Lab2说明文档

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对模型的理解
HMM
CRF
BILSTM + CRF
实验对比和分析
HMM
CRF
BILSTM+CRF
具体代码实现
HMM
CRF
BILSTM+CRF

对模型的理解

HMM

隐马尔科夫模型(Hidden Markov Model)经常被用在时间序列(例如一段时间内的声音信号,本次lab我们用它来处理中文的分词问题)的建模与分析。

它有三个要素

- 可见随机变量:用来描述一个变化的可观测的量,在本次lab中对应于每个字。
- 隐含的状态变量: 一个假设的存在,每个时间点都对应一个状态量,在本次lab中对应于每个字的标签
- 变量间的关系:用概率的方法描述以下三个关系或变量:初始状态量,当前的隐含状态量与下一个隐含状态量间关系,当前的隐含状态量与可见随机量间关系。在代码中分别是初始概率矩阵、转移矩阵和发射矩阵。

马尔科夫性假设及其局限性

- 假设了当前可见随机变量只与当前隐藏状态有关;
- 假设了当前状态只与上一状态有关;

这一假设有一定的合理性,但是其实也有很大的局限性,因为对于中文分词的问题来讲,邻近的字往往有很大的关系,邻近的状态即标签也有很大的关系,而不仅仅是只需要考虑上一个状态的影响,这一点在CRF模型中通过特征模板的定义来解决。

模型原理及应用模型的步骤

首先需要从给出的语料集中统计出hmm的三个参量:初始矩阵、转移矩阵和发射矩阵,这样就得到了一个可应用的hmm模型了。接下来对于给定的字符串序列,只需要使用维特比算法,先前向计算所有可能情况的概率,然后后向取概率最大的那条路径,即最大似然估计。这样得到的隐藏状态就是我们预测的分词标签。

CRF

基本原理及训练步骤

CRF模型弥补了hmm中马尔科夫性假设的不足,定义了很多的特征模板,并且也考虑了可见状态之间的转换(字序列的关系),由此通过不同的特征模板的定义可以生成很多的特征函数,这样就能考虑到前后几个状态和字之间的转换关系,例如S₋₁S₀C₀可以考虑到前一状态、当前状态和当前字的联合概率。

接下来就是在训练集上训练得到恰当的模板频率,对于预测输出错误的特征函数,给它们的频率减一,对于预测正确的特征函数给他们的频率加一。在训练得到了不同特征函数的频率之后,就可以通过维特比解码找出最大概率的隐状态路径了。

优点

- 提供了一个简单的方式将概率模型的结构可视化。
- 诵过观察图形,可以更深刻的认识模型的性质,包括条件独立性。
- 高级模型的推断和学习过程中的复杂计算可以利用图计算来表达,图隐式的承载了背后的数学表达式。

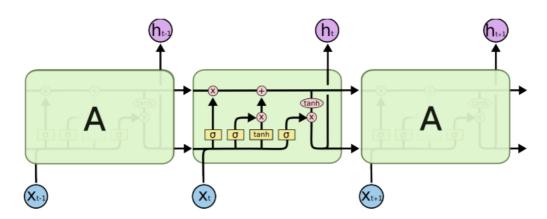
缺点

- 仍然只能考虑到不超过相邻五项的影响。
- 需要人为定义恰当的模板,预测的精确度很大程度上受数据集和模板影响。

BiLSTM + CRF

LSTM基本原理和为什么要加上CRF

BiLSTM通过增加记忆单元和激活函数,实现了能够记忆以前所有出现过的单元的功能,解决长序列训练过程中的梯度消失和梯度爆炸问题,并且能够考虑到当前输入字的影响,具体计算模型见下图:

