

iQIYI自然语言处理和视频大数据 分析应用

吴友政

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人工智能基础课

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AI技术内参

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一〇 D 成为软件技术专家 全球软件开发大会 的必经之路

[北京站] 2018

会议: 2018年4月20-22日 / 培训: 2018年4月18-19日

北京·国际会议中心

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2018 · 深圳站

从2012年开始算起,InfoQ已经举办了9场ArchSummit全球架构师峰会,有来自Microsoft、Google、Facebook、Twitter、LinkedIn、阿里巴巴、腾讯、百度等技术专家分享过他们的实践经验,至今累计已经为中国技术人奉上了近干场精彩演讲。

限时7折报名中, 名额有限, 速速报名吧!

● 2012.08.10-12 深圳站

2018.07.06-09 深圳站

会议: 07.06-07.07 培训: 07.08-07.09



个人介绍

- 教育背景
 - 中科院自动化所(NLPR, CASIA)毕业
- 工作经历
 - iQIYI
 - SONY China Research Lab.
 - University of Edinburgh , UK
 - NICT , Japan
- 参与项目/研究兴趣
 - 自然语言处理、语音助手、问答系统、机器翻译
 - 语音识别 (Kaldi)
 - 商业智能



TABLE OF CONTENTES

- 理解视频内容
 - 中文词法分析
 - 预测(票房和流量)
- 理解视频用户
 - 舆情监测
 - 查询理解和意图搜索
- 总结





NLP

BI 泡泡 头条 广告 VR 支持业务 客服中心 搜索 推荐 审核平台 用户画像 打标签 应用研发 热点事件 查询理解 语音助手 舆情监测 中文词法分析 实体识别 分词 词性标注 词权重 实体链接 数据挖掘 情感词 领域词典 知识图谱 同义词 embedding





