Recitation 9

CTC Decoding and Beam Search

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Slides by - Sean Pereira and Tony Qin

Sequence to Sequence Modeling

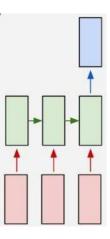
- Problem:
 - \circ Input Sequence: $X_1 \dots X_n$

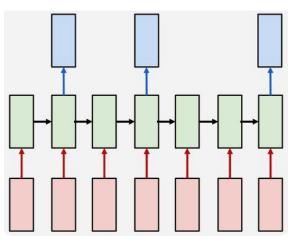
 \circ Output Sequence: $Y_1 \ldots Y_m$

• $|X| \neq |Y|$

HW3P2 Problem: Sequence to Sequence with Order Synchrony

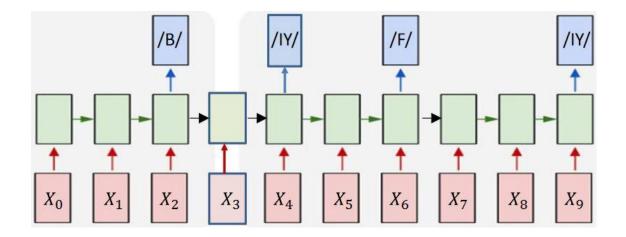
- In HW1P2, we utilized sequence classification for phoneme recognition. We can manage this problem by applying a variant using recurrent nets.
- Left: Sequence of inputs produces a single output; Right: How???



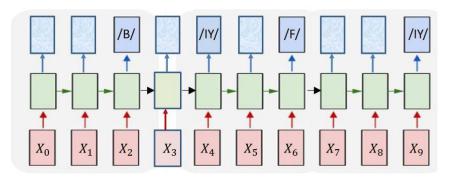


New: Complex Problem - Training

- Objective: Given a sequence of inputs, asynchronously output a sequence of symbols
 - Concatenation of many copies of the simple model in the previous slide



• In the previous model, we ignored intermediate steps. However, we can exploit the untagged inputs and assume the same output.

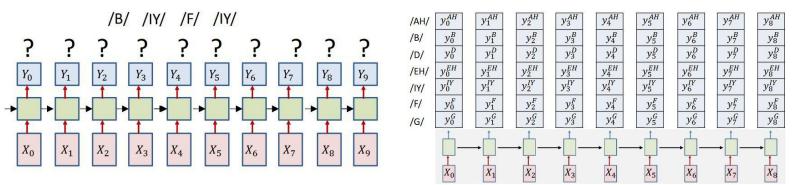


- How do we know when to output symbols?
 - Apply our ideas from HW1P2:
 - At each time in the network outputs a probability for each output symbol given all inputs until that time.
 - The most likely symbol sequence given the inputs. **How?**

Lecture will discuss computing Divergence

- Possible Solutions
 - **Solution 1**: Simply select the most probable symbol at each time. Merge adjacent repeated symbols, and place the actual emission of the symbol in the final instant.
 - **Issue 1**: This isn't the most probable sequence of symbols
 - **Issue 2**: Cannot distinguish between an extended symbol and repetitions of the symbol

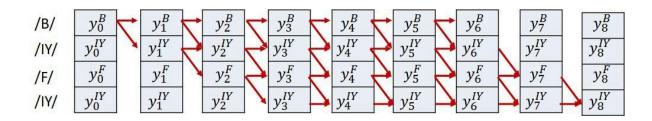
- Solution 2: Impose external constraints on what sequences are allowed
 - Issue 1: A suboptimal decode that actually finds the most likely time-synchronous output sequence.
 Will be discussed in lecture.



- Overall Solution:
 - Apply both previous solutions
 - At each time the network outputs a probability for each output symbol

Block out all rows that do not include symbols from the target sequence

• Compose a graph such that every path in the graph from source to sink represents a valid alignment



- Find the most probable sequence of symbols using the graph above
 - Edge scores have a probability of 1
 - Nodes scores are probabilities resulting from the neural network

Lecture will discuss how to find the most probable sequence given the graph and how to compute the divergence once we get the most probable sequence

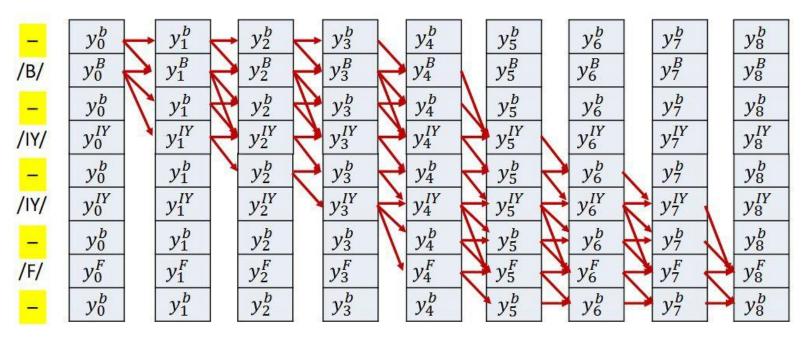
Repetition Issue and Solution

- We have a decode:
 - $\circ \qquad R\,R\,R\,O\,O\,O\,O\,D$
 - Is this the symbol sequence ROD or ROOD?