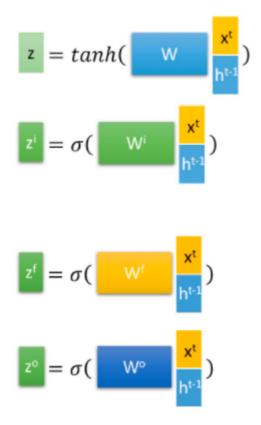


训练的过程即是得到恰当的权重矩阵的模型。

但是这样得到的BiLSTM网络仍然有一个缺点: BiLSTM 可以预测出每一个字属于不同标签的概率,然后使用 Softmax 得到概率最大的标签,作为该位置的预测值。这样在预测的时候会忽略了标签之间的关联性,例如 BiLSTM 可能把第一个字预测成 s,把第二个字预测成 e。但是实际上在分词时 s 后面是不会出现 e 的,因此 BiLSTM 没有考虑标签间联系。因此 BiLSTM+CRF 在 BiLSTM 的输出层加上一个CRF,使得模型可以考虑类标之间的相关性,标签之间的相关性就是 CRF 中的转移矩阵,表示从一个状态转移到另一个状态的概率。这样子就得到一个准确率更高、更有效的网络。

训练步骤

首先首先使用LSTM的当前输入 $oldsymbol{x}^{oldsymbol{t}}$ 和上一个状态传递下来的 $oldsymbol{h}^{oldsymbol{t}-1}$ 拼接训练得到四个状态。



其中, z^f , z^i , z^o 是由拼接向量乘以权重矩阵之后,再通过一个 sigmoid 激活函数转换成0 到1之间的数值,来作为一种门控状态。而 z则是将结果通过一个 tanh 激活函数将转换成-1到1之间的值(这里使用 tanh 是因为这里是将其做为输入数据,而不是门控信号)。

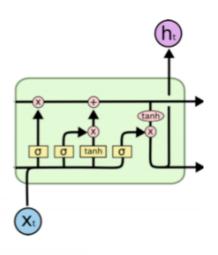
这是这四个门在LSTM中的使用:

$$egin{aligned} f_t &= \sigma_g(W_f x_t + U_f h_{t-1} + b_f) \ i_t &= \sigma_g(W_i x_t + U_i h_{t-1} + b_i) \ o_t &= \sigma_g(W_o x_t + U_o h_{t-1} + b_o) \ c_t &= f_t \circ c_{t-1} + i_t \circ \sigma_c(W_c x_t + U_c h_{t-1} + b_c) \ h_t &= o_t \circ \sigma_h(c_t) \end{aligned}$$

- $ullet x_t \in R^d$: input vector to the LSTM unit
- ullet $f_t \in R^h$: forget gate's activation vector
- $oldsymbol{i}_t \in R^h$: input gate's activation vector
- ullet $o_t \in R^h$: output gate's activation vector
- $oldsymbol{\cdot}$ $h_t \in R^h$: output vector of the LSTM unit
- ullet $c_t \in R^h$: cell state vector
- ullet $W\in R^{h imes d}$, $U\in R^{h imes h}$ and $b\in R^h$: weight matrices and bias vector
- σ_q : sigmoid function.
- σ_c : hyperbolic tangent function.
- σ_h : hyperbolic tangent function or, $\sigma_h(x)=x$.

主要可以解释为三个阶段:

1. 忘记阶段。这个阶段主要是对上一个节点传进来的输入进行**选择性**忘记。简单来说就是会"忘记不重要的,记住重要的"。具体来说是通过计算得到的 z^f (f表示forget)来作为忘记门控,来控制上一个状态的 c^{t-1} 哪些需要留哪些需要忘。



- 2. 选择记忆阶段。这个阶段将这个阶段的输入有选择性地进行"记忆"。主要是会对输入 $\boldsymbol{x^t}$ 进行选择记忆。哪些重要则着重记录下来,哪些不重要,则少记一些。当前的输入内容由前面计算得到的 \boldsymbol{z} 表示。而选择的门控信号则是由 $\boldsymbol{z^i}$ (i代表information)来进行控制。
- 3. 输出阶段。这个阶段将决定哪些将会被当成当前状态的输出。主要是通过 z^{o} 来进行控制的。并且还对上一阶段得到的 c^{o} 进行了放缩(通过一个tanh激活函数进行变化)。

优点

- 1. 可以拟合很久远的时间序列的影响。lstm提供了长距离的依赖建模,序列标注问题比较简单就得到了还可以的效果。
- 2. crf构造字符间的特征对应关系,而lstm提供了词向量的泛化。

缺点

- 1. 对外部语料集依赖很大(这一点后续试验对比和分析会解释说明)。
- 2. 参数过多, 训练和测试时间过长。

实验对比和分析

这个部分对比在不同的训练集和测试集上的预测效果,对于训练我采用了dataset1和dataset2,对于预测我分别采用了example(助教给出的测试)、dataset1的20%、dataset2的20%进行测试。表格中dataset1训练,dataset1测试和dataset2训练,dataset2测试没有实际意义,故并不列出。

