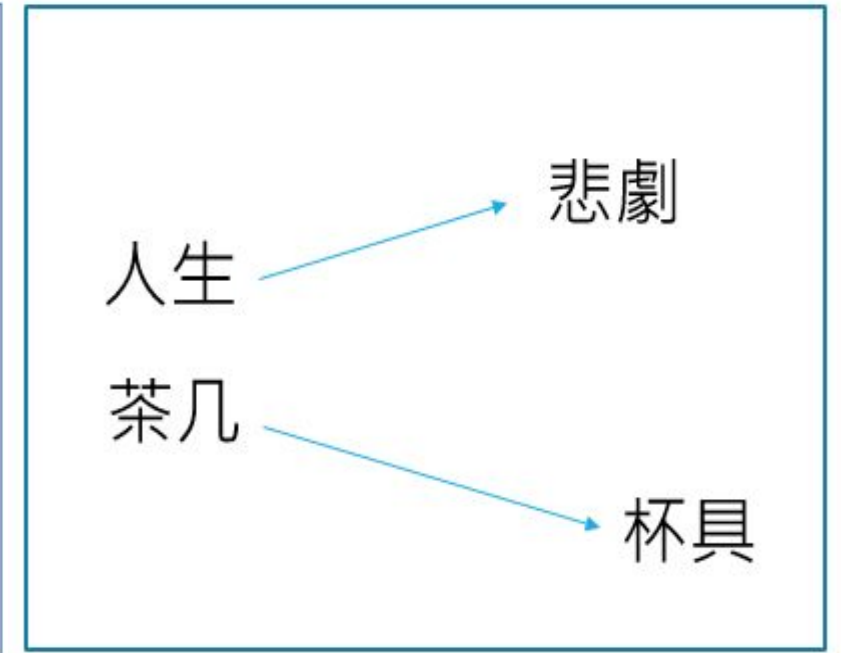
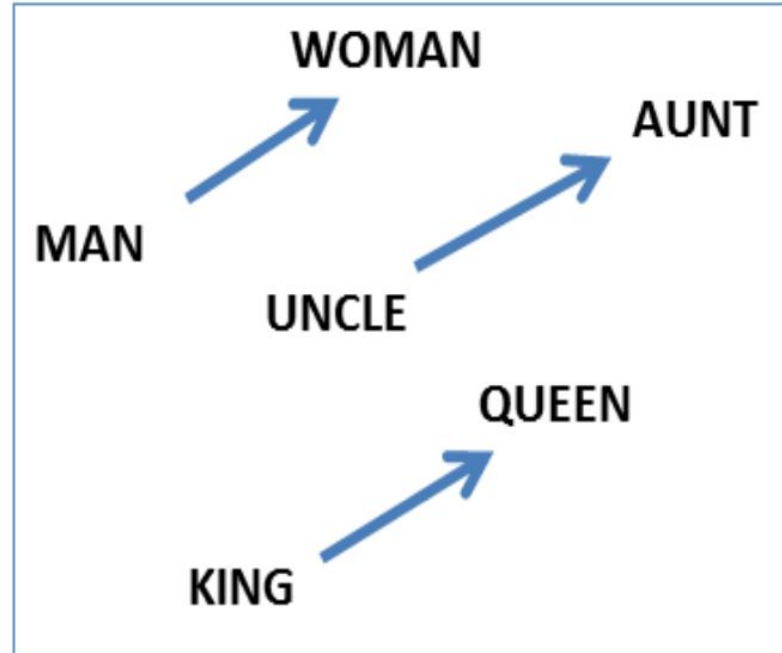
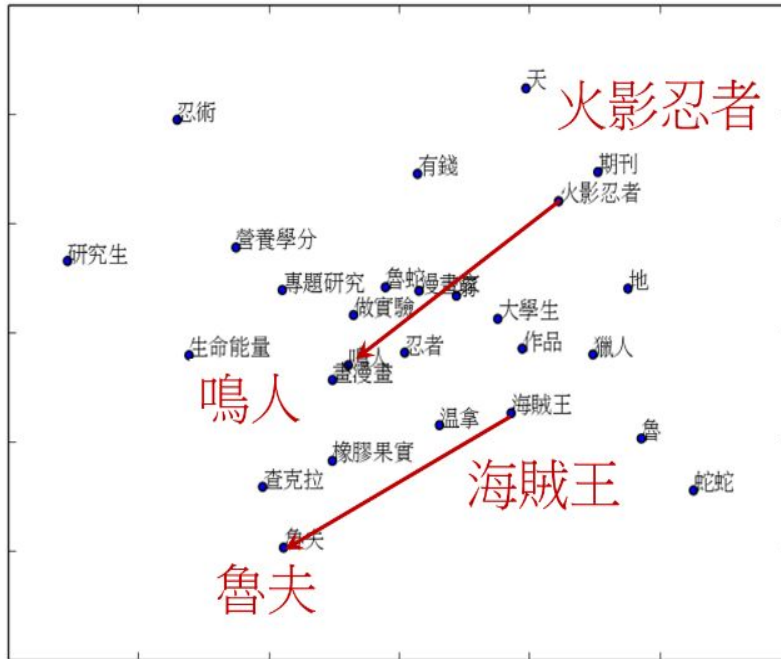