- Introduce an explicit extra symbol which serves to separate discrete versions of a symbol (Blank)
 - $\circ \qquad \mathsf{RRR---OO---DDD} = \mathsf{ROD}$
 - -RR-R---OO---D-DD = RRODD

• The label recognized by the network must now include the extra blank symbol that will need to be trained

Final Graph

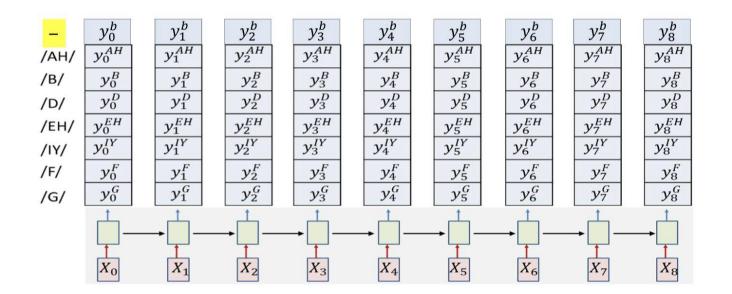


CTC - Training Procedure

- 1. Setup Network
 - a. Many LSTM
- 2. Initialize network with a Blank Symbol
- 3. Pass training instances through network to obtain probabilities for all labels/symbols
- 4. Construct graph on previous page
- 5. Forward and Backward Algorithm Lecture
- 6. Compute Divergence Lecture
- 7. Update Parameters

Connectionist Temporal Classification

The forward output



Greedy Search

- Greedy Search is an easy-to-implement option for CTC decoding at inference time
- Greedy Search simply selects the most probable time step at each time-step
- Although this method is easy to implement and fast, it has the disadvantage of missing out on high-probability (score) overall paths due to it's greedy search

Exhaustive Search

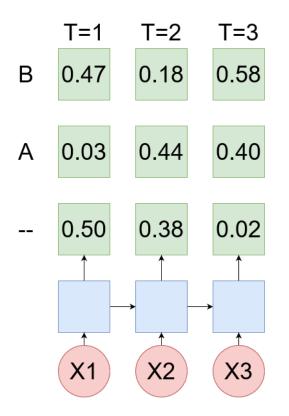
- An alternative to the "short-sighted" Greedy Search, we can conduct a search over all possible paths, and then select the best possible output
- This method will guarantee decoding an optimal path / sequence
- The disadvantage is that Exhaustive Search will be exponential in output symbol sequences, and hence is not a feasible option

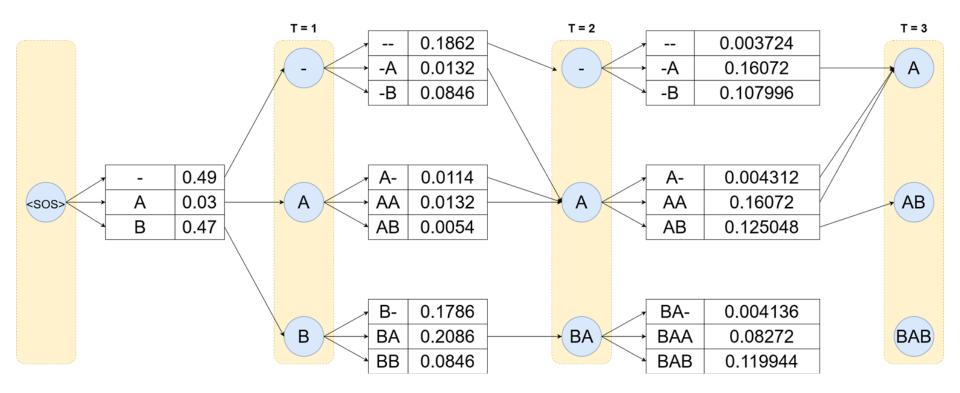
Beam Search

- To have better decoding than Greedy Search, but keep the method feasible at the same time, we can choose to "explore" top-k paths at each time-step
- By exploring more than one most-probable output sequences at each time-step, we will reach a sub-optimal path that is likely to be better than the Greedy Search strategy
- By limiting our exploration options to a specific Beam Width k, we also ensure that the computation is tractable, as opposed to the Exhaustive Search strategy

| - | y_0^b | y_1^b | y_2^b | y_3^b | y_4^b | y_5^b | y_6^b | <i>y</i> ₇ ^b | y_8^b |
|------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| /AH/ | y_0^{AH} | y_1^{AH} | y ₂ ^{AH} | y_3^{AH} | y_4^{AH} | y_5^{AH} | y_6^{AH} | y7 ^{AH} | y_8^{AH} |
| /B/ | y_0^B | y_1^B | y_2^B | y_3^B | y_4^B | y_5^B | y_6^B | y_7^B | y^B_8 |
| /D/ | y_0^D | y_1^D | y_2^D | y_3^D | y_4^D | y_5^D | y_6^D | y_7^D | y_8^D |
| /EH/ | y_0^{EH} | y_1^{EH} | y_2^{EH} | y_3^{EH} | y_4^{EH} | y_5^{EH} | y_6^{EH} | y_7^{EH} | y_8^{EH} |
| /1Y/ | y_0^{IY} | y_1^{IY} | y_2^{IY} | y_3^{IY} | \mathcal{Y}_{4}^{IY} | y_5^{IY} | y_6^{IY} | y_7^{IY} | y_8^{IY} |
| /F/ | y_0^F | y_1^F | y_2^F | y_3^F | y_4^F | y_5^F | y_6^F | y7 | y_8^F |
| /G/ | y_0^G | y_1^G | y_2^G | y_3^G | y_4^G | y_5^G | y_6^G | y_7^G | y_8^G |
| | <u> </u> | → <u> </u> | → <u> </u> _ | →₫– | <u>⊢</u> | →₫– | → | → | |
| | Xo | | X ₂ | X_3 | X ₄ | Xs | X_6 | X7 | Xa |