HMM

	dataset1训练	dataset2训练
example测试	79.3	78.4
dataset1测试		80.8
dataset2测试	81.2	

总体来看,无论是用dataset1还是dataset2来训练和测试并没有显著差异,但是他们都比助教给出的测试集性能要好,分析原因可能是助教的测试集样本过少,不具备广泛的代表能力,当训练集扩张到dataset1或者dataset2的20%时正确率有了显著的提升。

CRF

	dataset1训练	dataset2训练
example测试	84.2	83.0
dataset1测试		85.2
dataset2测试	85.8	

CRF的测试结果仍然表明更多样本的测试集能够提高预测的精确度,另外使用dataset1训练的模型预测能力略高于使用dataset2预测的模型,经过对比两个数据集我发现dataset1的数据比dataset2要多,前者大约是后者的两倍,所以猜测这样的现象应该是由于更多的数据能更多的fit庞大的参数量,训练出更好的模型。

BiLSTM+CRF

	dataset1训练	dataset2训练
example测试	84.1	84.3
dataset1测试		93.4
dataset2测试	89.9	

在BiLSTM+CRF模型上的训练,进一步证明了这一点:更多样本的测试集能够减小预测误差,提高预测的精确度。同时我发现此时dataset2训练的模型表现要明显优于dataset1训练的模型,我仔细观察了两个语料集,猜测是一由于测试集的语句分布更加接近于dataset2中的分布,同时相比较而言dataset2中有更多未出现的字,dataset1中有更多少出现的字,因此dataset2的准确率更高。

具体代码实现

HMM

统计参数矩阵,再使用维特比解码:

```
class HmmModel:
   state_list = ['B', 'I', 'E', 'S']
   line_num = -1
   #INPUT_DATA = "../../dataset1/train.utf8"
   def __init__(self, input_data):
       self.trans_p = {} # 转移概率矩阵
       self.emit_p = {} # 发射概率矩阵
       self.Count_dic = {}
       self.initial_p = {} # 初始状态分布
       self.INPUT_DATA = input_data
       self.train()
   def init(self): # 初始化字典
       for state in self.state_list:
           self.trans_p[state] = {}
           for state1 in self.state_list:
               self.trans_p[state][state1] = 0.0
       for state in self.state_list:
           self.initial_p[state] = 0.0
           self.emit_p[state] = {}
           self.Count_dic[state] = 0
   # 输出模型的三个参数: 初始概率+转移概率+发射概率
   def output(self):
       for key in self.initial_p: # 状态的初始概率
           self.initial_p[key] = self.initial_p[key] * 1.0 / self.line_num*1000
       for key in self.trans_p: # 状态转移概率
           for key1 in self.trans_p[key]:
               self.trans_p[key][key1] = self.trans_p[key][key1] /
self.Count_dic[key]*100
       for key in self.emit_p: # 发射概率(状态->词语的条件概率)
           for word in self.emit_p[key]:
```

```
self.emit_p[key][word] = self.emit_p[key][word] /
self.Count_dic[key]*100
    def train(self):
        self.init()
        ifp = open(self.INPUT_DATA, encoding="utf8")
        word_list = []
        line_state = []
        for line in ifp:
           line = line.strip()
           if not line:
               self.line num += 1
                for i in range(len(line_state)):
                    if i == 0:
                       self.initial_p[line_state[0]] += 1 # initial_p记录句子第
一个字的状态,用于计算初始状态概率
                       self.Count_dic[line_state[0]] += 1 # 记录每一个状态的出现次
数
                    else:
                       self.trans_p[line_state[i - 1]][line_state[i]] += 1 #
用于计算转移概率
                       self.Count_dic[line_state[i]] += 1
                       if not word_list[i] in self.emit_p[line_state[i]]:
                           self.emit_p[line_state[i]][word_list[i]] = 1.0
                       else:
                           self.emit_p[line_state[i]][word_list[i]] += 1 #用于
计算发射概率
               word_list = []
               line_state = []
               continue
            else:
               word_list.append(line[0])
               line_state.append(line[2])
        self.output()
        ifp.close()
    def decode(self, sequence):
        Decode the given sequence.
        sequence_length = len(sequence)
        delta = \{\}
        for state in self.state_list:
            if not sequence[0] in self.emit_p[state]:
               delta[state] = self.initial_p[state] / self.Count_dic[state]
           else:
               delta[state] = self.initial_p[state] * self.emit_p[state]
[sequence[0]]
        pre = []
        for index in range(1, sequence_length):
           # if sequence[index] == "\n":
                 continue
           delta_bar = {}
           pre_state = {}
            for state_to in self.state_list:
               max\_prob = 0
```

```
max_state = None
                for state_from in self.state_list:
                    prob = delta[state_from] * self.trans_p[state_from]
[state_to]
                    if prob >= max_prob:
                        max\_prob = prob
                        max_state = state_from
                if not sequence[index] in self.emit_p[state_to]:
                    self.emit_p[state_to][sequence[index]] = 1.0 /
self.Count_dic[state_to]
                delta_bar[state_to] = max_prob * self.emit_p[state_to]
[sequence[index]]
                pre_state[state_to] = max_state
            delta = delta_bar
            pre.append(pre_state)
        max_state = None
        max\_prob = 0
        for state in self.state_list:
            if delta[state] >= max_prob:
                max_prob = delta[state]
                max_state = state
        if max_state is None:
            return []
        result = [max_state]
        for index in range(sequence_length - 1, 0, -1):
            max_state = pre[index - 1][max_state]
            result.insert(0, max_state)
        return ''.join(result)
```

