

Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

Lecture 3, part 1: Representing documents for neural networks



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

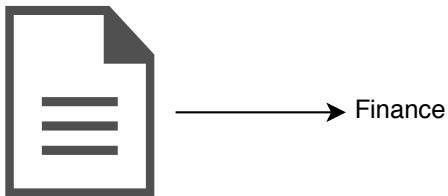
CHALMERS

WASP | WALLENBERG AI
AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS
AND SOFTWARE PROGRAM

Richard Johansson

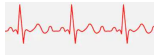
`richard.johansson@gu.se`

case study: categorizing documents



representation

age	workless	shhrg	education	education- num	marital- status	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital- gain	capital- loss	hours- work-week	native- country	target	
8	20	State gov	77516	Bachelors	13	Non-manual	Adm-clerical	Not-in- family	White	Male	2178	0	43	United States	<50K
1	50	Self-emp- not-inc	82311	Bachelors	13	Married- divorced	Exec-manual	Married	White	Male	0	0	13	United States	<50K
2	38	Private	215646	HS-grad	9	Divorced	Handicrafts	Not-in- family	White	Male	0	0	43	United States	<50K
3	53	Private	234721	11th	7	Married- divorced	Handicrafts	Married	Black	Male	0	0	43	United States	<50K
4	28	Private	338405	Bachelors	13	Married- divorced	Prof-specialty	Wife	Black	Female	0	0	43	Cuba	<50K

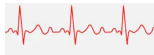
[illegible]

representation

age	workclass	inrg	education	education- num	marital- status	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital- gain	capital- loss	hours- per-week	native- country	target	
8	20	State gov	77516	Bachelors	13	Never-married	Adm-central	Not-in-family	White	Male	2174	0	43	United-States	<50K
1	50	Self-emp-inc	83311	Bachelors	13	Married-couple	Exec-managerial	Husband	White	Male	0	0	13	United-States	<50K
2	36	Private	215646	HS-grad	9	Divorced	Handic-cleaners	Not-in-family	White	Male	0	0	43	United-States	<50K
3	52	Private	234721	11th	7	Married-couple	Handic-cleaners	Husband	Black	Male	0	0	43	United-States	<50K
4	26	Private	336405	Bachelors	13	Married-couple	Prof-specialty	Wife	Black	Female	0	0	43	Cuba	<50K

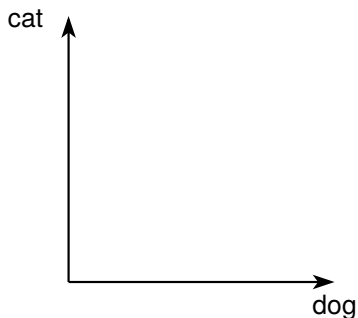


-7	8	-12	-19	10	0	-1	17
5	5	15	13	3	-13	-11	16
-19	0	-14	20	9	0	-1	-18
7	-19	-18	1	-17	13	13	9
-14	7	1	19	6	12	-2	-3
13	-17	-15	-13	-4	14	12	-18
-4	1	-3	6	5	-9	-3	-20
20	-14	-16	-5	-12	0	-7	19

[illegible]

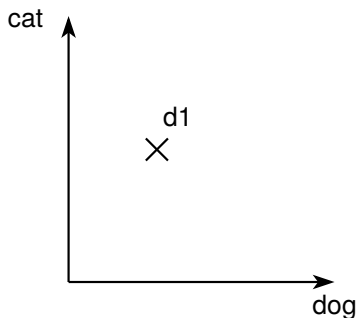
old-school solution: bag-of-words representation

d1 = "cat dog cat cat dog"



old-school solution: bag-of-words representation

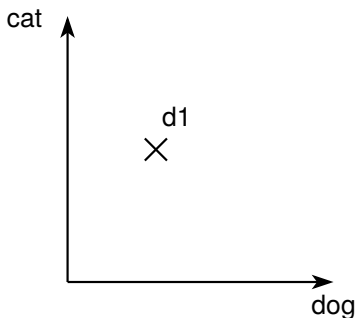
d1 = "cat dog cat cat dog"



old-school solution: bag-of-words representation

d1 = "cat dog cat cat dog"

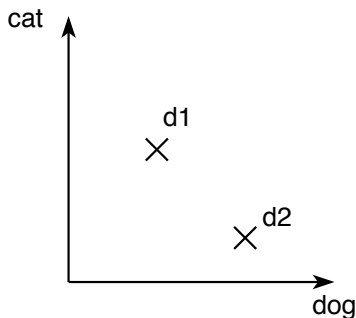
d2 = "dog cat dog dog dog"



old-school solution: bag-of-words representation

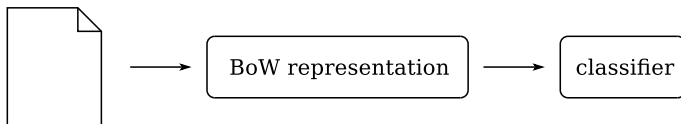
d1 = "cat dog cat cat dog"

d2 = "dog cat dog dog dog"



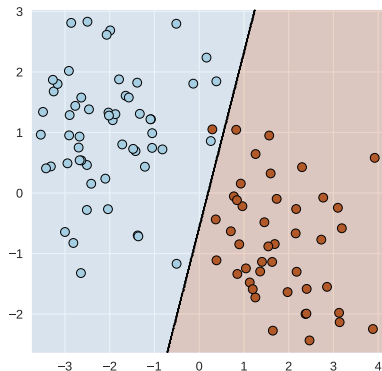
building a document categorizer with bag of words

- ▶ to build the complete document classifier, we combine the bag-of-words representation with a linear or nonlinear (neural) classifier



old-school solution, continued: linear classification

$$\text{score}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b$$



interpretation of linear models with BoW representation

$$\begin{aligned}\text{score}_{\text{Finance}}(d) = & 0.73 \cdot \text{count}(\text{dollars}) \\ & + 0.64 \cdot \text{count}(\text{market}) \\ & + 0.89 \cdot \text{count}(\text{bonds}) \\ & \dots \\ & - 0.45 \cdot \text{count}(\text{football}) \\ & - 0.75 \cdot \text{count}(\text{goals}) \\ & \dots\end{aligned}$$

limitations of linear model with BoW representation

- ▶ words are atomic: we don't model their “meaning”
- ▶ difficult to model interactions: explicit features are needed
- ▶ “knowledge bottleneck” in feature design
- ▶ difficult to reuse knowledge from other tasks

limitations of linear model with BoW representation

- ▶ words are atomic: we don't model their "meaning"
- ▶ difficult to model interactions: explicit features are needed
- ▶ "knowledge bottleneck" in feature design
- ▶ difficult to reuse knowledge from other tasks
- ▶ these are all limitations of **representation**!