# Demo 1: word2vec

dataset: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B27ghKdkaWv-amZDQWtQRElsUDA>

word2vec.py: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B27ghKdkaWv-ZGISMjdHSUIPdFU>

# What is word2vec?



$$\text{vec}(\text{woman}) - \text{vec}(\text{man}) \approx \text{vec}(\text{queen}) - \text{vec}(\text{king})$$

人生像茶几 擺滿了杯具 (悲劇)

$$\text{人生} = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0.5 & 0.7 - 0.8 \quad 0.3 - 0.4 \end{array} \right]$$

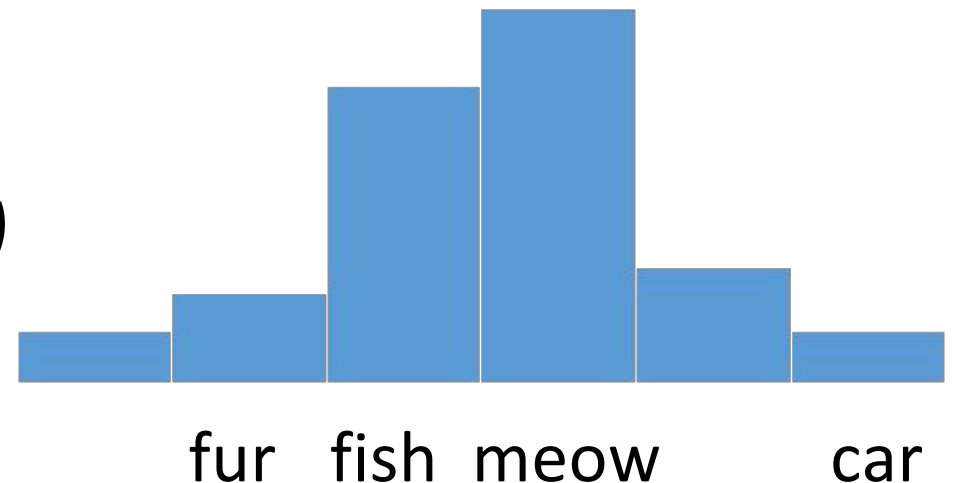
*Distributional Hypothesis* in linguistics:  
*‘a word is characterized by the company it keeps’.*

Firth, J.R. (1957). A synopsis of linguistic theory 1930-1955

Suppose we read the word “cat”. What is the probability  $P(w/cat)$  that we’ll read the word  $w$  nearby?

