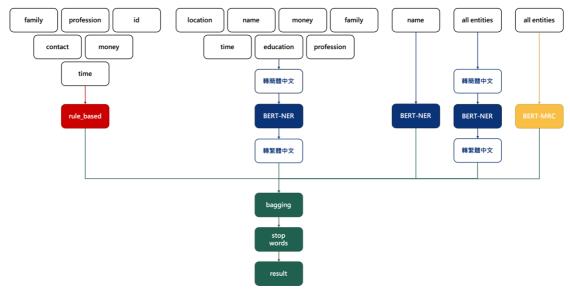
# 醫病訊息決策與對話語料分析競賽 - 秋季賽:醫病資料去識別化

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#### 一、系統架構



圖一、系統架構圖

### (一) Rule-based

將較明確的特徵利用 Rule-based 的方式辨認,若有規律的組合會利用 Regular Expression 的方法辨認,例如身份證為一個英文字母配上九個數字,錢為數字後加上「元」或「塊」等。若較不規律的組合則是會用比對字串的方式,再給予該特徵相對應的標記,例如爸爸、媽媽標記為家人,而老師則標記為職業別等。

#### (二) Bert NER

將各個類別分別利用 bert-base-chinese 訓練,也就是一次只訓練一個類別。由於上傳的結果顯示簡體中文的預測表現比繁體中文的還要好,因此,我們先將所有資料轉成簡體中文,得到結果後,再轉為繁體中文。提及名字類別,因為該繁體中文特徵表現較佳,所以,將其納入 Bagging 特徵之一。最後,我們也將所有類別一起訓練,將其結果納入 Bagging 特徵。

#### (三) Bert MRC

除了上述方法之外,本系統也嘗試利用閱讀理解方法(MRC)來達成此任務。首先,對一句話,建構數個不同的類別,接著,將每個類別與句子進行拼接,最後,得到多個不同 Bert 的輸入數據。其預測起始位置、結束位置以及哪個類型的機率,將最高的機率類型及位置之特徵輸出為結果。

## (四) Bagging

本系統將上述所有結果,合併於一個檔案,其程序包含設定合併次序及清除相同特徵。首先,依照各個檔案的表現,由高到低設定合併的次序,較後面才合併的資料,會與前者比對,若有相同或重疊的特徵,將會移除。以此方法,將所有結果 Bagging 成總結果。

## (五) Stop words

分析每份結果之詞頻,將不合理於某類別之詞類,進行字串比對後 清除,輸出最終的預測結果。

## 二、程式碼

## (一) Rule based

功能	程式碼	註記
抓取特徵	regex = r'A\d{9,10} B\d{9,10} C\d{9,10} D\d{9,10} E\d{9,10} F\d{9,10} G\d{9,10} H\d{9,10} B\d{9,10} C\d{9,10} D\d{9,10} E\d{9,10} F\d{9,10} G\d{9,10} H\d{9,10} D\d{9,10} V\d{9,10} E\d{9,10} D\d{9,10} N\d{9,10} V\d{9,10} O\d{9,10} P\d{9,10} P\d{9,10} P\d{9,10} P\d{9,10} P\d{9,10} Y\d{9,10} Y\d{9,10} Y\d{9,10} V\d{9,10} V9	利用 Regular Expression 的方式將 身分證、電話、時 間、家人、職業別、 金錢方式進行標記。