视频大数据分析

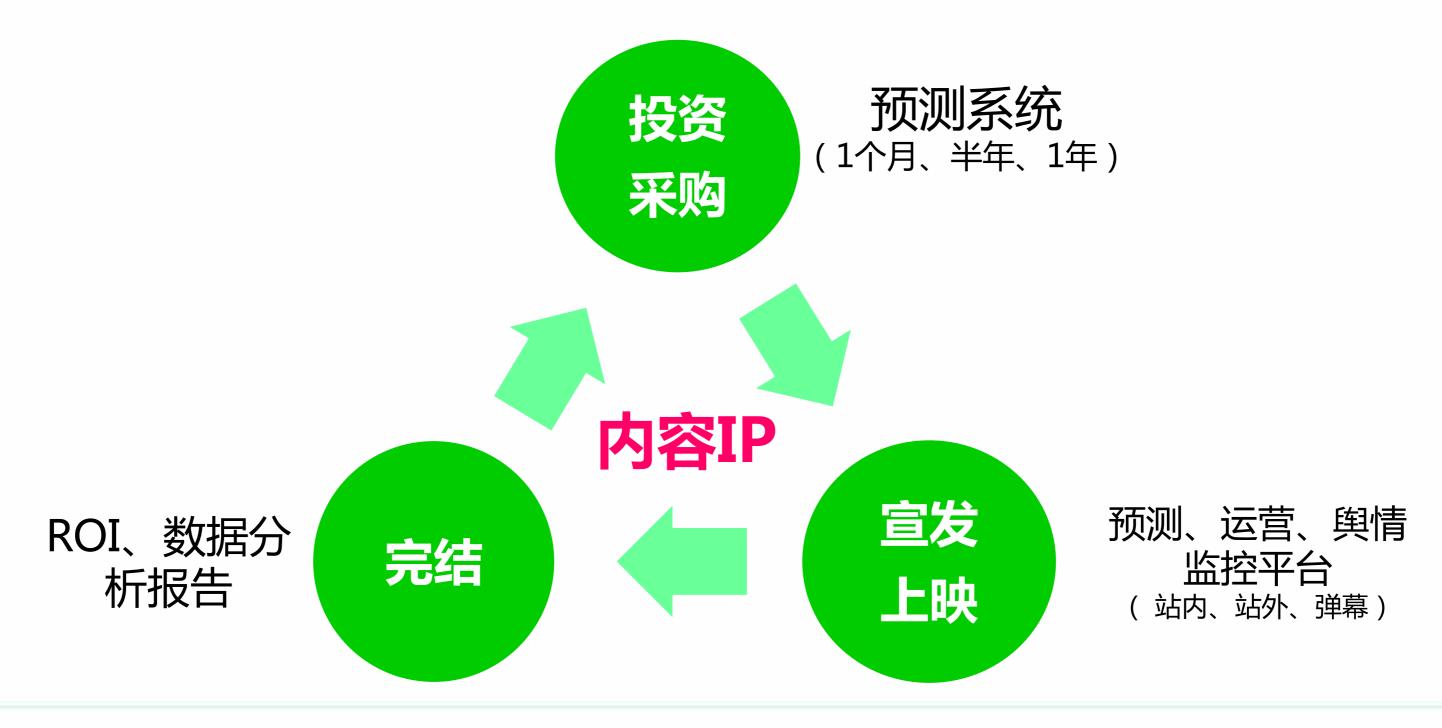






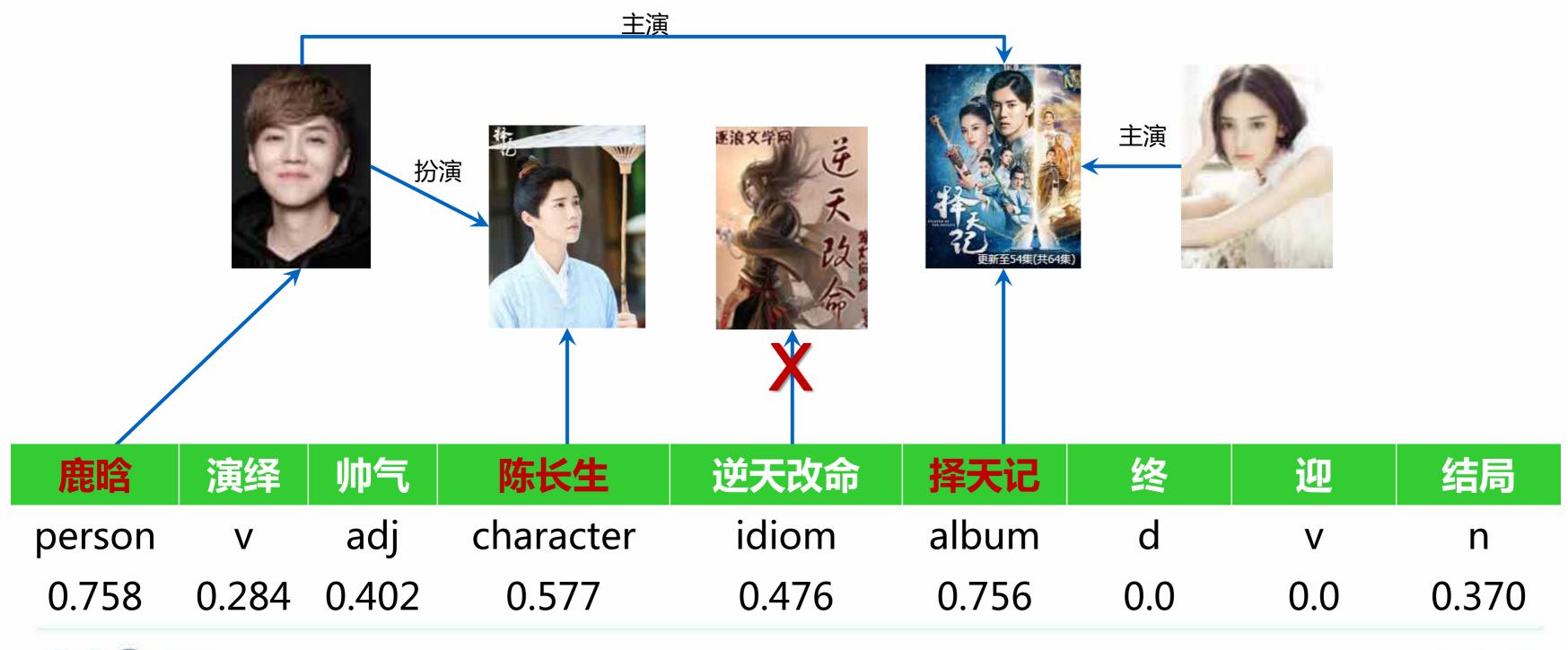
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中文词法分析







实体识别简介

- 识别文本中具有特定意义的实体,并标注出其位置以及类型
 - · <ALB>中国有嘻哈</ALB><PER>VAVA</PER>个性说唱<SONG>不想长大</SONG>
- 实体类型
 - 人名、地名、机构名、产品名、专有名词等
- 研究领域
 - · 新闻、Social Network Service、Query、生物、金融等
- 现有系统
 - Stanford、哈工大、Jieba、百度云、阿里云、腾讯云
- 模型:序列标注问题





实体识别模型

Lafferty, et al. (ICML2001)

Yang, et al. (AAAI2018)

MEMM, HMM

CRF

DNN (CRF) RL、AL (DNN+CRF)

Bikel et al. (JML1999)

Collobert et al. (JMLR2011)

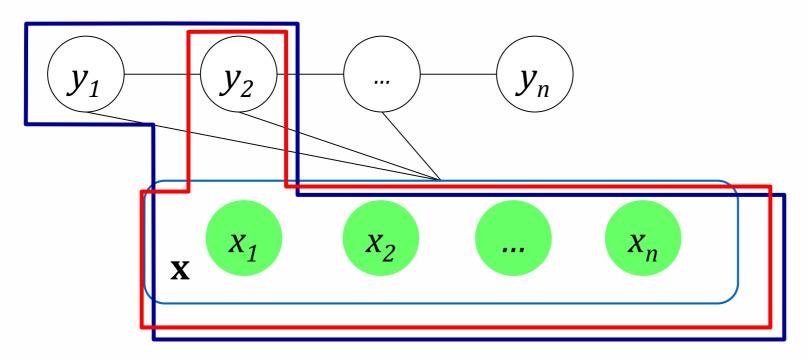




CRF

基于词/字的序列标注(BIEO)

中国	有	嘻哈	VAVA	个性	说唱	不	想	长大
B-ALB	I-ALB	E-ALB	B-PER	0	0	B-SONG	I-SONG	E-SONG



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \propto \prod_{t=1}^{n} \exp\left\{\sum_{l=1}^{L} \mu_{l} g_{l}(y_{t}, y_{t-1}, \mathbf{x})\right\} \cdot \exp\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \theta_{k} f_{k}(y_{t}, \mathbf{x})\right\}$$

$$\wedge i \mathbf{Con}$$

Unigram U00:%x[-2,0]

U01:%x[-1,0]

U02:%x[0,0]

U03:%x[1,0]

U04:%x[2,0]

U05:%x[-1,0]/%x[0,0]

U06:%x[0,0]/%x[1,0]

U07:%x[-1,0]/%x[1,0]

Bigram





视频领域实体识别

- 实体类型
 - 影视剧名、游戏名、音乐名、人名、角色名
- 挑战
 - 歧义性多
 - 功夫、十二生肖、长城、非诚勿扰
 - 规律性弱
 - 西游记之孙悟空三打白骨精
 - 别名多
 - 琅琊榜之风起长林、琅琊榜2、风起长林, etc.
 - 缺少语料







解决方法(1)

- 词典
 - 实体词
 - 实时挖掘全网影视资料库(hourly update)
 - 新词(失恋哥、蓝瘦香菇)
- 语料
 - 通用和视频领域的准确人工标注语料
 - · 半监督的自动标注语料学习(Liu, et al. ACL2011)
 - 启发式规则

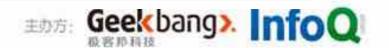
<mark>长城</mark>鹿晗成最怂士兵被马特达蒙踢飞



Algorithm 1 NER for Tweets.

24: return o.

