Part1:RNN

1.1:

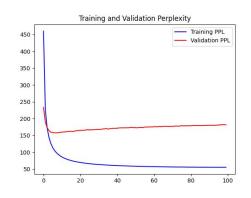
• 训练脚本: main_rnn_basic.py

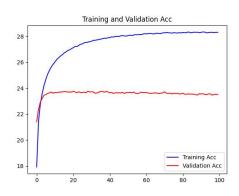
• 使用模型: model/rnn.py

训练与测试结果:

• Best Validation PPL: 157.68934232462753

· Curves are as follows





1.2:

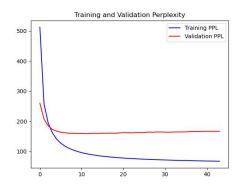
• 训练脚本: main_rnn_basic.py

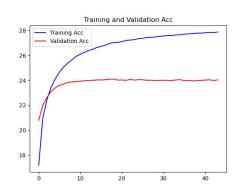
• 使用模型: model/LSTM.py

训练与测试结果:

Best Validation PPL: 159.7654981745692

· Curves are as follows





1.3

Input:prompt = ["The", "player", "progress", "through", "a", "serious", "of"]

size of train set: 2088628 size of valid set: 217646

device: cuda:0 device: cuda:0

The player progress through a serious of the game .

• 训练代码如下:

```
def predict(my net):
prompt = ["The", "player", "progress", "through", "a",
"serious", "of"]
for m in prompt:
print(m, end=' ')
voc = []
for word in prompt:
voc.append(data loader.word id[word])
prompt = torch.LongTensor(voc).unsqueeze(-1).to(device)
my_net.eval()
output,hidden = my_net(prompt)
for i in range(20):
last = output[-1, -1]
idx = torch.argmax(last)
if data loader.vocabulary[idx]== '<eos>':
break
voc.append(idx)
print(data loader.vocabulary[idx],end=' ')
prompt = torch.LongTensor(voc).unsqueeze(-1).to(device)
#将新生成的字符加到 promt 尾部,使其成为一个新的输入。
output, hidden = my net(prompt, hidden)
print()
```

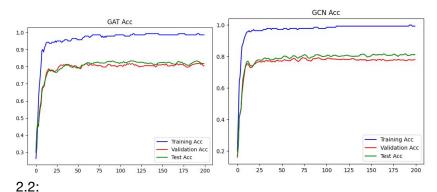
1.4:

- Char-based LM 的优势: Char-based LM 的字典大小要远远小于 Word-based LM, 而且在有未知单词的情况也可以预测。
- Char-based LM 的劣势: 同样的一个句子, 在 Char-based 中转换成 Tokens 序列更长, 因此在训练过程中必须考虑时间方向上更多的标记之间的依赖关系, 需要更大的隐藏层才能刻画。同时, Char-based LM 相对于 Word-based LM 还需要学习拼写。

Part2:GNN and Node2Vec:

2.1:

其中的 GAT 与 GCN 的表现如下,其都具有较好的可训练性,对于给定的数据可以随着训练次数增加准确性提高。



该模型表现良好,其准确性可以随着数据量的增多而稳定上升。