## (二) Bert NER

## 1. 按照各類別做訓練

功能	程式碼	註記
	def split_conser_label(input_list):	將對話及標記資料切
前處理	# input word_list convers = []	割,建立類別索引,
刖处垤	label = []	
	for i in input_list:	並將資料建構成
	$j = i.split('\n', 1)$ if len(j[0]) > 0:	NER 的格式。
	convers.append(j[0])	
	if len(j[1].split('\n\n')[0]):	
	label.append(j[1].split('\n\n')[0]) return convers, label	
	return convers, raber	
	def label_to_dict(input_label_list):	
	# input label	
	<pre>dict_label = {} for i in range(len(input label list)):</pre>	
	total_label = input_label_list[i].split('\n')	
	dict_label.update({i : dict()})	
	for j in range(len(total_label)-1): each row = total label[j+1].split('\t')	
	duration = (int(each row[2]) - int(each row[1]))	
	for q in range(duration):	
	# origin_label = each_row[4].lower()	
	# chinese_label = my_map[origin_label] dict_label[i].update({int(each_row[1])+q:each_row[4]})	
	return dict_label	
	def fit_ner_form(input_con, input_label_dict):	
	#input convers dict_label list sentence id = []	
	list_words = []	
	list_labels = []	
	for i in range(len(input_con)):	
	now = input_con[i]	
	for j in range(len(now)):  if j in input_label_dict[i].keys():	
	list_sentence_id.append(i)	
	list_words.append(now[j])	
	list_labels.append(input_label_dict[i][j]) else:	
	list sentence id.append(i)	
	list_words.append(now[j])	
	list_labels.append('O') return list sentence id, list words, list labels	
	def split_sentence(row):	以標點符號分割句
	global count, word_len, list_warn	
	word_len+=1 if row.words in [' o ', ' ? ', ' ! ', ' ' ] and word_len > 20:	子,並設定句子長度
	list_warn.append(word_len)	20 字以上。
	if word_len > 128:	
	print(count)	
	count+=1 word len = 0	
	return (count1)	
	else:	
<b>盐 松 叫 山</b>	return count train df['sentence id'] = train df.apply(split sentence, 1)	11日 0 均每5 叫
轉簡體字	cc = OpenCC('t2s')	利用 Opencc 將繁體
	train_df['words'] = train_df['words'].apply(lambda x: cc.convert(x))	中文轉為簡體中文。

#### 建立模型

```
def train_and_predict(only_label, train_data):
     model = NERModel('bert', f'bert-base-chinese',
          labels=label_list, args={'train_batch_size':16,
'overwrite_output_dir': True, 'output_dir':'output/ner/bert_sim/{only_label}',
'reprocess input data': True, 'num train epochs': 15})
     model.train_model(train_data)
     g = open('test.txt', 'r')
     words = g.read()
     word_list = words.split('----\n\n')
     def test_file_form(test_input):
          id_ = []
          string_ = []
          num=0
          for i in test input:
               if len(i) > 0:
                    sequence = i.split('\n')[1]
                    whole_split_sent = re.split('(\circ | ? | ! | , )', sequence)
                    for j in range(len(whole_split_sent)):
                         if \ whole\_split\_sent[j] \ not \ in \ [' \circ ',' ? ',' ! \ ',' \ ']:
                               if len(whole_split_sent[j])>0:
                                    id_.append(i.split('\n')[0].split(' ')[1])
                                    string_append(' '.join(whole_split_sent[j]))
                                    num+=1
                         else:
                               string_[num-1] += f' {whole_split_sent[j]}'
          return id_, string_
     id , string = test file form(word list)
     test df = pd.DataFrame({'sentence id':id , 'words':string })
     print(test_df.head())
     print(f'len test df: {len(test df)}')
     temp_id = []
     temp_sent = []
     trans_id = []
     trans sent = []
     for i in range(len(test_df)):
          if len(temp_id)==0 and len(temp_sent)==0:
               if len(test df.iloc[i]['words']) > 20:
                    trans_id.append(test_df.iloc[i]['sentence_id'])
                    trans sent.append(test df.iloc[i]['words'])
               else:
                    temp_id.append(test_df.iloc[i]['sentence id'])
                    temp sent.append(test df.iloc[i]['words'])
          else:
               if temp_id[0] == test_df.iloc[i]['sentence_id']:
                    now\_sent = temp\_sent[0] + '' + test\_df.iloc[i]['words']
                    if len(now sent) > 20:
                         trans\_id.append(test\_df.iloc[i]['sentence\_id'])
                         trans\_sent.append(now\_sent)
                         temp_id = []
                         temp_sent = []
                         now sent =
                    else:
                         temp sent = [now sent]
               else:
                    trans_id.append(temp_id[0])
                    trans\_sent.append(temp\_sent[0])
                    temp_id = [test_df.iloc[i]['sentence_id']]
                    temp_sent = [test_df.iloc[i]['words']]
     if len(temp_id)>0 and len(temp_sent)>0:
          trans id.append(temp id[0])
          trans_sent.append(temp_sent[0])
     test df = pd.DataFrame({'sentence id':trans id, 'words':trans sent})
     test_df['words'] = test_df['words'].apply(lambda x: cc.convert(x))
     print(test df.head())
     print(f'len test_df : {len(test_df)}')
     predictions, raw_outputs = model.predict(test_df.words.values)
     test_df['predict'] = predictions
     test\_df['raw\_outputs'] = raw\_outputs
     return test df
```