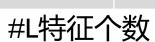
```
Require: Tweet stream i; output stream o.
Require: Training tweets ts; gazetteers ga.
 1: Initialize l_s, the CRF labeler: l_s = train_s(ts).
 2: Initialize l_k, the KNN classifier: l_k = train_k(ts).
 3: Initialize n, the # of new training tweets: n = 0.
 4: while Pop a tweet t from i and t \neq null do
          for Each word w \in t do
               Get the feature vector \vec{w}: \vec{w} =
               repr_w(w,t).
               Classify \vec{w} with knn: (c, cf)
               knn(l_k, \vec{w}).
               if cf > \tau then
                     Pre-label: t = update(t, w, c).
                end if
10:
         end for
11:
          Get the feature vector \vec{t}: \vec{t} = repr_t(t, ga).
12:
          Label \vec{t} with crf: (t, cf) = crf(l_s, \vec{t}).
13:
          Put labeled result (t, cf) into o.
14:
15:
          if cf > \gamma then
16:
                Add labeled result t to ts, n = n + 1.
         end if
17:
         if n > N then
18:
19:
                Retrain l_s: l_s = train_s(ts).
                Retrain l_k: l_k = train_k(ts).
20:
21:
                n = 0.
         end if
22:
23: end whil 截图(Alt + A)
```

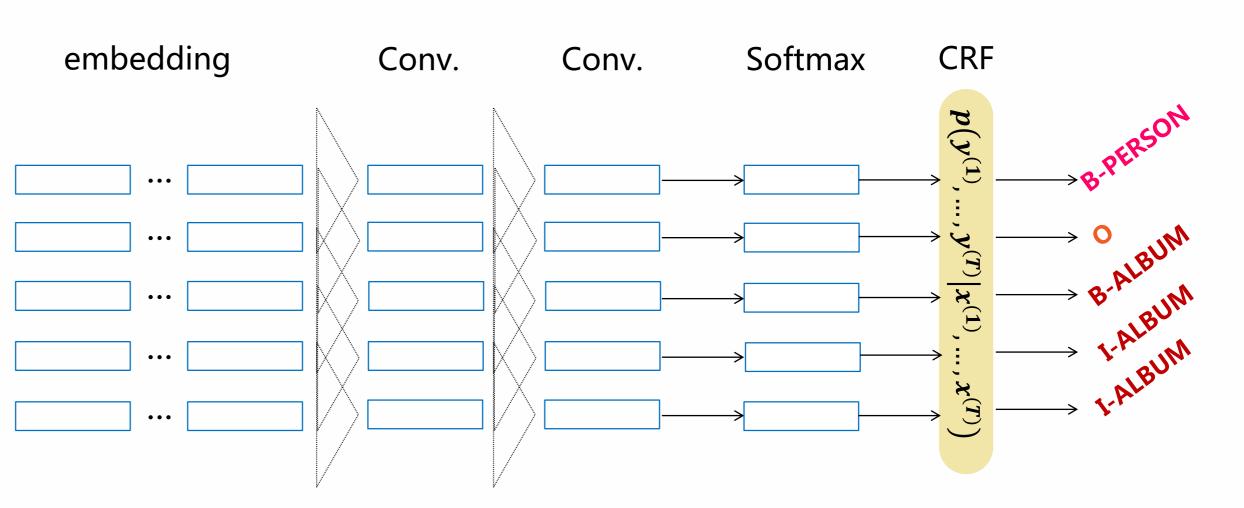


解决方法(2)

• 特征与模型

Word	POS	•••	Brown Cluster
池子	$x_1^1(n)$	•••	x_1^L
diss	$x_2^1(nx)$	•••	x_2^L
中国	$x_3^1(ns)$	•••	x_3^L
有	$x_4^1(v)$	•••	x_4^L
嘻哈	$x_5^1(n)$	•••	x_5^L









实体识别性能评测

• 分词效果

• 视频:91.21%、微博:94.35%

• 影视剧名识别效果: CRF vs. CNN+CRF









Learning Deep Structured Semantic Models for Web Search using Clickthrough Data

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ABSTRACT

Latent semantic models, such as LSA, intend to map a query to its relevant documents at the semantic level where keyword-based matching often fails. In this study we strive to develop a series of new latent semantic models with a deep structure that project queries and documents into a common low-dimensional space where the relevance of a document given a query is readily computed as the distance between them. The proposed deep structured semantic models are discriminatively trained by maximizing the conditional likelihood of the clicked documents given a query using the clickthrough data. To make our models applicable to large-scale Web search applications, we also use a technique called word hashing, which is shown to effectively scale up our semantic models to handle large vocabularies which are common in such tasks. The new models are evaluated on a Web document ranking task using a real-world data set. Results show that our best model significantly outperforms other latent semantic models, which were considered state-of-the-art in the performance prior to the work presented in this paper.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: Information Search and Retrieval; 1.2.6 [Artificial Intelligence]: Learning

General Terms

Algorithms, Experimentation

Keywords

Deep Learning, Semantic Model, Clickthrough Data, Web Search

Xiaodong He, Jianfeng Gao, Li Deng, Alex Acero, Larry Heck Microsoft Research, Redmond, WA 98052 USA (xiaohe, jfgao, deng, alexac, lheck)@microsoft.com

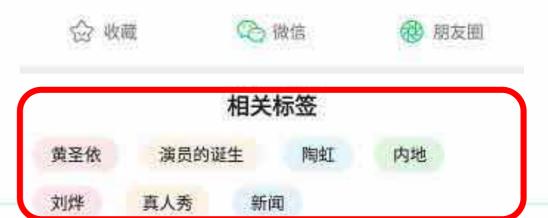
(LSA) are able to map a query to its relevant documents at the semantic level where lexical matching often fails (e.g., [6][15][2][8][21]). These latent semantic models address the language discrepancy between Web documents and search queries by grouping different terms that occur in a similar context into the same semantic cluster. Thus, a query and a document, represented as two vectors in the lower-dimensional semantic space, can still have a high similarity score even if they do not share any term. Extending from LSA, probabilistic topic models such as probabilistic LSA (PLSA) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) have also been proposed for semantic matching [15][2]. However, these models are often trained in an unsupervised manner using an objective function that is only loosely coupled with the evaluation metric for the retrieval task. Thus the performance of these models on Web search tasks is not as good as originally expected.