Let's use some actual values





BEAM SEARCH

Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []

First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols, # including blank, using score at time t=1 NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore = InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y[:,0])

Subsequent time steps

for t = 1:T

end

Merge identical paths differing only by the final blank

MergedPaths, FinalPathScore = MergeIdenticalPaths(NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewBlankPathScore NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore)

Pick best path
BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score

BEAM SEARCH

```
Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []
```

```
# First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols,
# including blank, using score at time t=1
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore =
InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y[:,0])
```

Subsequent time steps

for t = 1:T

PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y[:,t])

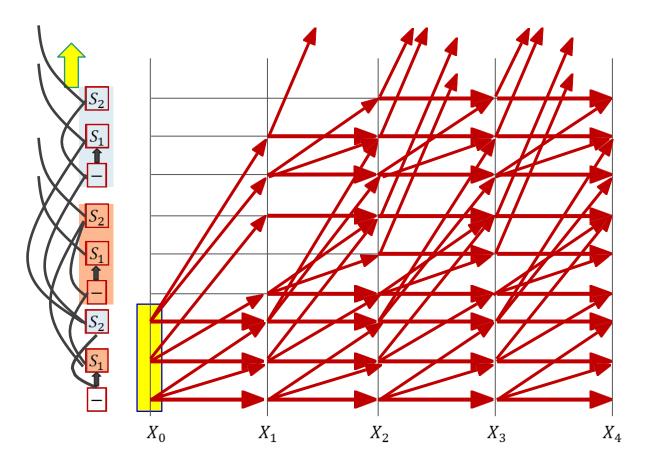
Next extend paths by a symbol

NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore = **ExtendWithSymbol**(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y[:,t])

end

Pick best path

BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score



BEAM SEARCH InitializePaths: FIRST TIME INSTANT

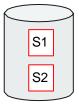
function InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y)

```
InitialBlankPathScore = [], InitialPathScore = []
# First push the blank into a path-ending-with-blank stack. No symbol has been invoked yet
path = null
InitialBlankPathScore[path] = y[blank] # Score of blank at t=1
InitialPathsWithFinalBlank = {path}
# Push rest of the symbols into a path-ending-with-symbol stack
InitialPathsWithFinalSymbol = {}
for c in SymbolSet # This is the entire symbol set, without the blank
    path = c
    InitialPathScore[path] = y[c] # Score of symbol c at t=1
    InitialPathsWithFinalSymbol += path # Set addition
end
```

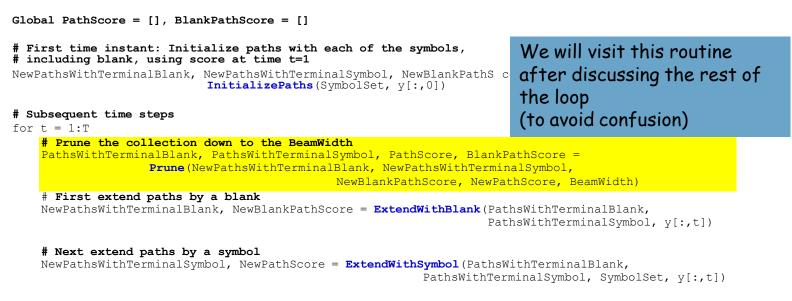
return InitialPathsWithFinalBlank, InitialPathsWithFinalSymbol, InitialBlankPathScore, InitialPathScore InitialPathWithFinalBlank



InitialPathWithFinalSymbols



BEAM SEARCH



end

Pick best path
BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score

BEAM SEARCH

```
Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []
# First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols,
# including blank, using score at time t=1
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore =
                            InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y[:,0])
# Subsequent time steps
for t = 1 \cdot T
    # Prune the collection down to the BeamWidth
    PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, PathScore, BlankPathScore =
                   Prune (NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol,
                                              NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore, BeamWidth)
    # First extend paths by a blank
    NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewBlankPathScore = ExtendWithBlank(PathsWithTerminalBlank,
                                                                    PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y[:,t])
    # Next extend paths by a symbol
    NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore = ExtendWithSymbol(PathsWithTerminalBlank,
```

PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y[:,t])

end

Pick best path
BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score

 S_2 Only transitions into nodes on the rows corresponding to blanks X_0 X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4

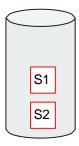
BEAM SEARCH: Extending with blanks

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

UpdatedBlankPathScore

```
function ExtendWithBlank (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, v)
    UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
    UpdatedBlankPathScore = []
    # First work on paths with terminal blanks
    #(This represents transitions along horizontal trellis edges for blanks)
    for path in PathsWithTerminalBlank:
        # Repeating a blank doesn't change the symbol sequence
        UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank += path # Set addition
        UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] = BlankPathScore[path]*v[blank]
    end
    # Then extend paths with terminal symbols by blanks
    for path in PathsWithTerminalSymbol:
        # If there is already an equivalent string in UpdatesPathsWithTerminalBlank
        # simply add the score. If not create a new entry
        if path in UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank
            UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] += Pathscore[path] * v[blank]
        else
            UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank += path # Set addition
            UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] = PathScore[path] * y[blank]
        end
    end
    return UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank,
```