CRF

定义特征模板,由特征模板生成特征函数,预训练得到特征函数初始频率,对于预测错误的序列加减对应的特征函数频率,最后再使用维特比解码:

```
from wordseg import Simple_Func
import pickle
# 特征模板定义
tempCS0 = [[-1], [0]]
tempCOSO = [[0], [0]]
tempC1S0 = [[1], [0]]
tempCCOSO = [[-1, 0], [0]]
tempCOC1SO = [[0, 1], [0]]
tempCC1S0 = [[-1, 1], [0]]
tempCSS0 = [[-1], [-1, 0]]
tempCOSSO = [[0], [-1, 0]]
tempC1SS0 = [[1], [-1, 0]]
tempCCOSSO = [[-1, 0], [-1, 0]]
tempCOC1SSO = [[0, 1], [-1, 0]]
tempCC1SS0 = [[-1, 1], [-1, 0]]
temp_list = []
temp_list.append(tempCS0)
```

```
temp_list.append(tempCOSO)
temp_list.append(tempC1S0)
temp_list.append(tempCCOSO)
temp_list.append(tempCOC1S0)
temp_list.append(tempCC1S0)
temp_list.append(tempCSS0)
temp_list.append(tempCOSSO)
temp_list.append(tempC1SS0)
temp_list.append(tempCCOSSO)
temp_list.append(tempCOC1SSO)
temp_list.append(tempCC1SS0)
freq_dict_list = []
for i in range(len(temp_list)):
    freq_dict = {}
    freq_dict_list.append(freq_dict)
fi = open("../../dataset2/train.utf8", "r", 1, encoding='utf-8')
all_lines = fi.readlines()
all_char = ""
all_state = ""
for line in all_lines:
    line = line.strip()
    if line != "":
        all\_char = all\_char + line[0]
        all_state = all_state + line[2]
fi.close()
for i in range(len(all_char)):
    for j in range(len(temp_list)):
        key_char = ""
        for k in range(len(temp_list[j][0])):
            index = i + temp_list[j][0][k]
            if 0 <= index < len(all_char):</pre>
                key_char += all_char[index]
            else:
                key_char += "NIL"
        key_state = ""
        for k in range(len(temp_list[j][1])):
            index = i + temp_list[i][1][k]
            if 0 <= index < len(all_char):
                key_state += all_state[index]
            else:
                key_state += "NIL"
        key = key_char + key_state
        freq_dict_list[j][key] = freq_dict_list[j].get(key, 0) + 1
count = 1
while True:
    print("第" + str(count) + "轮")
    count += 1
    hit = len(all_state)
    # result1 = viterbi(all_char, "BEIS")
    result1 = Simple_Func.viterbi(all_char, "BEIS", temp_list, freq_dict_list)
    for i in range(len(all_state)):
```

```
if result1[i] != all_state[i]:
            hit -= 1
            for j in range(len(temp_list)):
                key_char = ""
                for k in range(len(temp_list[j][0])):
                    index = i + temp_list[j][0][k]
                    if 0 <= index < len(all_char):</pre>
                        key_char += all_char[index]
                    else:
                        key_char += "NIL"
                key_state = ""
                for k in range(len(temp_list[j][1])):
                    index = i + temp_list[j][1][k]
                    if 0 <= index < len(all_char):
                        key_state += all_state[index]
                    else:
                        key_state += "NIL"
                key1 = key_char + key_state
                freq_dict_list[j][key1] = freq_dict_list[j].get(key1, 0) + 1
                char1 = key_char
                state1 = result1[i]
                if len(temp_list[j][1]) > 1:
                    if i - 1 < 0:
                        state1 = "NIL" + result1[i]
                    else:
                        state1 = result1[i - 1] + result1[i]
                key1 = char1 + state1
                freq_dict_list[j][key1] = freq_dict_list[j].get(key1, 0) - 1
    print(hit / len(all_state))
    obs_test = Simple_Func.get_content_list("../example_dataset/input.utf8")
    gold_test = Simple_Func.get_content_list("../example_dataset/gold.utf8")
    result_test = Simple_Func.viterbi(obs_test, "BEIS", temp_list,
freq_dict_list)
   hit = 0
    for i in range(len(result_test)):
        # print(obs_test[i] + " " + gold_test[i] + " " + result_test[i])
        if result_test[i] == gold_test[i]:
            hit += 1
    print(hit / len(result_test))
    with open("../crf_model/model" + str(count) + ".pkl", 'wb') as outp: # 保存
        pickle.dump(temp_list, outp)
        pickle.dump(freq_dict_list, outp)
```