word embedding  $\longleftrightarrow$  “cat” =  $P(\cdot/cat)$

$w$



# How to train?

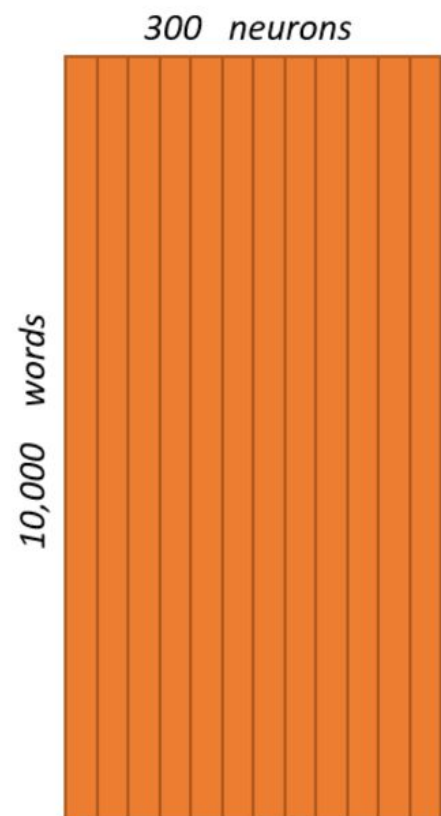
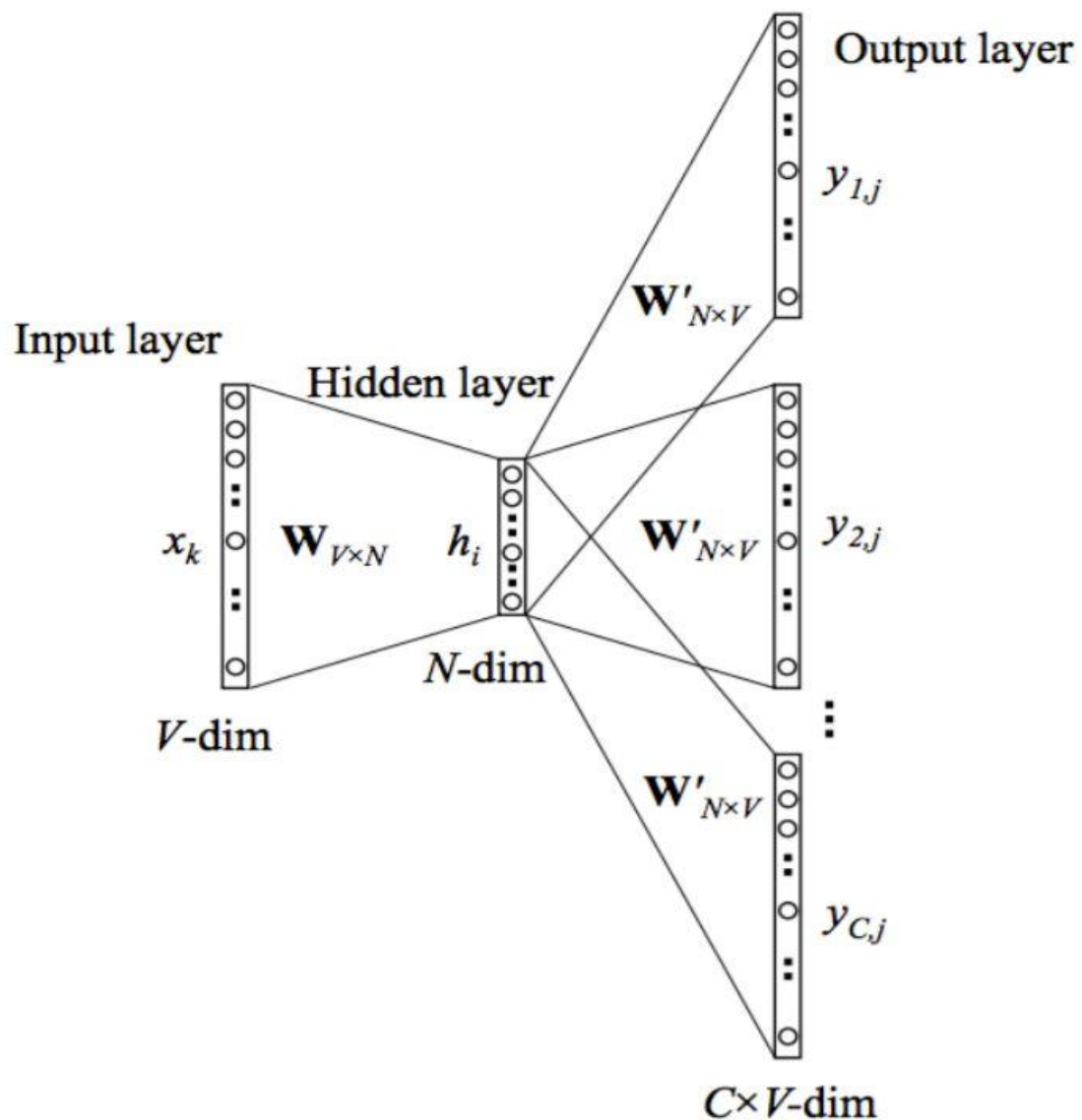
$w_0$  context

Input: the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog

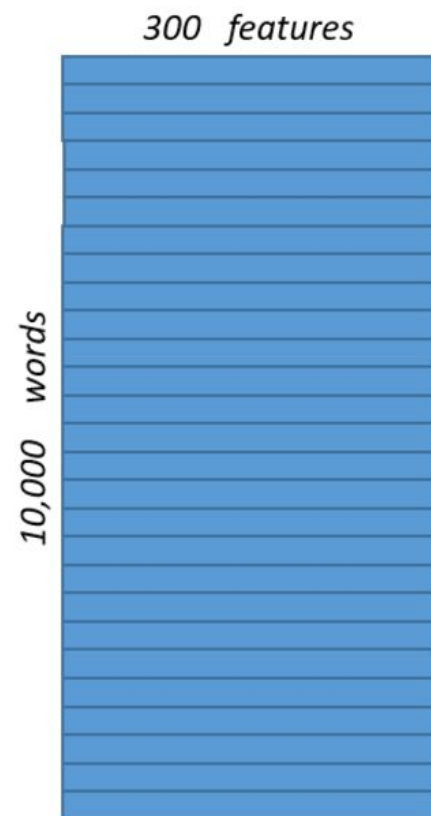
| window | $w_0$  | context                 |
|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1      | fox    | {brown, jumped}         |
| 2      | jumped | {brown, fox, over, the} |