(only at t=1) UpdatedPathsWIthTerminalBlank



BEAM SEARCH: Extending with blanks

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

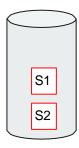
UpdatedBlankPathScore

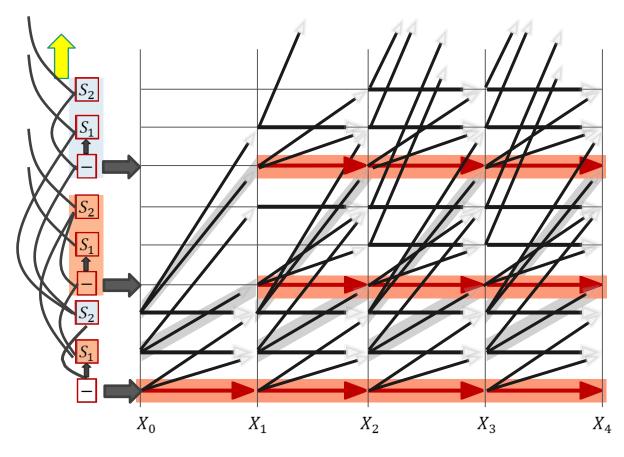
end

```
function ExtendWithBlank (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y)
    UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
    UpdatedBlankPathScore = []
    # First work on paths with terminal blanks
    #(This represents transitions along horizontal trellis edges for blanks)
    for path in PathsWithTerminalBlank:
        # Repeating a blank doesn't change the symbol sequence
        UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank += path # Set addition
        UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] = BlankPathScore[path]*y[blank]
    end
    # Then extend paths with terminal symbols by blanks
    for path in PathsWithTerminalSymbol:
```

```
# If there is already an equivalent string in UpdatesPathsWithTerminalBlank
    # simply add the score. If not create a new entry
    if path in UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank
        UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] += Pathscore[path] * v[blank]
    else
        UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank += path # Set addition
       UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] = PathScore[path] * y[blank]
    end
return UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank,
```

(only at t=1) **UpdatedPathsWIthTerminalBlank**



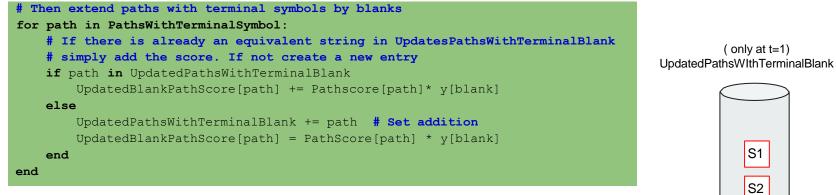


Transitions from "blank" lines to "blank" lines (which will all be horizontal edges)

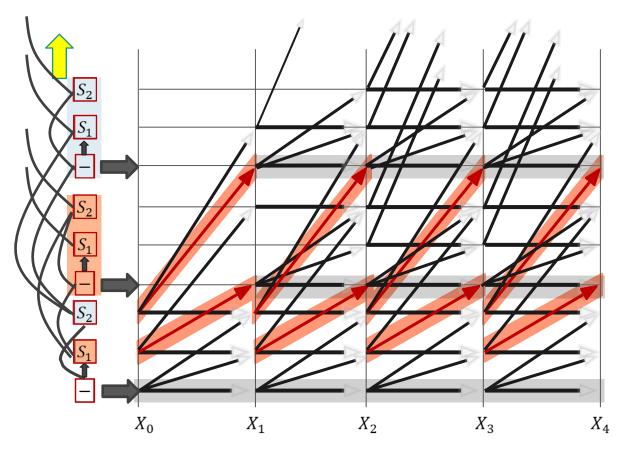
BEAM SEARCH: Extending with blanks

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function ExtendWithBlank (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y)
UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
UpdatedBlankPathScore = []
# First work on paths with terminal blanks
# (This represents transitions along horizontal trellis edges for blanks)
for path in PathsWithTerminalBlank:
    # Repeating a blank doesn't change the symbol sequence
    UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank += path # Set addition
    UpdatedBlankPathScore[path] = BlankPathScore[path]*y[blank]
end
```



return UpdatedPathsWithTerminalBlank, UpdatedBlankPathScore



Transitions from "symbol" lines to "blank" lines

BEAM SEARCH