利用 simple transformer 的 NER 訓練方式,以 bert-base-chinese 作為 pre-trained model,並產生預測資料。

#### 預測結果

```
for i in whole label:
     train data each = train df.copy()
     train_data_each['labels'] = train_data_each['labels'].apply(trans_label,
args=(i), 1)
     if len(list(set(train data each['labels'].values))) > 1:
          df = train_and_predict(i, train_data_each)
          print(df.head())
          num=0
          sentence_id = []
          words = []
          predictions = []
          for i in range(len(df)):
               if i==0:
                    sentence id.append(df.iloc[i]['sentence id'])
                    words.append(df.iloc[i]['words'])
                    predictions.append(eval(df.iloc[i]['predict']))
               else:
                    if df.iloc[i]['sentence id'] == sentence id[num]:
                         words[num]+= ' '+ df.iloc[i]['words']
                         #print(words[num])
                         #print(predictions[num])
                         predictions[num].extend((eval(df.iloc[i]['predict'])))\\
                    else:
                         sentence\_id.append(df.iloc[i]['sentence\_id'])
                         words.append(df.iloc[i]['words'])
                         predictions.append(eval(df.iloc[i]['predict']))
                         num+=1
          df = pd.DataFrame({'sentence id':sentence id,
          'words':words,
          'predictions':predictions})
          print(len(df))
          art id = []
          order_ = []
          word_ = []
          label_ = []
          for i in range(len(df)):
               now = df.iloc[i]['predictions']
               for j in range(len(now)):
                    if 'O' not in now[j].values():
                         art_id.append(i)
                         order_.append(j)
                         for k, v in now[j].items():
                               word_append(k)
                               label_.append(v)
                               \#label\_.append(v.split('-')[1])
          print(len(pd.DataFrame({'art_id':art_id, 'order_':order_,
                                    'word_':word_, 'label_':label_})))
          total = len(art_id)
          i = 0
          j = 0
          article id = []
          start position = []
          end position = []
          entity_text = []
          entity_type = []
          while i<total:
               if i == 0:
                    article_id.append(art_id[i])
                    start\_position.append(int(order\_[i]))
                    end_position.append(int(order_[i])+1)
                    entity_text.append(word_[i])
                    entity\_type.append(label\_[i])
                    i+=1
               else:
                    if article_id[j] == art_id[i] and end_position[j] ==
                       int(order\_[i]) \ and \ entity\_type[j] == label\_[i]:
                         end_position[j] = int(order_[i])+1
                         entity_text[j] += word_[i]
                         i+=1
```

將訓練資料切割成各 類別之特徵,進行預 測後,轉換成比賽單 位之格式,輸出檔 案。

```
else:
                         article\_id.append(art\_id[i])
                         start_position.append(int(order_[i]))
                         end_position.append(int(order_[i])+1)
                         entity_text.append(word_[i])
                         entity_type.append(label_[i])
                         i+=1
                         j+=1
          df = pd.DataFrame(\{'article\_id': article\_id,
               'start\_position':start\_position, 'end\_position':end\_position,\\
               'entity_text':entity_text, 'entity_type':entity_type})
cc = OpenCC('s2t')
df['entity\_text'] = df['entity\_text'].apply(lambda\ x:\ cc.convert(x))
df.to_csv('to_aidea/simplified_bert/bert_Simplified_{only_label}.tsv', sep =
'\t', index=None)
    else:
          pass
```