BiLSTM+CRF

```
import torch
import torch.autograd as autograd
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim

torch.manual_seed(1)
START_TAG = "<START>"
STOP_TAG = "<STOP>"
```

```
def argmax(vec):
   计算一维vec最大值的坐标
   # return the argmax as a python int
   \_, idx = torch.max(vec, 1)
   return idx.item()
def log_sum_exp(vec):
   计算vec的 log(sum(exp(xi)))=a+log(sum(exp(xi-a)))
   max\_score = vec[0, argmax(vec)]
   max_score_broadcast = max_score.view(1, -1).expand(1, vec.size()[1])
   return max_score + \
           torch.log(torch.sum(torch.exp(vec - max_score_broadcast)))
class Model(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, vocab_size, tag2id, embedding_dim, hidden_dim):
       super(Model, self).__init__()
       self.embedding_dim = embedding_dim
       self.hidden_dim = hidden_dim
        self.vocab_size = vocab_size
        self.tag2id = tag2id
        self.tagset_size = len(tag2id)
       self.word_embeds = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim)
        self.lstm = nn.LSTM(embedding_dim, hidden_dim // 2,
                            num_layers=1, bidirectional=True)
        # Maps the output of the LSTM into tag space.
       self.hidden2tag = nn.Linear(hidden_dim, self.tagset_size)
       # Matrix of transition parameters. Entry i,j is the score of
        # transitioning *to* i *from* j = trans[i][j]
        self.transitions = nn.Parameter(
            torch.randn(self.tagset_size, self.tagset_size))
       # These two statements enforce the constraint that we never transfer
        # to the start tag and we never transfer from the stop tag
        self.transitions.data[tag2id[START_TAG], :] = -10000
        self.transitions.data[:, tag2id[STOP_TAG]] = -10000
        self.hidden = self.init_hidden()
   def init_hidden(self):
        return (torch.randn(2, 1, self.hidden_dim // 2),
               torch.randn(2, 1, self.hidden_dim // 2))
   def _forward_alg(self, feats):
        :param feats: LSTM+hidden2tag的输出
        :return: 所有tag路径的score和
        forward_var: 之前词的score和
        111
        # Do the forward algorithm to compute the partition function
```

```
init_alphas = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000.)
        # START_TAG has all of the score.
        init_alphas[0][self.tag2id[START_TAG]] = 0. #
        # Wrap in a variable so that we will get automatic backprop
        forward_var = init_alphas
        # Iterate through the sentence
        for feat in feats: #every word
            alphas_t = [] # The forward tensors at this timestep
            for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size): #every word's tag
                # broadcast the emission score: it is the same regardless of
                # the previous tag
                emit_score = feat[next_tag].view(
                    1, -1).expand(1, self.tagset_size)
                # the ith entry of trans_score is the score of transitioning to
                # next_tag from i
                trans_score = self.transitions[next_tag].view(1, -1)
                # The ith entry of next_tag_var is the value for the
                # edge (i -> next_tag) before we do log-sum-exp
                next_tag_var = forward_var + trans_score + emit_score
                # The forward variable for this tag is log-sum-exp of all the
                # scores.
                alphas_t.append(log_sum_exp(next_tag_var).view(1))
            forward_var = torch.cat(alphas_t).view(1, -1)
        terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag2id[STOP_TAG]]