```
Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []
# First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols,
# including blank, using score at time t=1
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore =
                            InitializePaths(SymbolSet, v[:,0])
# Subsequent time steps
for t = 1 \cdot T
    # Prune the collection down to the BeamWidth
    PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, PathScore, BlankPathScore =
                   Prune (NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol,
                                              NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore, BeamWidth)
    # First extend paths by a blank
    NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewBlankPathScore = ExtendWithBlank(PathsWithTerminalBlank,
                                                                    PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y[:,t])
    # Next extend paths by a symbol
    NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore = ExtendWithSymbol (PathsWithTerminalBlank,
                                                           PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y[:,t])
```

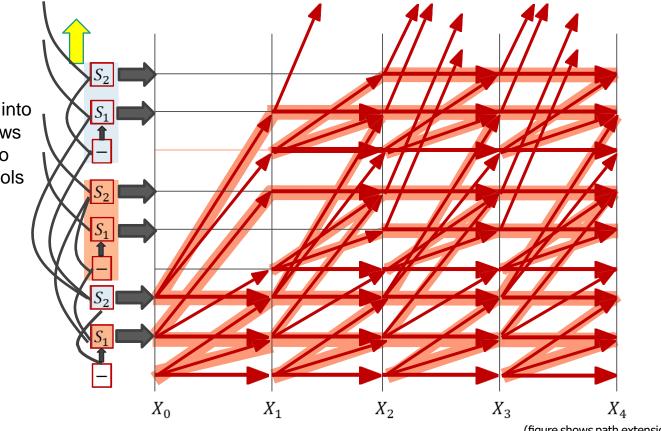
end

Merge identical paths differing only by the final blank

MergedPaths, FinalPathScore = MergeIdenticalPaths (NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewBlankPathScore NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore)

Pick best path
BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score

Only transitions into nodes on the rows corresponding to non-blank symbols



(figure shows path extensions for only 2 time steps)

BEAM SEARCH: Extending with symbols

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

end

end

```
function ExtendWithSymbol(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y)
UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
UpdatedPathScore = []
```

```
# First extend the paths terminating in blanks. This will always create a new sequence
for path in PathsWithTerminalBlank:
    for c in SymbolSet: # SymbolSet does not include blanks
        newpath = path + c # Concatenation
        UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += newpath # Set addition
        UpdatedPathScore[newpath] = BlankPathScore[path] * y(c)
    end
end
# Next work on paths with terminal symbols
for path in PathsWithTerminalSymbol:
    # Extend the path with every symbol other than blank
    for c in SymbolSet: # SymbolSet does not include blanks
        newpath = (c == path[end]) ? path : path + c # Horizontal transitions don't extend the sequence
        if newpath in UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol: # Already in list, merge paths
            UpdatedPathScore[newpath] += PathScore[path] * y[c]
        else # Create new path
            UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += newpath # Set addition
            UpdatedPathScore[newpath] = PathScore[path] * v[c]
        end
```

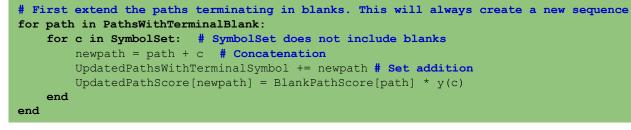
(only at t=1) UpdatedPathsWIthTerminalSymbol



BEAM SEARCH: Extending with symbols

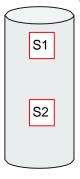
Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

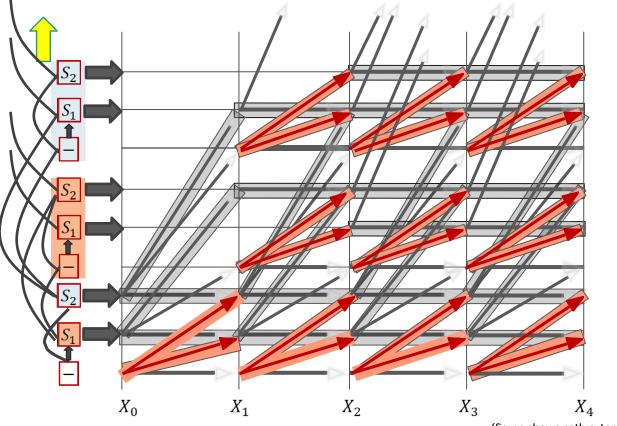
```
function ExtendWithSymbol(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y)
UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
UpdatedPathScore = []
```



```
# Next work on paths with terminal symbols
for path in PathsWithTerminalSymbol:
    # Extend the path with every symbol other than blank
    for c in SymbolSet: # SymbolSet does not include blanks
        newpath = (c == path[end]) ? path : path + c # Horizontal transitions don't extend the sequence
        if newpath in UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol: # Already in list, merge paths
            UpdatedPathScore[newpath] += PathScore[path] * y[c]
        else # Create new path
            UpdatedPathSWithTerminalSymbol += newpath # Set addition
            UpdatedPathScore[newpath] = PathScore[path] * y[c]
        end
    end
end
```

(only at t=1) UpdatedPathsWIthTerminalSymbol





Transitions *from* "blank" lines *to* "symbol" lines

(figure shows path extensions for only 2 time steps)

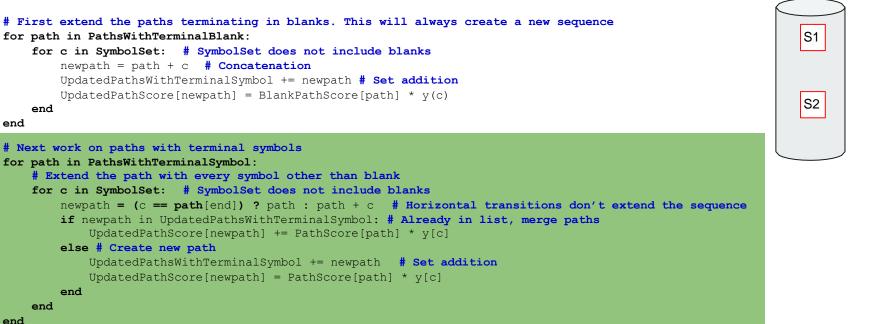
BEAM SEARCH: Extending with symbols

(only at t=1)

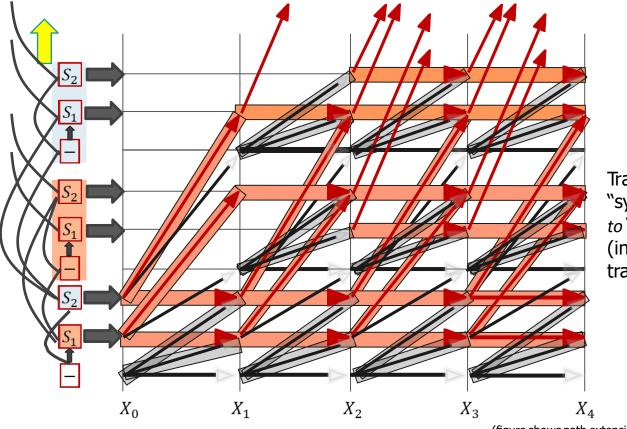
UpdatedPathsWIthTerminalSymbol

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function ExtendWithSymbol(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y)
UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
UpdatedPathScore = []
```