Recently, two lines of research have been conducted to extend the aforementioned latent semantic models, which will be briefly reviewed below.

First, elickthrough data, which consists of a list of queries and their clicked documents, is exploited for semantic modeling so as to bridge the language discrepancy between search queries and Web documents [9][10]. For example, Gao et al. [10] propose the use of Bi-Lingual Topic Models (BLTMs) and linear Discriminative Projection Models (DPMs) for query-document matching at the semantic level. These models are trained on clickthrough data using objectives that tailor to the document ranking task. More specifically, BLTM is a generative model that requires that a query and its clicked documents not only share the same distribution over topics but also contain similar factions of words assigned to each topic. In contrast, the DPM is learned using the S2Net algorithm [26] that follows the pairwise learning-



黄圣依也在第一时间发布微博表示自己会 继续努力,也希望她能不忘当演员的初 心,努力提升自己的演技拍摄更多更好的 作品。







相关工作

DNN

CopyRNN (Meng, et al. ACL2017)

DeepRNN (Zhang, et al. EMNLP2017)

生成文本中没有出现的 key-phrase

有监督

CRF Tagging (Gollapalli, et al. AAAI2017)

Maui (Medelyan et al., 2010) , WAM (Liu, et al. CoNLL2011)

联合学习候选生成和排序

无监督

TextRank (Mihalcea and Tarau, 2004)

CiteTextRank

候选生成、候选排序





相关工作

VR影片《血肉与黄沙》斩获奥斯卡特别成就奖

……第九届奥斯卡特别成就奖颁奖礼在美国洛杉矶举行,由著名导演亚利桑德罗·冈萨雷斯·伊纳里多(曾执导《鸟人》《荒野猎人》)拍摄的VR影片《血肉与黄沙》(Carne y Arena)获得了奥斯卡特别成就奖,成为首部获得奥斯卡奖的VR影片……



VR影片 血肉与黄沙 奥斯卡 特别成就奖

第九届奥斯卡 奖颁奖礼 亚利桑德罗·冈萨雷斯·伊纳里多

荒野猎人

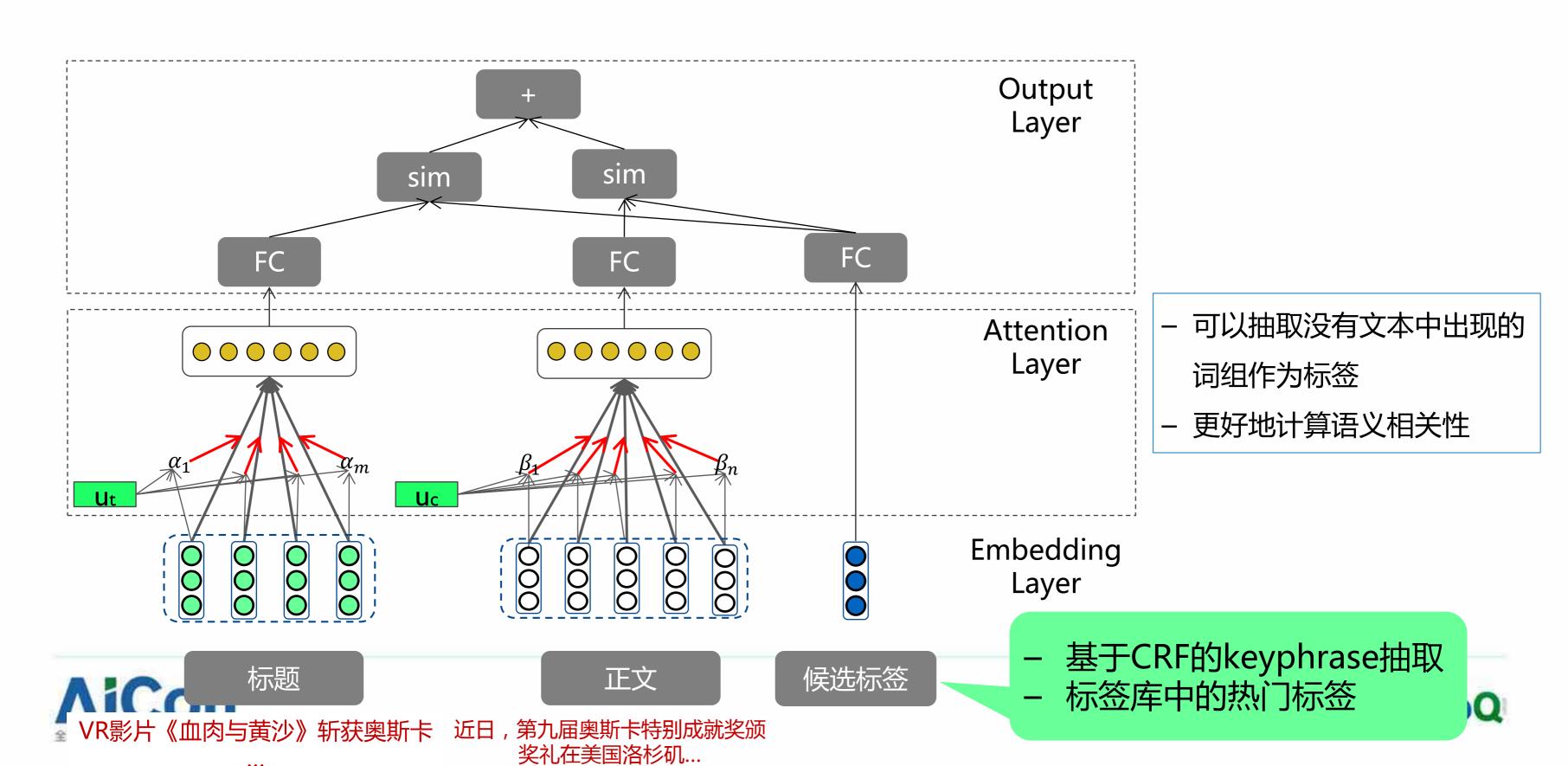


VR影片《 血肉 与 黄沙 》 斩获 奥斯卡 特别 成就奖 ...B-KPI-KP O B-KP I-KP I-KP O O B-KP O O ...