## 2. 全部類別訓練

功能	程式碼	註記
 資料	def split_conser_label(input_list):	將對話及標記資料切
	# input word_list	
前處理	convers = []	割,建立類別索引,
	label = []	並將資料建構成
	for i in input_list:	业村貝州廷傅成
	j = i.split('\n', 1) if len(j[0]) > 0:	NER 的格式。
	convers.append( $j[0]$ )	TILL ATTENDED
	if len(j[1].split('\n\n')[0]):	
	label.append( $j[1]$ .split( $\ln n$ )[0])	
	return convers, label	
	def label to dict(input label list):	
	# input label	
	dict_label = {}	
	for i in range(len(input_label_list)):	
	total_label = input_label_list[i].split(\n')	
	dict_label.update({i : dict()})	
	for j in range(len(total label)-1):	
	each row = total label[ $j+1$ ].split('\t')	
	$\frac{1}{\text{duration}} = (\text{int}(\text{each row}[2]) - \text{int}(\text{each row}[1]))$	
	for q in range(duration):	
	dict label[i].update({int(each row[1])+q:each row[4]})	
	return dict_label	
	def fit_ner_form(input_con, input_label_dict):	
	list_sentence_id = []	
	list_words = []	
	list_labels = []	
	for i in range(len(input_con)):	
	now = input_con[i]	
	for j in range(len(now)):	
	if j in input_label_dict[i].keys():	
	list_sentence_id.append(i)	
	list_words.append(now[j])	
	list_labels.append(input_label_dict[i][j])	
	else:	
	list_sentence_id.append(i)	
	list_words.append(now[j])	
	list_labels.append('O')	
	return list_sentence_id, list_words, list_labels	

句子切割	<pre>def split_sentence(row):     global count, word_len, list_warn     word_len+=1     if row.words in [' ° ','?','!',','] and word_len &gt; 20:         list_warn.append(word_len)         if word_len &gt; 128:             print(count)         count+=1         word_len = 0         return (count1)         else:     return count</pre>	以標點符號分割句子,並設定句子長度 20字以上。
建立模型	model = NERModel('bert', 'bert-base-chinese',	利用 simple transformer 的 NER 訓練方式,以 bert- base-chinese 作為 pre-trained model。
預測結果	<pre>def test_file_form(test_input):     #word_list     id_=[]     string_=[]     num = 0     for i in test_input:         #print(i)         if len(i) &gt; 0:</pre>	將測試資料處理為與 訓練資料相局格式 ,預測出結果。

```
else:
                             if temp_id[0] == test_df.iloc[i]['sentence_id']:
                                  now_sent = temp_sent[0] +' '+ test_df.iloc[i]['words']
                                  if len(now_sent) > 20:
                                       trans id.append(test df.iloc[i]['sentence id'])
                                       trans_sent.append(now_sent)
                                       temp id = []
                                       temp\_sent = []
                                       now_sent = '
                                  else:
                                       temp_sent = [now_sent]
                             else:
                                  trans_id.append(temp_id[0])
                                  trans sent.append(temp sent[0])
                                  temp\_id = [test\_df.iloc[i]['sentence\_id']]
                                  temp sent = [test df.iloc[i]['words']]
                   if len(temp_id)>0 and len(temp_sent)>0:
                        trans_id.append(temp_id[0])
                        trans_sent.append(temp_sent[0])
                   test_df = pd.DataFrame({'sentence_id':trans_id, 'words':trans_sent})
                   test_df['words'] = test_df['words'].apply(lambda x: cc.convert(x))
                   print(test_df.head())
                   print(f'len test_df: {len(test_df)}')
                   predictions, raw_outputs = model.predict(test_df.words.values)
                   while i<total:
資料
                                                                                                     將結果轉換成與比賽
                        if i == 0:
                                                                                                     單位相符之格式。
後處理
                             article_id.append(art_id[i])
                             start position.append(int(order [i]))
                             end_position.append(int(order_[i])+1)
                             entity_text.append(word_[i])
                             entity_type.append(label_[i])
                             i+=1
                             if\ article\_id[j] == art\_id[i]\ and\ end\_position[j] == int(order\_[i])\ and
                   entity\_type[j] == label\_[i]:
                                  end_position[j] = int(order_[i])+1
                                  entity\_text[j] \mathrel{+=} word\_[i]
                                  i+=1
                             else:
                                  article id.append(art id[i])
                                  start\_position.append(int(order\_[i]))
                                  end position.append(int(order_[i])+1)
                                  entity_text.append(word_[i])
                                  entity\_type.append(label\_[i])
                                  i+=1
                                  j+=1
                   df = pd.DataFrame({'article_id':article_id, 'start_position':start_position,
                   'end_position':end_position,
                                          'entity_text':entity_text, 'entity_type':entity_type})
                   cc = OpenCC('s2t')
                   df['entity_text'] = df['entity_text'].apply(lambda x: cc.convert(x))
```

df.to\_csv('to\_aidea/simplified\_bert/bert\_Simplified\_{only\_label}.tsv', sep =

'\t', index=None)