        alpha = log_sum_exp(terminal_var)
        return alpha
    def _get_lstm_features(self, sentence):
        self.hidden = self.init_hidden()
        embeds = self.word_embeds(sentence).view(len(sentence), 1, -1)
        lstm_out, self.hidden = self.lstm(embeds, self.hidden)
        lstm_out = lstm_out.view(len(sentence), self.hidden_dim)
        lstm_feats = self.hidden2tag(lstm_out)
        return lstm_feats
    def _score_sentence(self, feats, tags):
        # Gives the score of a provided tag sequence 当前句子的tag路径score
        score = torch.zeros(1)
        tags = torch.cat([torch.tensor([self.tag2id[START_TAG]],
dtype=torch.long), tags])
        for i, feat in enumerate(feats):
            score = score + \
                    self.transitions[tags[i + 1], tags[i]] + feat[tags[i + 1]]
        score = score + self.transitions[self.tag2id[STOP_TAG], tags[-1]]
        return score
    def _viterbi_decode(self, feats):
        backpointers = [] #路径保存
        # Initialize the viterbi variables in log space
        init_vvars = torch.full((1, self.tagset_size), -10000.)
        init_vvars[0][self.tag2id[START_TAG]] = 0
        # forward_var at step i holds the viterbi variables for step i-1
        forward_var = init_vvars
        for feat in feats: # for every word
```

```
bptrs_t = [] # holds the backpointers for this step
            viterbivars_t = [] # holds the viterbi variables for this step
            for next_tag in range(self.tagset_size): #for every possible tag of
the word
               # next_tag_var[i] holds the viterbi variable for tag i at the
               # previous step, plus the score of transitioning
               # from tag i to next_tag.
               # We don't include the emission scores here because the max
               # does not depend on them (we add them in below)
               next_tag_var = forward_var + self.transitions[next_tag]
               best_tag_id = argmax(next_tag_var)
               bptrs_t.append(best_tag_id)
               viterbivars_t.append(next_tag_var[0][best_tag_id].view(1))
            # Now add in the emission scores, and assign forward_var to the set
            # of viterbi variables we just computed
           forward_var = (torch.cat(viterbivars_t) + feat).view(1, -1)
            backpointers.append(bptrs_t)
        # Transition to STOP_TAG
        terminal_var = forward_var + self.transitions[self.tag2id[STOP_TAG]]
        best_tag_id = argmax(terminal_var)
        path_score = terminal_var[0][best_tag_id]
        # Follow the back pointers to decode the best path.
        best_path = [best_tag_id]
       for bptrs_t in reversed(backpointers):
           best_tag_id = bptrs_t[best_tag_id]
           best_path.append(best_tag_id)
        # Pop off the start tag (we dont want to return that to the caller)
        start = best_path.pop()
        assert start == self.tag2id[START_TAG] # Sanity check
        best_path.reverse()
        return path_score, best_path
   def forward(self, sentence, tags):
        feats = self._get_lstm_features(sentence)
        forward_score = self._forward_alg(feats)
        gold_score = self._score_sentence(feats, tags)
        return forward_score - gold_score
   def test(self, sentence): # dont confuse this with _forward_alg above.
       # Get the emission scores from the BiLSTM
       lstm_feats = self._get_lstm_features(sentence)
       # Find the best path, given the features.
        score, tag_seq = self._viterbi_decode(lstm_feats)
        return score, tag_seq
```