style all 12.2-1ubuntu1 [185 kB]
Get:44 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/main amd64 t1utils amd64 1.41-4build2 [61.3 kB]
Get:45 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 teckit amd64 2.5.11+ds1-1 [699 kB]
Get:46 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 tex-gyre all 20180621-3.1 [6,209 kB]
Get:47 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy-updates/universe amd64 texlive-binaries amd64 2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2 [9,860 kB]
Get:48 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 texlive-base all 2021.20220204-1 [21.0 MB]
Get:49 <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> jammy/universe amd64 texlive-fonts-recommended all 2021.20220204-1 [4,972 kB]

```

Get:50 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-base
all 2021.20220204-1 [1,128 kB]
Get:51 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-
recommended all 2021.20220204-1 [14.4 MB]
Get:52 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive all
2021.20220204-1 [14.3 kB]
Get:53 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libfontbox-java all
1:1.8.16-2 [207 kB]
Get:54 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libpdfbox-java all
1:1.8.16-2 [5,199 kB]
Get:55 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-pictures
all 2021.20220204-1 [8,720 kB]
Get:56 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-extra
all 2021.20220204-1 [13.9 MB]
Get:57 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-plain-
generic all 2021.20220204-1 [27.5 MB]
Get:58 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tipa all 2:1.3-21
[2,967 kB]
Get:59 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-xetex all
2021.20220204-1 [12.4 MB]
Fetched 202 MB in 10s (20.7 MB/s)
Extracting templates from packages: 100%
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-droid-fallback.
(Reading database ... 123630 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../00-fonts-droid-fallback_1%3a6.0.1r16-1.1build1_all.deb
...
Unpacking fonts-droid-fallback (1:6.0.1r16-1.1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-lato.
Preparing to unpack .../01-fonts-lato_2.0-2.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-lato (2.0-2.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package poppler-data.
Preparing to unpack .../02-poppler-data_0.4.11-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking poppler-data (0.4.11-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tex-common.
Preparing to unpack .../03-tex-common_6.17_all.deb ...
Unpacking tex-common (6.17) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-urw-base35.
Preparing to unpack .../04-fonts-urw-base35_20200910-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-urw-base35 (20200910-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libgs9-common.
Preparing to unpack .../05-libgs9-common_9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10_all.deb ...
Unpacking libgs9-common (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libidn12:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../06-libidn12_1.38-4ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libidn12:amd64 (1.38-4ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libijs-0.35:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../07-libijs-0.35_0.35-15build2_amd64.deb ...

```

```

Unpacking libijs-0.35:amd64 (0.35-15build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libjbig2dec0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../08-libjbig2dec0_0.19-3build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libjbig2dec0:amd64 (0.19-3build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libgs9:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../09-libgs9_9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libgs9:amd64 (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libkpathsea6:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../10-libkpathsea6_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb
...
Unpacking libkpathsea6:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libwoff1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../11-libwoff1_1.0.2-1build4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libwoff1:amd64 (1.0.2-1build4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package dvisvgm.
Preparing to unpack .../12-dvisvgm_2.13.1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking dvisvgm (2.13.1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-lmodern.
Preparing to unpack .../13-fonts-lmodern_2.004.5-6.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-noto-mono.
Preparing to unpack .../14-fonts-noto-mono_20201225-1build1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-noto-mono (20201225-1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-texgyre.
Preparing to unpack .../15-fonts-texgyre_20180621-3.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-texgyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libapache-pom-java.
Preparing to unpack .../16-libapache-pom-java_18-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libapache-pom-java (18-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../17-libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3_0.29.0.gfm.3-3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64 (0.29.0.gfm.3-3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcmark-gfm-
extensions0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../18-libcmark-gfm-
extensions0.29.0.gfm.3_0.29.0.gfm.3-3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libcmark-gfm-extensions0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64 (0.29.0.gfm.3-3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcommons-parent-java.
Preparing to unpack .../19-libcommons-parent-java_43-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libcommons-parent-java (43-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcommons-logging-java.