## (三) Bert MRC

功能	程式碼	註記	
建立模型	class BertLabeling(pl.LightningModule):	產生 MRC 模型,其	
	definit( self,		
	args: argparse.Namespace):	包含資料讀取、建立	
	super()init()	Loss function、參數	
	if isinstance(args, argparse.Namespace):	設定等。	
	self.save_hyperparameters(args)		
	self.args = args else:		
	TmpArgs = namedtuple("tmp args",		
	field_names=list(args.keys()))		
	self.args = args = TmpArgs(**args)		
	self.bert dir = args.bert config dir		
	self.data_dir = self.args.data_dir		
	bert config =		
	BertQueryNerConfig.from_pretrained(args.bert_config_dir,		
	hidden_dropout_prob=args.bert_dropout,		
	attention_probs_dropout_prob=args.bert_dropout, mrc_dropout=args.mrc_dropout)		
	inic_dropout-args.inic_dropout)		
	self.model = BertQueryNER.from_pretrained(args.bert_config_dir, config=bert_config)		
	logging.info(str(argsdict if isinstance(args, argparse.ArgumentParser) else args))		
	self.loss_type = args.loss_type  if self loss_type == "bee";		
	if self.loss_type == "bce": self.bce loss = BCEWithLogitsLoss(reduction="none")		
	else:		
	self.dice_loss = DiceLoss(with_logits=True,		
	smooth=args.dice_smooth)		
	weight_sum = args.weight_start + args.weight_end + args.weight span		
	self.weight start = args.weight start / weight sum		
	self.weight_end = args.weight_end / weight_sum		
	self.weight_span = args.weight_span / weight_sum		
	self.flat_ner = args.flat		
	self.span_f1 = QuerySpanF1(flat=self.flat_ner) self.chinese = args.chinese		
	self.optimizer = args.optimizer		
	self.span_loss_candidates = args.span_loss_candidates		
	@staticmethod		
	def add_model_specific_args(parent_parser):		
	parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(parents=[parent_parser], add help=False)		
	parser.add_argument("mrc_dropout", type=float, default=0.1,		
	help="mrc dropout rate")		
	parser.add_argument("bert_dropout", type=float, default=0.1, help="bert dropout rate")		
	parser.add argument("weight start", type=float, default=1.0)		
	parser.add_argument("weight_end", type=float, default=1.0)		
	parser.add_argument("weight_span", type=float, default=1.0)		
	parser.add_argument("flat", action="store_true", help="is flat ner")		
	parser.add_argument("span_loss_candidates", choices=["all",		
	"pred_and_gold", "gold"],		
	default="all", help="Candidates used to compute span loss")		
	parser.add_argument("chinese", action="store_true", help="is chinese dataset")		
	parser.add argument("loss type", choices=["bce", "dice"],		
	default="bce", help="loss type")		
	parser.add_argument("optimizer", choices=["adamw", "sgd"],		
	default="adamw", help="loss type")		

```
parser.add_argument("--dice_smooth", type=float, default=1e-8,
                                  help="smooth value of dice loss")
                                 -final_div_factor", type=float, default=1e4,
         parser.add_argument("-
                                  help="final div factor of linear decay
                                  scheduler")
         return parser
    def configure_optimizers(self):
         no_decay = ["bias", "LayerNorm.weight"]
         optimizer_grouped_parameters = [{"params": [p for n, p in
         self.model.named_parameters() if not any(nd in n for nd in
         no_decay)], "weight_decay": self.args.weight_decay,},
         { "params": [p for n, p in self.model.named_parameters() if any(nd
         in n for nd in no decay)], "weight decay": 0.0, },]
         if self.optimizer == "adamw":
              optimizer = AdamW(optimizer grouped parameters,
              betas=(0.9, 0.98), # according to RoBERTa paper
              lr=self.args.lr, eps=self.args.adam_epsilon,)
         else:
              optimizer = SGD(optimizer_grouped_parameters,
lr=self.args.lr, momentum=0.9)
         num\_gpus = len([x \ for \ x \ in \ str(self.args.gpus).split(",") \ if \ x.strip()])
         t total = (len(self.train dataloader())//
(self.args.accumulate_grad_batches * num_gpus) + 1) * self.args.max_epochs
         scheduler=
         torch.optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer,
factor=0.8, mode='min', patience=1000, min_lr=1e-6)
         return [optimizer], [{"scheduler": scheduler, "interval": "step"}]
    def forward(self, input ids, attention mask, token type ids):
                  return self.model(input_ids,
attention_mask=attention_mask, token_type_ids=token_type_ids)
    def compute_loss(self, start_logits, end_logits, span_logits,
                         start_labels, end_labels, match_labels,
                         start_label_mask, end_label_mask):
         batch_size, seq_len = start_logits.size()
         start float label mask = start label mask.view(-1).float()
         end float label mask = end label mask.view(-1).float()
         match_label_row_mask = start_label_mask.bool().
                                       unsqueeze(-1).expand(-1, -1, seq len)
         match\_label\_col\_mask = end\_label\_mask.bool().
                                       unsqueeze(-2).expand(-1, seq_len, -1)
         match_label_mask = match_label_row_mask &
                                      match label col mask
         match_label_mask = torch.triu(match_label_mask, 0)
         if self.span_loss_candidates == "all":
              float_match_label_mask = match_label_mask.view(batch_size,
                                                                  -1).float()
              start_preds = start_logits > 0
              end preds = end logits > 0
              if self.span loss candidates == "gold":
                   match_candidates = ((start_labels.unsqueeze(-1).expand
                   (-1, -1, seq_len) > 0) & (end_labels.unsqueeze
                                          (-2).expand(-1, seq_len, -1) > 0))
                   match_candidates =
                   torch.logical or((start preds.unsqueeze(-1).expand(-1, -1,
                   seq_len) & end_preds.unsqueeze(-2).expand(-1, seq_len, -
                   1)), (start labels.unsqueeze(-1).expand(-1, -1, seq len)&
                   end_labels.unsqueeze(-2).expand(-1, seq_len, -1)))
              match label mask = match label mask & match candidates
              float match_label_mask = match_label_mask.view(batch_size,
                                                          -1).float()