注意力模型



标签性能

	召回率	准确率	F值
CRF tagging [Gollapalli, et al. 2017]	43.3%	62.3%	51.2%
CNN [Kim, et al. 2014]	52.3%	61.5%	56.5%
Our Attention Model	60.6%	70.5%	65.2%





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预测及应用场景

电视剧流量



版权采买,自制立项 广告售卖,内容定级 HCDN

- 长周期(提前1年)
- 中长周期(半年)
- 中短周期(60日)
- 播映中

电影票房



影业投资,版权采买 内容宣发



- 长周期(**提前1年**)
- 中长周期(**半年**)
- 中短周期(60、30日)









挑战与现状

- 挑战
 - 样本少
 - 影响因素多
 - 同档期竞争的影视剧、卡司突发事件、天气、电影排片率
 - 样片/剧本理解的难度
- 电影票房
 - 国外
 - Google(上映前一周):搜索、广告点击数据以及院线排片来预测票房(2013)
 - Epagogix(投资阶段):分镜头剧本中提取30,073,680个特定的评分指标
 - 国内
 - 猫眼(上映影片)、百度(上映影片)、艾漫(投资)



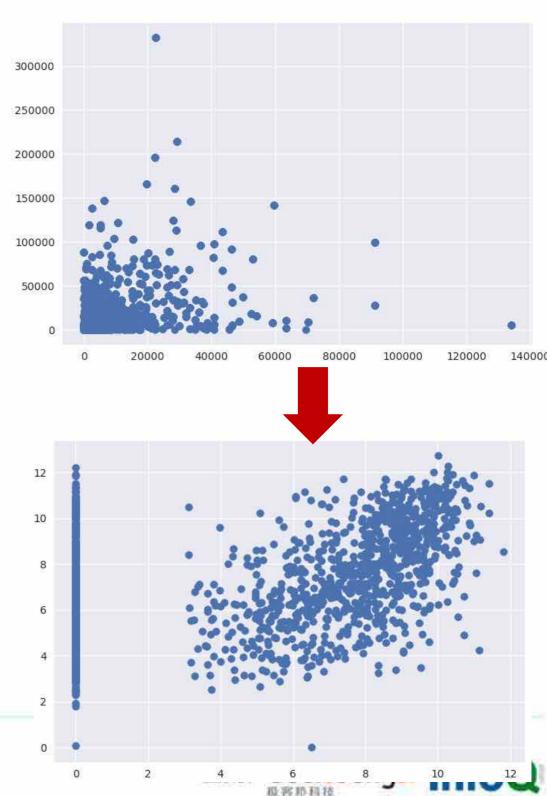


基于集成学习的预测模型

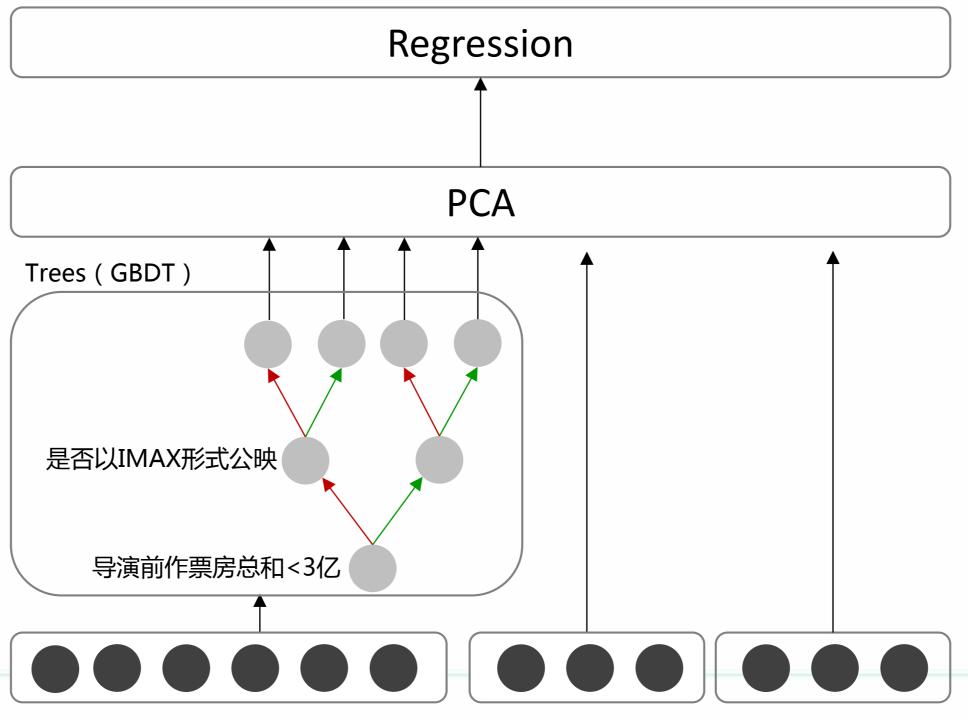
- · 特征(100+)
 - 基本信息、历史前作、排播、搜索热度、社交热度
- 预处理
 - · 缺失值处理、过采样、变换(log)
- 目标函数
 - · 最小化log均方误差

$$loss = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\log y_i - \log \hat{y}_i)^2 + \mu ||W||_1$$