Predict company context:  $P(\text{context} | w)$

# Skip-gram model



$W$



$W'$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 24 & 1 \\ 23 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 13 \\ 10 & 12 & 19 \\ 11 & 18 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 12 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

cat

$W$

# Tensorflow Review

- Build dataset



Step 1: Download the data.

Step 2: Build the dictionary(word->int32).

Step 3: Function to generate a training batch.

- Define graph



Step 4: Build and train a skip-gram model.

- Variables

- Inputs/labels

- Loss

- Optimizer

- Run session



Step 5: Begin training.

- Initial variables

- Define feed\_dict

- Session.run



# Exercise

- 共七題

```
138 with graph.as_default():
139
140     # Input data.
141     # (2)*****
142     train_inputs = tf.placeholder(shape=[batch_size])
143     train_labels = tf.placeholder(shape=[batch_size, 1])
144     valid_dataset = tf.constant(valid_examples, dtype=tf.int32)
```



# Run!

Before:

Loss = 295.61

Nearest to seven: ozzy, gringo, idiomatic, hydrolysis....

```
Initialized
Average loss at step 0 : 295.614532471
Nearest to seven: ozzy, gringo, idiomatic, hydrolysis, overtly, mainstays, pagos, thinner,
Nearest to four: antiochian, records, mentioned, cookies, hype, pia, fingerboard, eastman,
Nearest to not: segmentation, sinkholes, artistry, vernacular, sodium, clapping, fails, montju,
Nearest to may: mesh, wayside, sharks, ruskin, kronos, fatal, cleverly, bribed,
Nearest to often: billings, chiropractic, defends, yuan, greenblatt, prospectors, degenerate, portrait,
Nearest to is: ogdoad, subsumed, latveria, frits, rook, def, phyllis, rebelled,
Nearest to up: eigenvectors, hybrid, syllogism, presbyter, massoud, trevor, smuggle, unspoken,
Nearest to an: drosophila, analyze, hewson, evocative, regulator, disraeli, mjs, myspace,
Nearest to b: young, phoned, organised, dram, osnabr, marcellinus, semester, urgent,
Nearest to had: phillippe, pressburg, deadliest, bot, oracles, weird, chelsea, kinshasa,
Nearest to many: paradigm, schism, spawning, tritone, sponsor, taklamakan, skills, mentors,
Nearest to be: sensational, ile, battery, beijing, prequels, subduction, doj, supplementing,
Nearest to however: axiomatic, sdp, tumors, guanosine, buprenorphine, mise, raytheon, unreliable,
Nearest to their: blanca, ghali, wrestlers, releases, catalina, servicemen, dvd, standoff,
Nearest to a: bartolomeo, sepia, initiation, absent, learning, confiscation, rsfsr, epicycle,
Nearest to it: billionaire, intervals, billions, wolfman, lonesome, pfp, reptiles, incest,
```