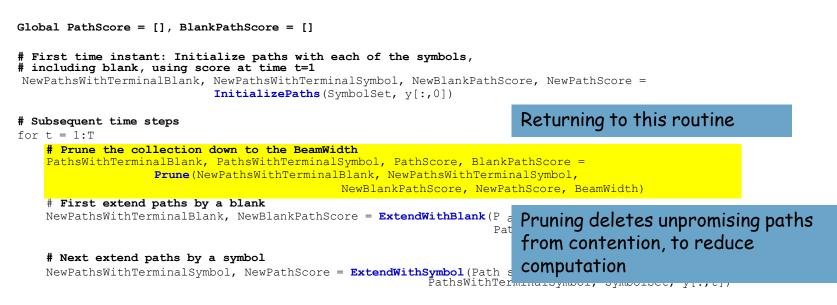


return UpdatedPathsWithTerminalSymbol, UpdatedPathScore



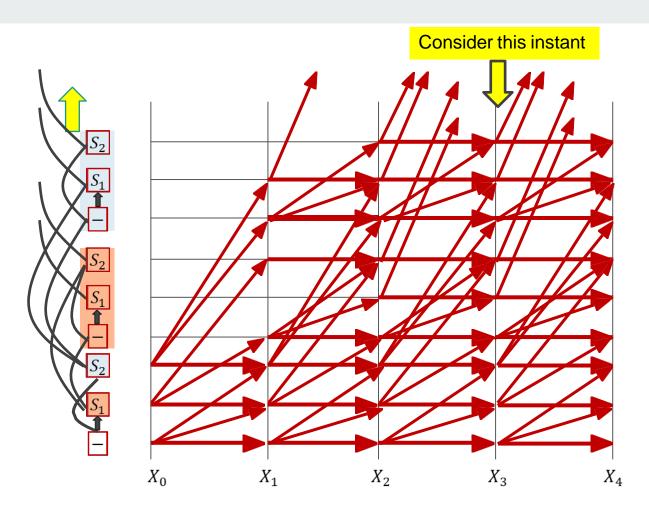
Transitions *from* "symbol" lines *to* "symbol" lines (including horizontal transitions)

(figure shows path extensions for only 2 time steps)



end

Pick best path
BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score



Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
    PrunedBlankPathScore = []
   PrunedPathScore = []
   # First gather all the relevant scores
   i = 1
   for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
        scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
       i++
   end
   for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
       scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
        i++
   end
   # Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths
   sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order
    cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre>
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
   for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
       if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff
            PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += p# Set addition
            PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p]
       end
   end
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
   for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
       endif PathScore[p] >= cutoff PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += # Set addition PrunedPathScore[p] =
       PathScore[p]
```

end

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
    PrunedBlankPathScore = []
    PrunedPathScore = []
    # First gather all the relevant scores
    i = 1
    for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
        scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
        i++
    end
    for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
        scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
        i++
    end
    # Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths
    sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order
    cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre>
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
    for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
```

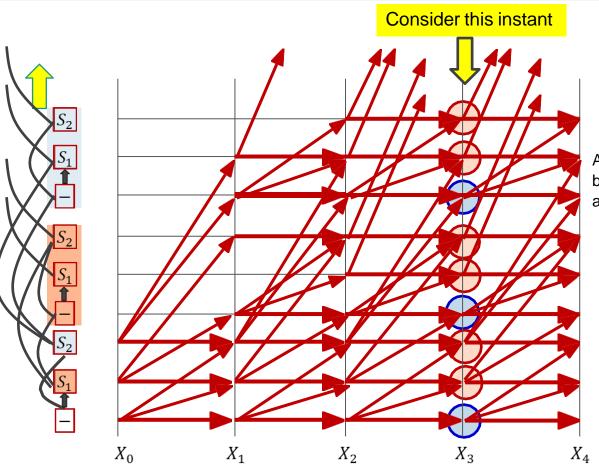
```
if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += # Set addition
    PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p]
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
    if PathsCore[p] >= cutoff
        PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += p# Set addition
        PrunedPathScore[p] = PathScore[p]
end
```

```
end
```