基于集成学习的预测模型







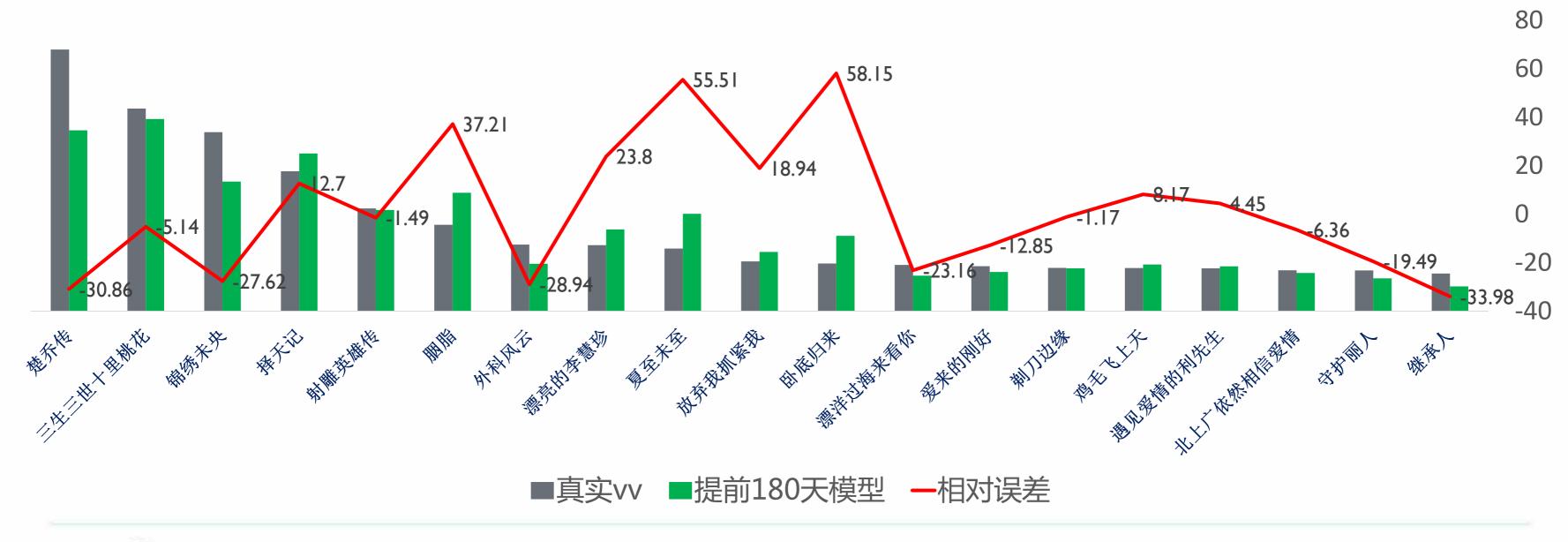






预测性能

• 电视剧流量预测R2准确率88%







预测性能

· 电影票房预测R2准确率81%



真实	4.34亿
预测	4.06亿
相对误差	6%



真实	13.27亿
预测	8.25亿
相对误差	37.8%







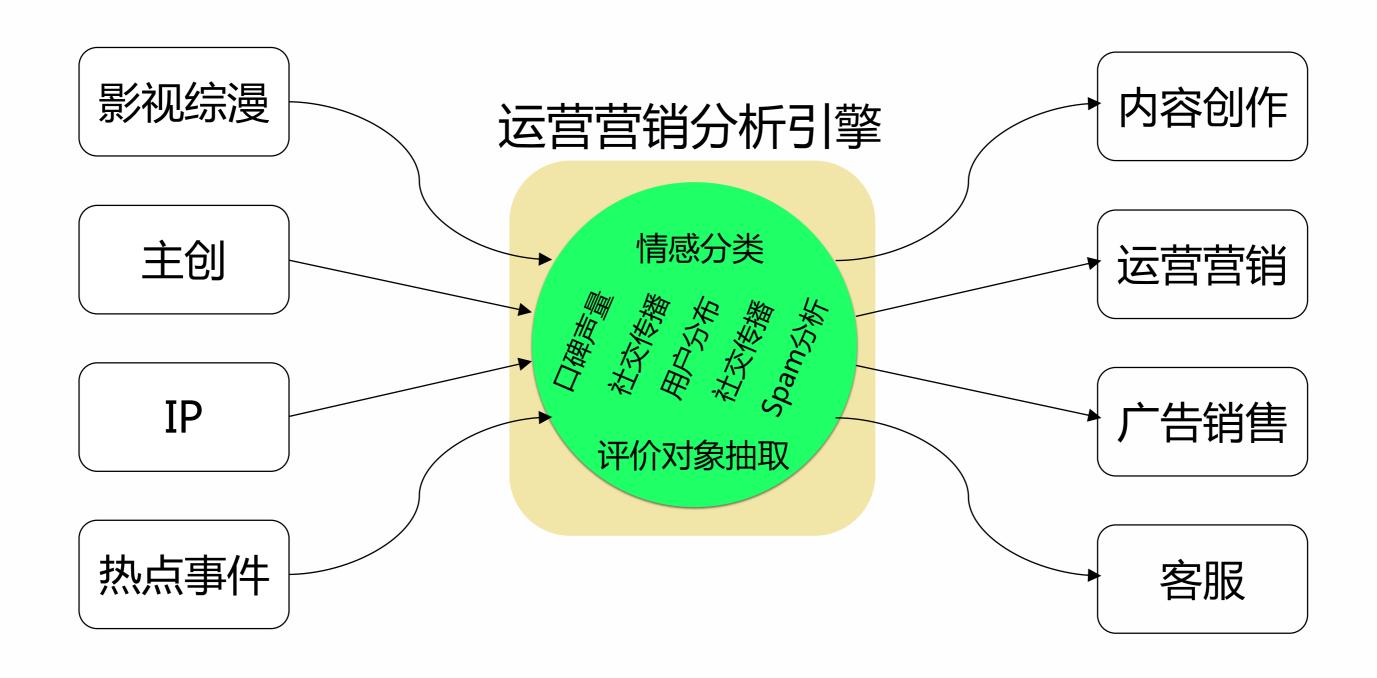
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运营营销







相关工作

- · COAE2016(中文倾向性分析评测)
 - Task A: 微博观点摘要
 - Task B:影视评论的篇章级 句子级 词语级情感极性
- SemEval (2013~2017) : Sentiment Analysis in Twitter
 - Task A: Tweet Polarity Classification
 - Task B: Topic-based Tweet Polarity Classification
 - Task C: Tweet quantification

Tweet	Overall Sentiment	Topic-level Sentiment
Saturday without Leeds United is like Sunday dinner it doesnot feel normal at all (Ryan)	Weakly-Negative	Leeds United: Highly-Positive