         if self.loss_type == "bce":
              start_loss = self.bce_loss(start_logits.view(-1),
                                         start_labels.view(-1).float())
```

```
start_loss = (start_loss * start_float_label_mask).sum() /
                                     start float label mask.sum()
          end_loss = self.bce_loss(end_logits.view(-1),
                                     end labels.view(-1).float())
          end loss = (end loss * end float label mask).sum()/
                                     end_float_label_mask.sum()
         match loss = self.bce loss(span logits.view(batch size, -1),
                        match_labels.view(batch_size, -1).float())
         match_loss = match_loss * float_match_label_mask
         match_loss = match_loss.sum() /
                           (float_match_label_mask.sum() + 1e-10)
          start_loss = self.dice_loss(start_logits, start_labels.float(),
                                     start float label mask)
         end_loss = self.dice_loss(end_logits, end_labels.float(),
                                     end float label mask)
         match_loss = self.dice_loss(span_logits, match_labels.float(),
                                     float match label mask)
    return start_loss, end_loss, match_loss
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    tf\_board\_logs = {
          "lr": self.trainer.optimizers[0].param_groups[0]['lr']
    tokens, token\_type\_ids, start\_labels, end\_labels, start\_label\_mask,
    end_label_mask, match_labels, sample_idx, label_idx = batch
    attention mask = (tokens != 0).long()
    start_logits, end_logits, span_logits = self(tokens, attention_mask,
                                                         token type ids
    start_loss, end_loss, match_loss =
                              self.compute_loss(start_logits=start_logits,
                              end_logits=end_logits,
                              span_logits=span_logits,
                              start_labels=start_labels,
                              end labels=end labels,
                             match_labels=match_labels,
                             start label mask=start label mask,
                              end label mask=end label mask)
    total loss = self.weight start * start loss + self.weight end *
                      end loss + self.weight span * match loss
    tf_board_logs[f"train_loss"] = total_loss
    tf_board_logs[f"start_loss"] = start_loss
    tf\_board\_logs[f"end\_loss"] = end\_loss
    tf board logs[f"match loss"] = match loss
    return {'loss': total_loss, 'log': tf_board_logs}
def validation_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    output = \{\}
    tokens, token\_type\_ids, start\_labels, end\_labels, start\_label\_mask,
    end label mask, match labels, sample idx, label idx = batch
   attention_mask = (tokens != 0).long()
   start logits, end logits, span logits = self(tokens, attention mask,
                                            token type ids)
   start_loss, end_loss, match_loss =
                              self.compute_loss(start_logits=start_logits,
                              end_logits=end_logits,
                              span_logits=span_logits,
                              start labels=start labels,
                              end labels=end labels,
                             match_labels=match_labels,
                             start label mask=start label mask,
                             end label mask=end label mask)
     total_loss = self.weight_start * start_loss + self.weight_end *
                           end_loss + self.weight_span * match_loss
    output[f"val\_loss"] = total\_loss
    output[f"start_loss"] = start_loss
```

```
output[f"end_loss"] = end_loss
    output[f"match loss"] = match loss
    start_preds, end_preds = start_logits > 0, end_logits > 0
    span_fl_stats = self.span_fl(start_preds=start_preds,
    end preds=end preds, match logits=span logits,
    start_label_mask=start_label_mask,
    end label mask=end label mask,
    match_labels=match_labels)
    output["span_fl_stats"] = span_fl_stats
    return output
def validation_epoch_end(self, outputs):
    avg_loss = torch.stack([x['val_loss'] for x in outputs]).mean()
    tensorboard_logs = {'val_loss': avg_loss}
    all_counts = torch.stack([x[f'span_f1_stats'] for x in
                                                outputs]).sum(0)
    span\_tp, \, span\_fp, \, span\_fn = all\_counts
    span\_recall = span\_tp \ / \ (span\_tp + span\_fn + 1e-10)
    span_precision = span_tp / (span_tp + span_fp + 1e-10)
     span_f1 = span_precision * span_recall * 2 / (span_recall +
                                               span_precision + 1e-10)
    tensorboard_logs[f"span_precision"] = span_precision
    tensorboard\_logs[f"span\_recall"] = span\_recall
    tensorboard logs[f"span fl"] = span fl
    return~\{'val\_loss': avg\_loss, 'log': tensorboard\_logs\}
def test_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    return self.validation_step(batch, batch_idx)
def test epoch end(self,outputs) -> Dict[str, Dict[str, Tensor]]:
    return self.validation_epoch_end(outputs)
def train dataloader(self) -> DataLoader:
    return self.get_dataloader("train")
def val dataloader(self):
    return self.get_dataloader("dev")
def test dataloader(self):
    return self.get_dataloader("test")
def get_dataloader(self, prefix="train", limit: int = None) -> DataLoader:
    json path = os.path.join(self.data dir, f"mrc-ner.{prefix}")
    vocab_path = os.path.join(self.bert_dir, "vocab.txt")
    dataset = MRCNERDataset(json_path=json_path,
              tokenizer=BertWordPieceTokenizer(vocab path),
              max length=self.args.max length,
              is chinese=self.chinese,
              pad_to_maxlen=False)
    if limit is not None:
         dataset = TruncateDataset(dataset, limit)
    dataloader = DataLoader(
         dataset=dataset,
         batch size=self.args.batch size,
          num_workers=self.args.workers,
         shuffle=True if prefix == "train" else False,
         collate fn=collate to max length)
    return dataloader
```