Preparing to unpack .../20-libcommons-logging-java_1.2-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libcommons-logging-java (1.2-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libfontenc1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../21-libfontenc1_1%3a1.1.4-1build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libfontenc1:amd64 (1:1.1.4-1build3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libptexenc1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../22-libptexenc1_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb

```

```

...
Unpacking libptexenc1:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rubygems-integration.
Preparing to unpack .../23-rubygems-integration_1.18_all.deb ...
Unpacking rubygems-integration (1.18) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby3.0.
Preparing to unpack .../24-ruby3.0_3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking ruby3.0 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-rubygems.
Preparing to unpack .../25-ruby-rubygems_3.3.5-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-rubygems (3.3.5-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby.
Preparing to unpack .../26-ruby_1%3a3.0~exp1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking ruby (1:3.0~exp1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rake.
Preparing to unpack .../27-rake_13.0.6-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking rake (13.0.6-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-net-telnet.
Preparing to unpack .../28-ruby-net-telnet_0.1.1-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-net-telnet (0.1.1-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-webrick.
Preparing to unpack .../29-ruby-webrick_1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-webrick (1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-xmlrpc.
Preparing to unpack .../30-ruby-xmlrpc_0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-xmlrpc (0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libruby3.0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../31-libruby3.0_3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libruby3.0:amd64 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libsyntax2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../32-libsyntax2_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb
...
Unpacking libsyntax2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libteckit0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../33-libteckit0_2.5.11+ds1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libteckit0:amd64 (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libtexlua53:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../34-libtexlua53_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb
...
Unpacking libtexlua53:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libtexluajit2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack
.../35-libtexluajit2_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libtexluajit2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libzip-0-13:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../36-libzip-0-13_0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libzip-0-13:amd64 (0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package xfonts-encodings.

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Preparing to unpack .../37-xfonts-encodings_1%3a1.0.5-0ubuntu2_all.deb ...
Unpacking xfonts-encodings (1:1.0.5-0ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package xfonts-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../38-xfonts-utils_1%3a7.7+6build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking xfonts-utils (1:7.7+6build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package lmodern.
Preparing to unpack .../39-lmodern_2.004.5-6.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package pandoc-data.
Preparing to unpack .../40-pandoc-data_2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2_all.deb ...
Unpacking pandoc-data (2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package pandoc.
Preparing to unpack .../41-pandoc_2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking pandoc (2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package preview-latex-style.
Preparing to unpack .../42-preview-latex-style_12.2-1ubuntu1_all.deb ...
Unpacking preview-latex-style (12.2-1ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package t1utils.
Preparing to unpack .../43-t1utils_1.41-4build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking t1utils (1.41-4build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package teckit.
Preparing to unpack .../44-teckit_2.5.11+ds1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking teckit (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tex-gyre.
Preparing to unpack .../45-tex-gyre_20180621-3.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking tex-gyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-binaries.
Preparing to unpack .../46-texlive-
binaries_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-binaries (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-base.
Preparing to unpack .../47-texlive-base_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-fonts-recommended.
Preparing to unpack .../48-texlive-fonts-recommended_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-fonts-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-base.
Preparing to unpack .../49-texlive-latex-base_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-recommended.
Preparing to unpack .../50-texlive-latex-recommended_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive.
Preparing to unpack .../51-texlive_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libfontbox-java.
Preparing to unpack .../52-libfontbox-java_1%3a1.8.16-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libfontbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...

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Selecting previously unselected package libpdfbox-java.
Preparing to unpack .../53-libpdfbox-java_1%3a1.8.16-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libpdfbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-pictures.
Preparing to unpack .../54-texlive-pictures_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-pictures (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-extra.
Preparing to unpack .../55-texlive-latex-extra_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-extra (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-plain-generic.
Preparing to unpack .../56-texlive-plain-generic_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-plain-generic (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tipa.
Preparing to unpack .../57-tipa_2%3a1.3-21_all.deb ...
Unpacking tipa (2:1.3-21) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-xetex.
Preparing to unpack .../58-texlive-xetex_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-xetex (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up fonts-lato (2.0-2.1) ...
Setting up fonts-noto-mono (20201225-1build1) ...