Aggregate scores from both "symbol" rows and "blank" rows

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
   PrunedBlankPathScore = []
   PrunedPathScore = []
   # First gather all the relevant scores
   i = 1
   for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
       scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
       i++
                                                          Sort the scores
   end
   for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
                                                          Find the largest score
       scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
       i++
                                                          Find the cutoff score (the Kth largest score)
   end
```

```
# Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths
sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order
cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre>
```

```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = { }
```

```
for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
```

```
if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff
```

```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += p# Set addition
```

```
PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p]
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
    if PathsCore[p] >= cutoff
        PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += p# Set addition
        PrunedPathScore[p] = PathScore[p]
    end
```

```
end
```

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
PrunedBlankPathScore = []
# First gather all the relevant scores
i = 1
for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
    scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
    i++
end
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
    scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
    i++
end
# Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths
sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order
```

cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre>

Find nodes on "blank" rows with scores above cutoff and add them to the "active" list

PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {} for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += p# Set addition PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p] end

end

```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
```

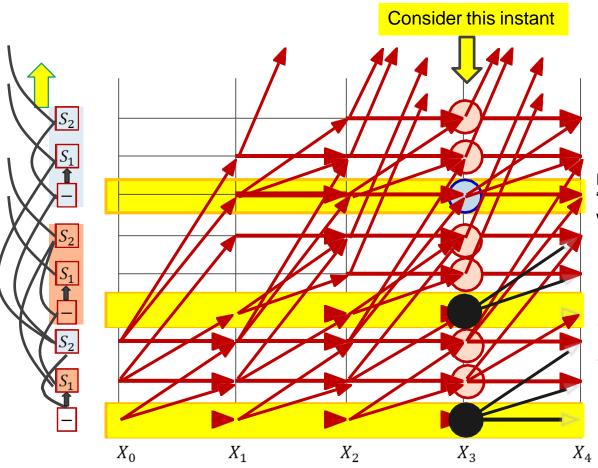
```
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
```

```
if PathScore[p] >= cutoff
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += if Set addition
```

```
PrunedPathScore[p] = PathScore[p]
```

```
end
```

end



Retain nodes on "blank" rows with scores above cutoff

Effectively, *prune out* nodes on "blank" rows with scores below cutoff

They will subsequently not contribute to the computation

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
    PrunedBlankPathScore = []
    PrunedPathScore = []
    # First gather all the relevant scores
    i = 1
    for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
        scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
        i++
    end
    for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
        scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
        i++
    end
    # Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths
    sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order
    cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre>
    PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {}
    for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
       if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff
            PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += # Set addition
            PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p]
```

```
end
```

end

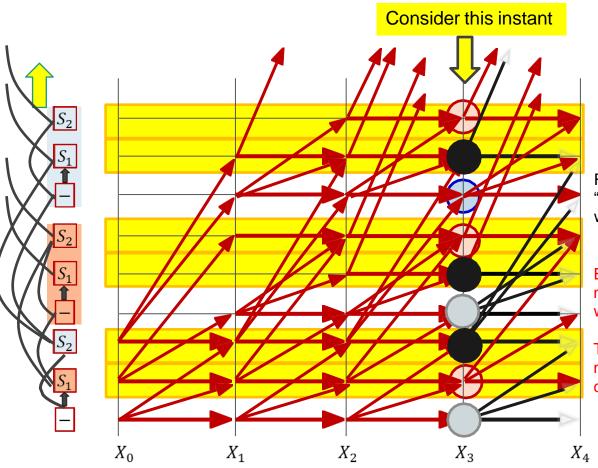
```
PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {}
```

```
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
    if PathScore[p] >= cutoff
        PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += p# Set addition
        PrunedPathScore[p] = PathScore[p]
```

end end

return PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank, PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol, PrunedBlankPathScore, PrunedPathScore

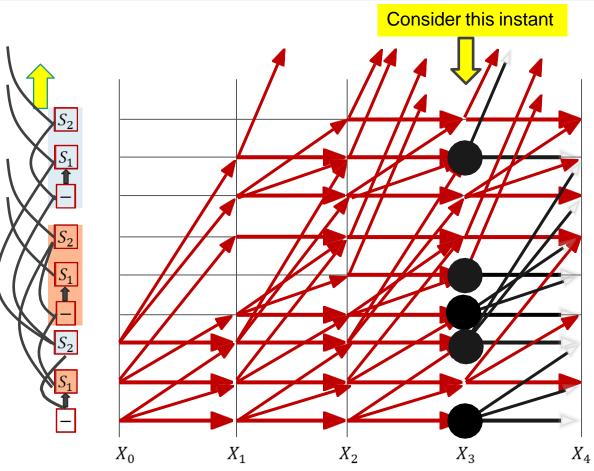
Find nodes on "symbol" rows with scores above cutoff and add them to the "active" list



Retain nodes on "symbol" rows with scores above cutoff

Effectively *prune out* nodes on "symbol" rows with scores below cutoff

They will subsequently not contribute to the computation



Retain nodes on "symbol" rows with scores above cutoff

Effectively *prune out* nodes on "symbol" rows with scores below cutoff

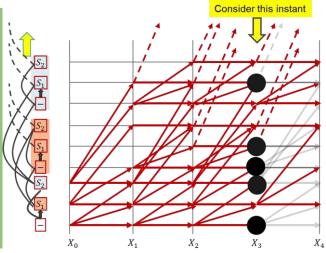
They will subsequently not contribute to the computation

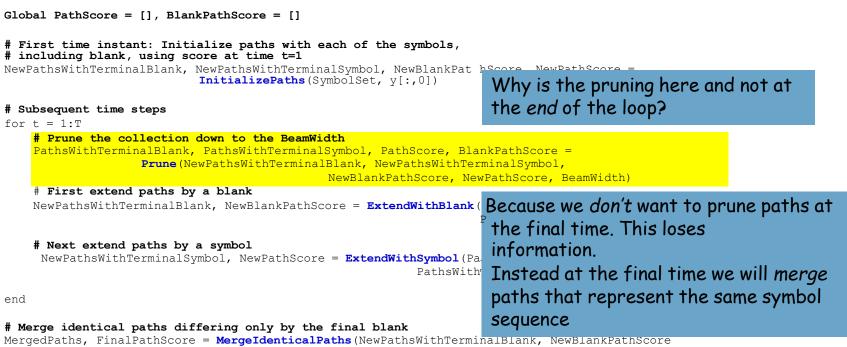
Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