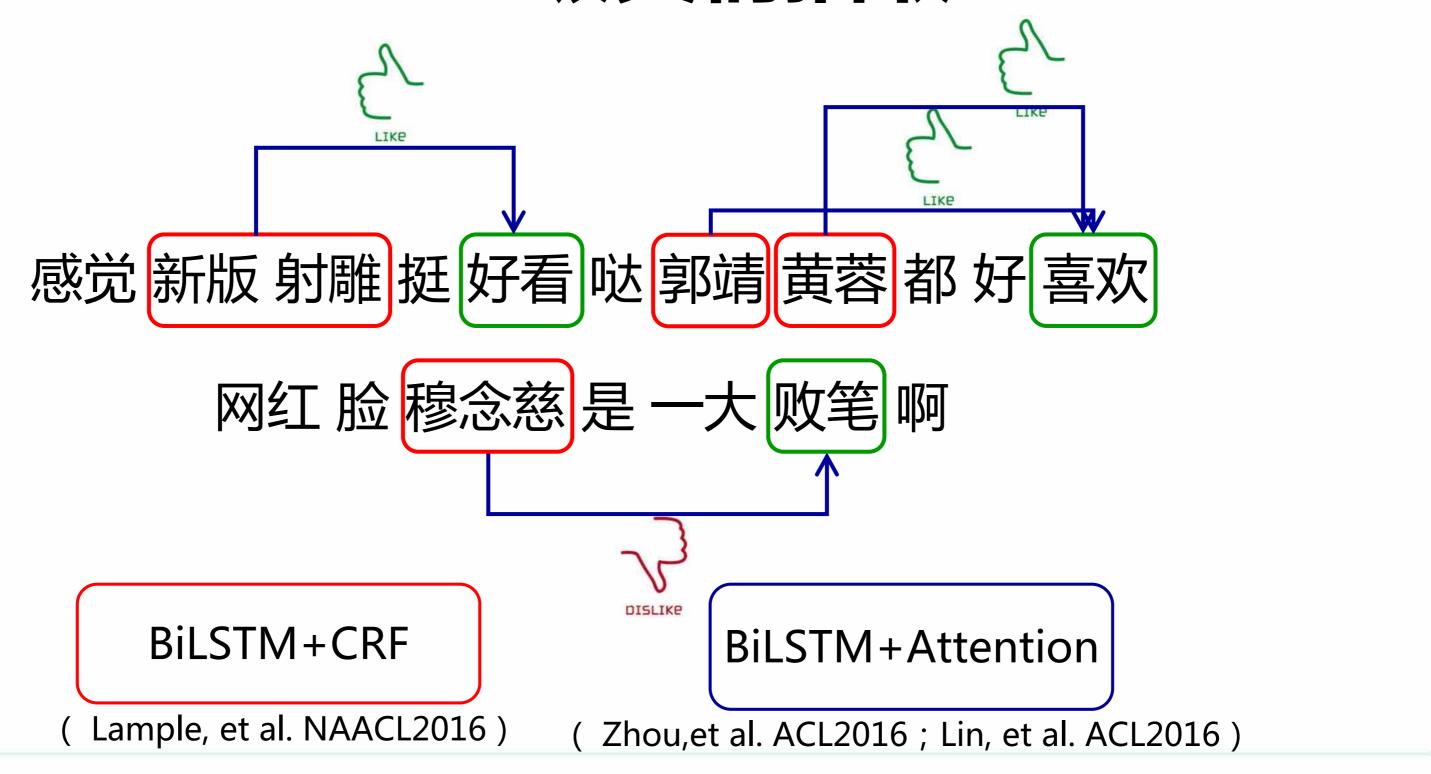
视频场景下舆情分析任务定义

- Given (u_i, a_i, c_i): u_i=user, a_i=album, c_i=评论
 - Spam
 - 水军账号识别
 - Spam帖子识别
 - Paragraph/Sentence
 - 识别段落/句子的观点倾向性: CNN、Bi-LSTM(83%)
 - · 挑战:郭靖 黄蓉 都 好 喜欢 网红 脸 穆念慈 是 一大 败笔 啊
 - Phrase (Aspect)
 - 评价对象、评价词抽取;关系抽取;评价对象聚合