Setting up libwoff1:amd64 (1.0.2-1build4) ...
Setting up libtexlua53:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libijs-0.35:amd64 (0.35-15build2) ...
Setting up libtexluaajit2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libfontbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Setting up rubygems-integration (1.18) ...
Setting up libzip-0-13:amd64 (0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1) ...
Setting up fonts-urw-base35 (20200910-1) ...
Setting up poppler-data (0.4.11-1) ...
Setting up tex-common (6.17) ...
update-language: texlive-base not installed and configured, doing nothing!
Setting up libfontenc1:amd64 (1:1.1.4-1build3) ...
Setting up libjbig2dec0:amd64 (0.19-3build2) ...
Setting up libteckit0:amd64 (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Setting up libapache-pom-java (18-1) ...
Setting up ruby-net-telnet (0.1.1-2) ...
Setting up xfonts-encodings (1:1.0.5-0ubuntu2) ...
Setting up t1utils (1.41-4build2) ...
Setting up libidn12:amd64 (1.38-4ubuntu1) ...
Setting up fonts-texgyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Setting up libkpathsea6:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up ruby-webrick (1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libcmark-gfm0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64 (0.29.0.gfm.3-3) ...
Setting up fonts-lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Setting up libcmark-gfm-extensions0.29.0.gfm.3:amd64 (0.29.0.gfm.3-3) ...
Setting up fonts-droid-fallback (1:6.0.1r16-1.1build1) ...
Setting up pandoc-data (2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2) ...
Setting up ruby-xmlrpc (0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...

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Setting up libsyntax2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libgs9-common (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10) ...
Setting up teckit (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Setting up libpdfbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Setting up libgs9:amd64 (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.10) ...
Setting up preview-latex-style (12.2-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libcommons-parent-java (43-1) ...
Setting up dvisvgm (2.13.1-1) ...
Setting up libcommons-logging-java (1.2-2) ...
Setting up xfonts-utils (1:7.7+6build2) ...
Setting up libptexenc1:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up pandoc (2.9.2.1-3ubuntu2) ...
Setting up texlive-binaries (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/xdvi-xaw to provide /usr/bin/xdvi.bin
(xdvi.bin) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/bibtex.original to provide /usr/bin/bibtex
(bibtex) in auto mode
Setting up lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Setting up texlive-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R-TEXLIVEDIST...
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R-TEXMFMAIN...
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R...
mktexlsr: Done.
tl-paper: setting paper size for dvips to a4:
/var/lib/texmf/dvips/config/config-paper.ps
tl-paper: setting paper size for dvipdfmx to a4:
/var/lib/texmf/dvipdfmx/dvipdfmx-paper.cfg
tl-paper: setting paper size for xdvi to a4: /var/lib/texmf/xdvi/XDvi-paper
tl-paper: setting paper size for pdftex to a4: /var/lib/texmf/tex/generic/tex-
ini-files/pdftexconfig.tex
Setting up tex-gyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Setting up texlive-plain-generic (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-pictures (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-fonts-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up tipa (2:1.3-21) ...
Setting up texlive (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-extra (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-xetex (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up rake (13.0.6-2) ...
Setting up libruby3.0:amd64 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8) ...
Setting up ruby3.0 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.8) ...
Setting up ruby (1:3.0~exp1) ...

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Setting up ruby-rubygems (3.3.5-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for fontconfig (2.13.1-4.2ubuntu5) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.4) ...
/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_loader.so.0 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtcm_debug.so.1 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind_2_5.so.3 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbmalloc_proxy.so.2 is not a symbolic
link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_adapter_opencl.so.0 is not a symbolic
link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind_2_0.so.3 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind.so.3 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbb.so.12 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtcm.so.1 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_adapter_level_zero.so.0 is not a
symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbmalloc.so.2 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libhwloc.so.15 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libumf.so.0 is not a symbolic link

Processing triggers for tex-common (6.17) ...
Running updmap-sys. This may take some time... done.
Running mktexlsr /var/lib/texmf ... done.
Building format(s) --all.
    This may take some time... done.

```