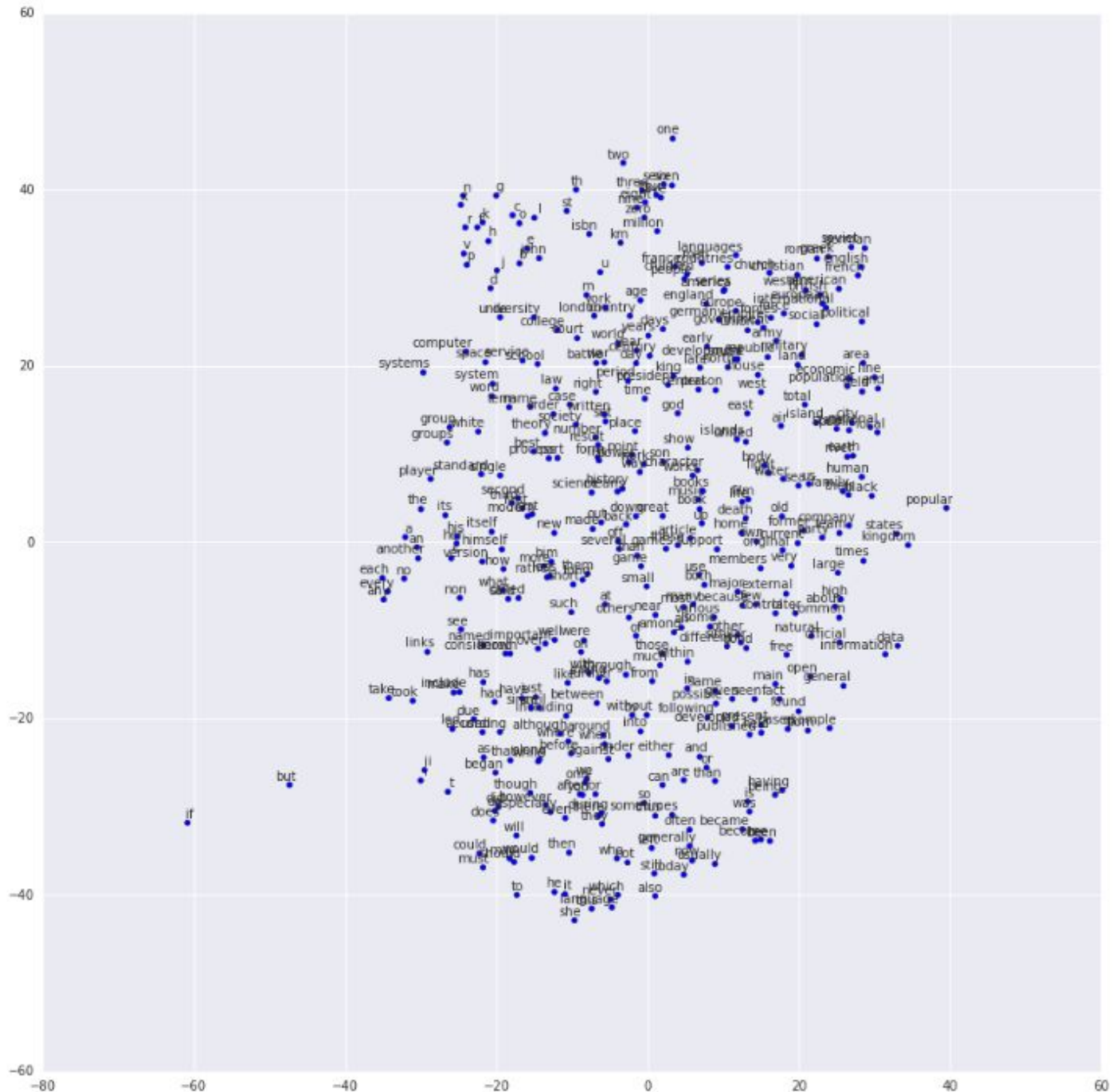


After:

Loss = 4.687

Nearest to five: four, six, thre

```
Average loss at step 92000 : 4.66823846
Average loss at step 94000 : 4.71707212
Average loss at step 96000 : 4.69267583
Average loss at step 98000 : 4.57841269
Average loss at step 100000 : 4.6871345
Nearest to used: referred, known, flames,
Nearest to during: after, in, under, at,
Nearest to as: busan, kapoor, cebus, when
Nearest to by: was, as, be, michelob, rel
Nearest to to: would, thibetanus, will, c
Nearest to from: into, in, through, betwe
Nearest to more: less, most, very, too, c
Nearest to be: been, have, were, by, bein
Nearest to and: or, but, circ, dasypsecta
Nearest to five: four, six, three, seven,
Nearest to other: various, foods, many, s
Nearest to that: which, however, but, thi
Nearest to so: iit, chymotrypsin, now, ag
Nearest to if: when, kapoor, though, befo
Nearest to six: seven, eight, five, four,
Nearest to an: ecological, ursus, simplic
```



# Ref

- word2vec\_answer.py:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B27ghKdkaWv-c2lfSUZlM1dwS1k>
- Deep Learning, Ali Ghodsi, University of Waterloo  
<https://uwaterloo.ca/data-science/sites/ca.data-science/files/uploads/files/word2vec.pdf>
- Tensorflow documentation, Vector Representations of Words  
<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/word2vec>
- Demo code modified from:  
[https://www.tensorflow.org/code/tensorflow/examples/tutorials/word2vec/word2vec\\_basic.py](https://www.tensorflow.org/code/tensorflow/examples/tutorials/word2vec/word2vec_basic.py)
- Word2Vec Tutorial - The Skip-Gram Model  
<http://mccormickml.com/2016/04/19/word2vec-tutorial-the-skip-gram-model/>
- [Word2Vec Tutorial Part I: The Skip- Gram Model](#)