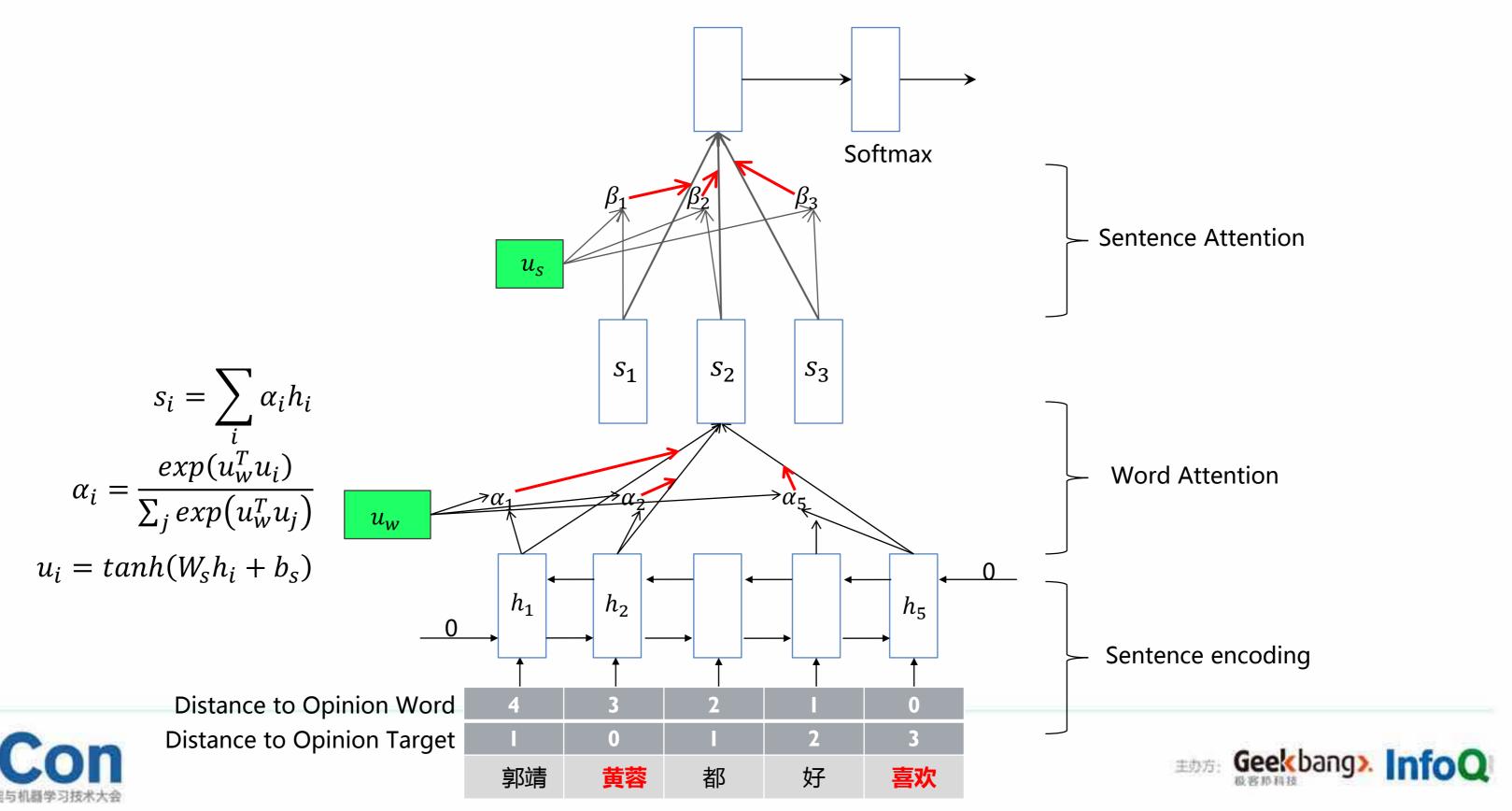
Phrase级舆情抽取



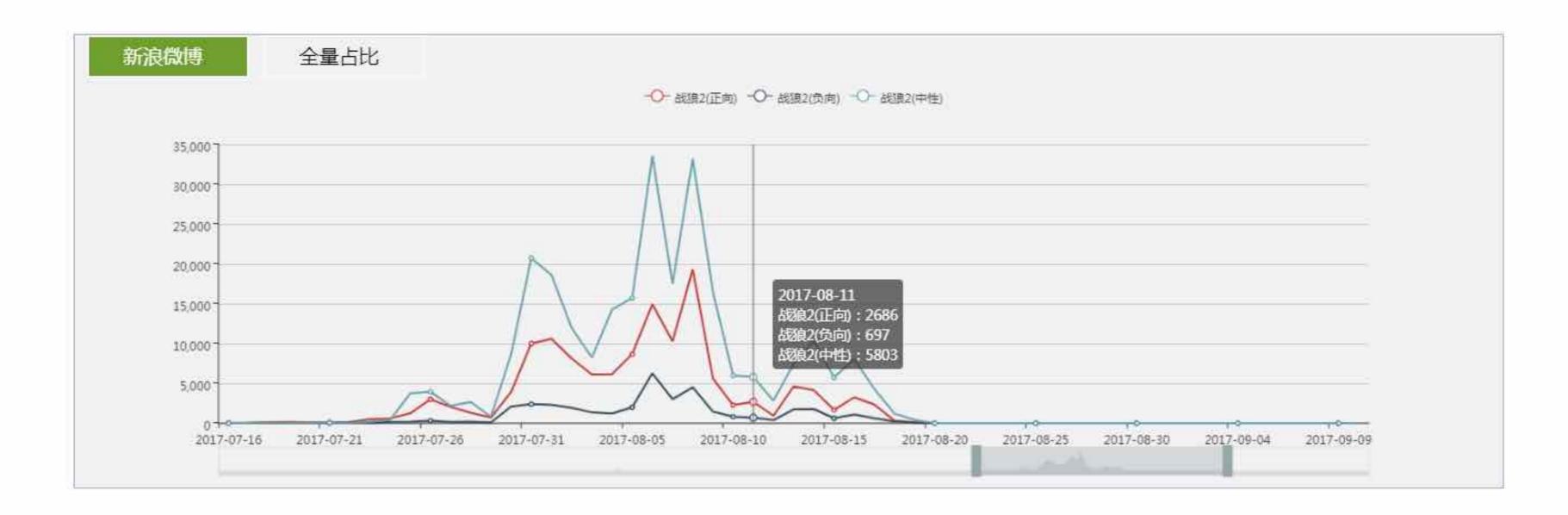




BiLSTM+Hierarchical Attention



DEMO







DEMO



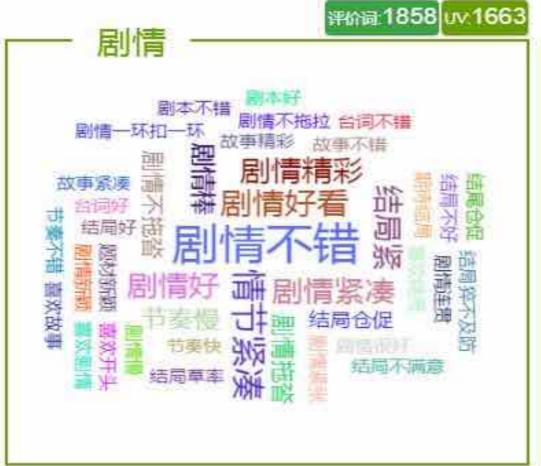






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查询理解











意图搜索

王菲的女儿

胡歌古装电视剧大全

演过黄蓉的演员有哪些

邓超老婆演过的电视剧











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总结

• 理解视频内容

- 中文词法分析
- 智能标签
- 票房和流量预测
- 热点事件发现和摘要
- 智能审核(审核、标题党、软色情等)

• 理解视频用户

- 與情监测
- Query Understanding
- 助手与客服