```
function Prune (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, BlankPathScore, PathScore, BeamWidth)
PrunedBlankPathScore = []
# First gather all the relevant scores
i = 1
for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
    scorelist[i] = BlankPathScore[p]
    i++
end
for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol
    scorelist[i] = PathScore[p]
    i++
end
```

Sort and find cutoff score that retains exactly BeamWidth paths sort(scorelist) # In decreasing order cutoff = BeamWidth < length(scorelist) ? scorelist[BeamWidth] : scorelist[end]</pre> PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank = {} for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank if BlankPathScore[p] >= cutoff PrunedPathsWithTerminalBlank += # Set addition PrunedBlankPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p] end end PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol = {} for p in PathsWithTerminalSymbol if PathScore[p] >= cutoff PrunedPathsWithTerminalSymbol += 🗱 Set addition PrunedPathScore[p] = PathScore[p] end end

The overall effect of these steps:





NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore)

Pick best path

BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score

```
Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []
# First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols,
# including blank, using score at time t=1
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore =
InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y[:,0])
# Subsequent time steps
for t = 1:T
    # Prune the collection down to the BeamWidth
```

PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, PathScore, BlankPathScore =
Prune(NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol,
NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore, BeamWidth)

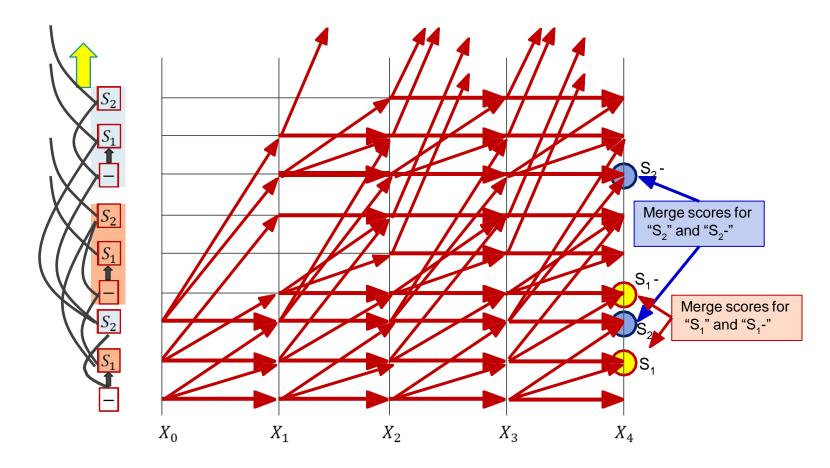
Next extend paths by a symbol

NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore = **ExtendWithSymbol**(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y[:,t])

end

Pick best path

BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score



BEAM SEARCH: Merging final paths

Global PathScore, BlankPathScore

function MergeIdenticalPaths (PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol)

```
# All paths with terminal symbols will remain
MergedPaths = PathsWithTerminalSymbol
FinalPathScore = PathScore
```

```
# Paths with terminal blanks will contribute scores to existing identical paths from
# PathsWithTerminalSymbol if present, or be included in the final set, otherwise
for p in PathsWithTerminalBlank
    if p in MergedPaths
        FinalPathScore[p] += BlankPathScore[p]
    else
        MergedPaths += p# Set addition
        FinalPathScore[p] = BlankPathScore[p]
    end
end
```

```
return MergedPaths, FinalPathScore
```

```
Global PathScore = [], BlankPathScore = []
# First time instant: Initialize paths with each of the symbols,
# including blank, using score at time t=1
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore =
InitializePaths(SymbolSet, y[:,0])
# Subsequent time steps
for t = 1:T
    # Prune the collection down to the BeamWidth
PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, PathScore, BlankPathScore =
Prune(NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol,
NewBlankPathScore, NewPathScore, BeamWidth)
# First extend paths by a blank
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank NewPathScore =
NewPathsWithTerminalBlank NewPathScore, Statement (PathsWithTerminalBlank)
```

NewPathsWithTerminalBlank, NewBlankPathScore = **ExtendWithBlank**(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, y[:,t])

Next extend paths by a symbol

NewPathsWithTerminalSymbol, NewPathScore = **ExtendWithSymbol**(PathsWithTerminalBlank, PathsWithTerminalSymbol, SymbolSet, y[:,t])

end

Pick best path

BestPath = argmax(FinalPathScore) # Find the path with the best score