## (四) Bagging

程式碼	註記
deleteIndex = []	將文章編號、起始位
count = 0	
for i in range(len(addedFile)):	置、結束位置、文字
for j in range(count, len(baseFile)):	相同的特徵於疊加的
$if\ addedID[i] == baseID[j]\ and\ addedSP[i] == baseSP[j]\ and$	档案删除。
[ ]	福 条 删 馀 。
break:	
filterFile = addedFile.drop(index = deleteIndex).copy()	
print(filterFile)	
deleteIndex = []	將文章編號、起始位
	四川十八四
	置、結束位置、文字
3 8 7 7	重疊之特徵於疊加的
addedSP[i] < baseEP[j]:	NK OF MILES
if addedTxt[i] in baseTxt[j]:	檔案刪除。
** ''	
print(doubleFilterFile)	
deleteIndex = []	
3 8 7 7	
if baseTxt[j] in addedTxt[i]:	
deleteIndex.append(i)	
1	
mergeFile = pd.concat([baseFile, tripleFilterFile])	將原本的檔案與過濾
mergeFile = mergeFile.sort_values(['article_id','start_position'])	
mergeFile = mergeFile[['article_id', 'start_position', 'end_position',	特徵後之檔案合併。
'entity_text', 'entity_type']].reset_index(drop=True) print(mergeFile)	
	deleteIndex = [] count = 0  for i in range(len(addedFile)):     for j in range(count, len(baseFile)):         if addedID[i] == baseID[j] and addedSP[i] == baseSP[j] and addedEP[i] == baseEP[j]:         deleteIndex.append(i)         count += 1         break; filterFile = addedFile.drop(index = deleteIndex).copy() print(filterFile)  deleteIndex = [] count = 0 for i in filterFile.index:     for j in range(count, len(baseFile)):         if addedSP[i] >= baseSP[j] and addedEP[i] <= baseEP[j] and addedSP[i] < baseEP[j]:         if addedTxt[i] in baseTxt[j]:         deleteIndex.append(i)         count += 1         break  doubleFilterFile = filterFile.drop(index = deleteIndex).copy() print(doubleFilterFile) deleteIndex = [] count = 0 for i in doubleFilterFile.index:     for j in range(count, len(baseFile)):         if baseSP[j] >= addedSP[i] and baseEP[j] <= addedEP[i] and baseSP[j] < addedEP[i]:         if baseSTxt[j] in addedTxt[i]:

## (五) Stop words

功能	程式碼	註記
刪除	def lenless1(row): if row in ['禮拜', '一萬三左', '百塊','眼前','HELL','UANG', 'ok', 'OK',	將不合理於正常字串
停止詞	'Ok', '前二後二','國外原','() 點','現在冬天', '2 次','百七']: return False else: return True	的特徵,進行比對後 移除。
	mergeFile['split'] = mergeFile['entity_text'].apply(lenless1, 1) mergeFile = mergeFile[mergeFile['split']] mergeFile = mergeFile[['article_id', 'start_position', 'end_position', 'entity text', 'entity type']]	

#### 三、結果分析

## (一) 最佳結果

本系統利用上述方法,使其 F1-score 於 Public Leaderboard 達到 76.60%, Precision 及 Recall 分別為 71.63%、82.30%, 而 F1-score 於 Private Leaderboard 達到 78.11%。

### (二) 詞頻分析

	word	label_count	total_count	百分比
0	今天	171	450	38%
1	昨天	21	37	56%
2	明天	16	33	48%
3	後天	11	19	57%
4	前天	28	30	93%
5	早上	96	153	62%
6	中午	12	25	48%
7	晚上	27	105	25%
8	凌晨	1	1	100%

圖二、時間特徵詞頻分析結果

在實施本專案時,發現原始資料標記定義不一,以上述為例,在時間類別中,「今天」一詞於訓練資料出現了 450 次,有被標記的只有 171 筆,由於不清楚標記的定義為何,因此,我們嘗試各種方法,讓預測結果的表現更符合訓練資料的詞頻分布。

### (三) 嘗試方法

#### 1. 更換特徵

本專案曾嘗試將類別標記加入 LMR,也就是除了判斷類型, 也會判斷開頭字、中間字、結尾字,可惜其並未提升表現。此外, 我們也曾利用全部類別進行訓練,發現 Recall 較 Precision 低,因 此,將各個類別分別進行訓練,再將預測結果合併,以提升 Recall 的數值。

#### 2. 更換模型

除了使用 Bert、MRC 模型之外,我們曾嘗試使用 Crf,利用 Unigram、Bigram 方法擷取特徵,其方法之 Precision 達到 82%,其 Recall 卻只有 40-50%。此外,我們還嘗試使用 Bi-lstm 加上 Crf, 其表現並未比 Bert 模型高。

### 3. 更換簡體中文

由於看到文獻結果分析,在 bert-base-chinese 的 Pre-trained 模型下,簡體中文的效能較繁體中文好,因此,我們將所有使用Bert 所跑的模型,將其資料皆轉為簡體中文,輸出結果後,再轉回繁體中文,其 F1-score 提升了 2-3%。

## 4. 更換 Bagging 方式

在我們嘗試上述方法的過程中發現,若是增加特徵,通常會改善Recall;但若是更換模型,通常會改善Precision,因此,我們決定將所有預測出來的結果,利用簡單的演算法進行合併。我們曾嘗試將兩份資料格式改為 article id、position、text、type,例如今天會攤平成:[0,0,今天,時間]、[0,1,今天,時間]、[0,2,今天,時間],共三筆,接著比對兩份資料完全相同的特徵刪除於其中一份資料,再合併檔案。然而,該方法會有刪除不完全的問題等,因此,改為本專案提及上述之方法,完成 Bagging 程序。